

Social Science

Board Exam 2023

Sample Paper No. 1

Class 10th

Time: 3 h

Marks: 80

Section	A	B	C	D	E	F
Q. No.	1 – 20	21 – 24	25 – 29	30 – 33	34 – 36	37
Marks	1	2	3	5	4	5
Type	MCQ	V. S. A. Type	S. A. Type	L. A. Type	Case Study Based	Map Based

Section A

- Which of the following newspaper was started by Bal Gangadhar Tilak?
A. Hindu B. Kesari C. Sudharak D. Pratap
- Which of the following statements about the Civil Code of 1804, usually known as the Napoleonic Code, are true?
A. Secured the Right to Property B. Established Equality before the Law
C. Removed all privileges based on birth D. All of the above
- Simon Commission arrived in India in _____.
A. 1928 B. 1930 C. 1932 D. 1942
- Which of the group of powers were collectively known as the Axis power during the 2nd World War.
A. France, Japan, Italy B. Japan, Germany, Turkey
C. Austria, Germany, Italy D. Germany, Italy, Japan
- With the expansion of railways in England from the 1840s and in the colonies from the 1860s, the demand for _____ and _____ increased rapidly.
A. Iron and Steel B. Jute and Cotton
C. Aluminium and Bauxite D. Copper and Steel
- Which one of the following type of resource is iron ore?
A. Renewable B. Biotic C. Flow D. Non-renewable
- _____ in the Mahanadi basin integrates the conservation of water with flood control.
A. Krishnarajasagar project B. Teri project
C. Hirakud project D. Bhakra Nangal project
- Which one of the following describes a system of agriculture where a single crop is grown on a large area?
A. Shifting Agriculture B. Plantation Agriculture
C. Horticulture D. Intensive Agriculture
- Sandstone and mica are examples of _____.
A. Non-metallic minerals B. Energy minerals
C. Non-ferrous minerals D. Ferrous minerals
- _____ is a Government of India undertaking which constructs and maintains roads in the bordering areas of the country.
A. Public Works Department B. Border Roads Organisation
C. National Highway Authority of India D. None of the above

11. In Belgium, there were tensions between the Dutch-speaking and _____-speaking communities during the 1950s and 1960s.
A. German B. French C. English D. Russian
12. Which of the following is an example of 'holding together' federations?
A. India B. USA C. Switzerland D. None of the above.
13. The literacy rate among women in India is _____.
A. 45% B. 70% C. 63% D. 54%
14. 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 _____ is recognised as a State party.
A. two seats B. three seats C. one seat D. four seats
15. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:
Assertion (A): Democracy is an accountable, responsive and legitimate government
Reason (R): Democracies have regular, free and fair elections and decision-making is based on norms and procedures
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.
16. In World Development Reports, brought out by the _____, per capita income criterion is used in classifying countries.
A. UNICEF B. World Bank C. World Economic Forum D. United Nations
17. The _____ covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity.
A. secondary sector B. tertiary sector C. primary sector D. none of the above
18. Started at the initiative of the _____, WTO establishes rules regarding international trade and sees that these rules are obeyed.
A. middle-income countries B. poor countries
C. developing countries D. developed countries
19. Which of the following statement is true regarding Feminist Movements?
A. A group which favours giving more power to working women at rural and urban level.
B. A movement that believes in giving exclusive rights to female in urban areas.
C. Radical women's movements aimed at equality in personal and family life as well.
D. It is the practice of placing a feminine and masculine point of view in decision making.
20. Fill in the blