

Sample Paper 2
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-



Who designed the cover of German almanac?

- (a) Otto von Bismarck
- (b) Andreas Rebmann
- (c) Giuseppe Mazzini
- (d) Napoleon

2. When was the first clear expression of nationalism noticed in Europe?

- (a) 1787
- (b) 1759
- (c) 1789
- (d) 1769

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

	Column I		Column II
A.	Silk routes	1.	Institution set-up to finance postwar reconstruction.
B.	G-77	2.	Carnival in Trinidad
C.	Canal colonies	3.	Pre-modern trade links
D.	World Bank	4.	Countries demanding a new international economic order
E.	Hosay	5.	Semi-desert wastes in the Punjab transformed by irrigation

Select the correct option :

- (a) A → 1, B → 5, C → 3, D → 4, E → 2
- (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. Arrange the following cities according to the size (small large) of large- scale industries in these regions-

- 1. United provinces
- 2. Bombay
- 3. Madras
- 4. Bengal

Option :

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

5. The total geographical area of India is _____.

- (a) 328 million square kilometer
- (b) 3.28 million square kilometer
- (c) 32.8 million square kilometer
- (d) 0.328 million square kilometer

6. Processing of jute and rubber falls under which of the following industries?
- Agro based
 - Mineral based
 - Business based
 - None of these

7. Complete the table with correct information :

Zone	State	Port	Features
Western Coast	Gujarat	A - ?	Known as tidal port. Acknowledged as trade free zone.
Eastern Coast	B - ?	Tuticorin	It has a natural harbour and rich hinterland.

Choose correct option :

- A - Kandla, B - Tamil Nadu
 - A - Kandla, B - Maharashtra
 - A - Mormugao, B - Maharashtra
 - A - Mormugao, B - Tamil Nadu
8. What does the cartoon represent?



- Concentration of powers which are controlling the democratic regimes of their respective country.
 - The main leaders of two countries are going somewhere.
 - More powers were given to the democracy.
 - Putin is advising Bush to control the horse tightly.
9. Identify the Country-
- Emerged as an independent country in 1948.
 - Neighbouring country of India.
 - 74% of population speaks Sinhala while 18% of population are Tamil speakers.
 - In 1956, an Act was passed to recognize Sinhala as the only official language of this country.

Select the appropriate option from the following.

- Germany

- (b) Belgium
- (c) Srilanka
- (d) India

10. Which of the following are perfectly matched :

	List 1	List II
(a)	Communalist	A person who says that religion is the principal basis of community.
(b)	Feminist	A person who does not discriminate others on the basis of religious beliefs.
(c)	Secularist	A person who thinks that caste is the principal basis of community.
(d)	Casteist	A person who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men.

11. Consider the following statements about the ethnic composition of Sri Lanka:

- A. Major social groups are the Sinhala- speaking (74%) and Tamil-speaking (18%)?
- B. Among the Tamils, there are two sub-groups, Sri Lankan Tamils and Indian Tamils.
- C. There are about 7% Christians, who are both Tamil and Sinhala.
- D. Most of the Sinhala-speaking are Hindus or Muslims and most of the Tamil speaking are Buddhists.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) A, B, C
- (b) A, B, D
- (c) B, C, D
- (d) A, B, C, D

12. **Assertion :** The new reading culture was accompanied by a new technology.

Reason : From hand printing there was a gradual shift to mechanical printing.

- (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.

13. **Assertion :** The Indian Union is not based on the principles of federalism.

Reason : The Constitution of India declared India as a Union of States.

- (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 true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

14. What are the kinds of routes through which federations have been formed?

- (a) One route involves independent states coming together on their own to form a bigger unit.
- (b) The second route is where a large country decides to divide its powers between the states and

the national government.

- (c) Both a and b
- (d) None of these

15. Which among the following is a developmental goal for the landless rural labourers?

- (a) To get electricity and water
- (b) To educate their children
- (c) More days of work and better wages
- (d) To shift to the cities

16. Calculate the average income of all members according to the stats in table:

	Member 1	Member 2	Member 3	Member 4
Income	7000	8000	10000	15000

What is the average income of all members according to the stats in table :

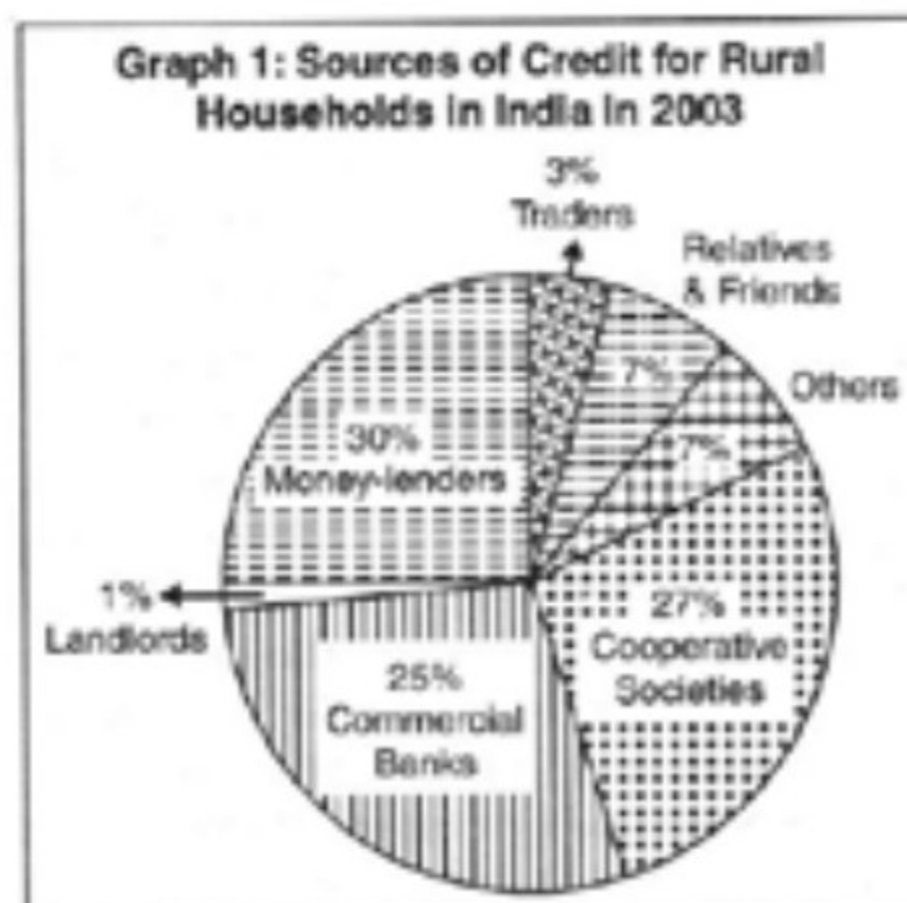
- (a) Rs 7,000.
- (b) Rs 10,000.
- (c) Rs 15,000.
- (d) Rs 12,000.

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

Assume there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is ₹ 5000. If the income of three families is ₹ 4000, ₹ 7000 and ₹ 3000 respectively, what is the income of the fourth family?

- (a) ₹ 7500
- (b) ₹ 3000
- (c) ₹ 2000
- (d) ₹ 6000

18. Study the given pie-chart carefully and answer the questions that follow:



Which is the main source of credit for rural household in India?

- (a) Commercial Banks
- (b) Landlords
- (c) Relatives and Friends
- (d) Money-lenders

19. Consider the following statements regarding collateral and identify the incorrect one from the following:

- (a) Collateral is what pushes the borrower into a painful situation
- (b) Collateral is the amount that RBI gets from other banks
- (c) Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns and uses as a guarantee to a lender
- (d) Collateral is deposit facility like cheque

20. The total production of a year in the three sectors is calculated from_____.

- (a) the value of goods calculated separately at all stages of production in that sector
- (b) the value of final goods produced in that sector
- (c) the value of final goods and services produced in all the sector
- (d) the value of final goods and services produced in the three sectors

SECTION-B

Very Short Answer Question (Q 21 to 24)

2X4=8

21. How had novels been easily available to the masses in Europe during nineteenth century? Explain with examples.

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or

Interpret any one fear in the minds of religious authorities and monarchs about the printed texts during 16th century in Europe.

22. Natural gas is considered an environmental friendly fuel. Suggest and explain an three ways to make it popular.

23. What factors sustain democracy in India ?

24. 'The issue of sustainability is important for development.' Examine the statement.

SECTION-C

Short Answer Based Question (Q 25 to 29)

3X5=15

25. Describe the role of different religious groups in the development of anti-colonial feelings in Vietnam.
26. How had Indian trade been beneficial for the British during seventeenth century? Explain.
or
Why did the export of Indian textile decline at the beginning of the nineteenth century? Explain any three reasons.
27. Describe any five features of primitive subsistence farming.
28. Explain any three functions of opposition political parties.
29. How has globalization affected the life of Indians? Explain with examples.

SECTION-D

Long Answer Based Question (Q 30 to 33)

5X4=20

30. Highlight the reasons for the growth of nationalist tensions in the Balkan region before the First World War.

or

The Civil Disobedience Movement saw the participation of different social classes and groups. Give reasons for the participation of the following:

- (1) rich peasants
 - (2) poor peasants
 - (3) business classes
 - (4) industrial working classes
 - (5) women.
31. What has been the contribution of the Indian Wildlife Protection Act in protecting habitats in India ? Explain.

OR

Explain any three measures taken by the Indian Government to protect wild life.

or

Highlight any three differences between endangered species and extinct species.

32. Describe the rationale behind the implementation of Decentralisation in India.

or

Describe any three steps taken by the Indian Government towards decentralisation of power in 1992.

33. 'Tertiary sector is playing a significant role in the development of Indian Economy'. Justify the statement.

OR

Why is the tertiary sector becoming more important in India ? Explain.

or

'Public sector contributes to the economic development of India.' Justify the statement.

SECTION-E

Case Based Question (Q 34 to 36)

4X3=12

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

In the first century B.C., Sringaverapura near Allahabad had sophisticated water harvesting system channelling the flood water of the river Ganga. During the time of Chandragupta Maurya, dams, lakes and irrigation systems were extensively built. Evidences of sophisticated irrigation works have also been found in Kalinga (Odisha), Nagarjunakonda (Andhra Pradesh), Bennur (Karnataka), Kolhapur (Maharashtra), etc. In the 11th Century, Bhopal Lake, one of the largest artificial lakes of its time was built. In the 14th Century, the tank in Hauz Khas, Delhi was constructed by Iltutmish for supplying water to Siri Fort area.

Sardar Sarovar Dam has been built over the Narmada River in Gujarat. This is one of the largest water resource projects of India covering four states—Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan. The Sardar Sarovar project would meet the requirement of water in drought-prone and desert areas of Gujarat (9,490 villages and 173 towns) and Rajasthan (124 villages).

Multi-purpose projects and large dams have also been the cause of many new environmental movements like the 'Narmada Bachao Andolan' and the 'Tehri Dam Andolan' etc. Resistance to these projects has primarily been due to the large-scale displacement of local communities. Local people often had to give up their land, livelihood and their meagre access and control over resources for the greater good of the nation.

Question:

1. During earlier time how did the irrigation done?
2. Why did J L Nehru proclaim the dams as the temples of modern India?
3. How do multi-purpose projects face resistance?

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

The Census of India records the religion of each and every Indian after every ten years. The person who fills the Census form visits every household and records the religion of each member of that household exactly the way each person describes it. If someone says she has 'no religion' or that he is an 'atheist', this is exactly how it is recorded. Thus we have reliable information on the proportion

of different religious communities in the country and how it has changed over the years. The pie chart below presents the population proportion of six major religious communities in the country. Since Independence, the total population of each community has increased substantially but their proportion in the country's population has not changed much. In percentage terms, the population of the Hindus, Jains and Christians has declined marginally since 1961. The proportion of Muslim, Sikh and Buddhist population has increased slightly. There is a common but mistaken impression that the proportion of the Muslims in the country's population is going to overtake other religious communities. Expert estimates done for the Prime Minister's High Level Committee (popularly known as Sachar Committee) show that the proportion of the Muslims is expected to go up a little, by about 3 to 4 per cent, in the next 50 years. It proves that in overall terms, the population balance of different religious communities is not likely to change in a big way.

Question:

1. What do you mean by atheist?
2. How much growth rate of Muslim population fall in compare to last decadal census?
3. What did happen in population proportion of six major religious communities in India since Independence?

36. Study the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

Source A – Formal Sector Credit in India

The various types of loans can be conveniently grouped as formal sector loans and informal sector loans. Among the former are loans from banks and cooperatives. The informal lenders include moneylenders, traders, employers, relatives and friends, etc.

Source B – Formal and Informal Credit: Who gets what?

The people are divided into four groups, from poor to rich. 85 per cent of the loans taken by poor households in the urban areas are from informal sources. Compare this with the rich urban households. Only 10 per cent of their loans are from informal sources, while 90 per cent are from formal sources. A similar pattern is also found in rural areas. The rich households are availing cheap credit from formal lenders whereas the poor households have to pay a heavy price for borrowing! What does all this suggest? First, the formal sector still meets only about half of the total credit needs of the rural people. The remaining credit needs are met from informal sources.

Source C – Formal and Informal Credit: Who gets what?

Most loans from informal lenders carry a very high interest rate and do little to increase the income of the borrowers. Thus, it is necessary that banks and cooperatives increase their lending particularly in the rural areas, so that the dependence on informal sources of credit reduces.

Question:

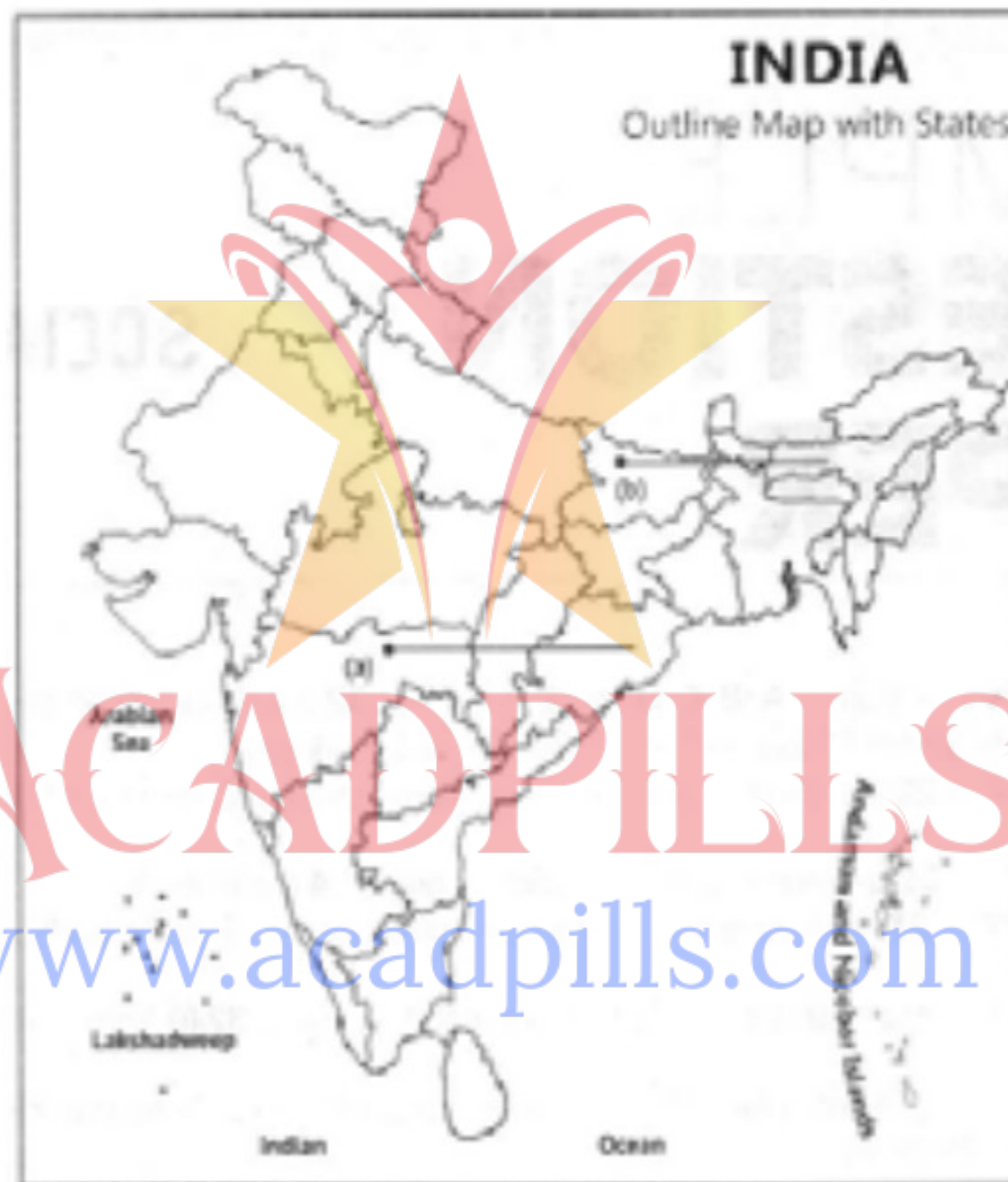
1. Give any one example of formal sector source and of informal sector source of credit in India.
2. Which sector is dominant source of rural credit in India?
3. Why is it necessary to reduce dependence on informal sources of credit?

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





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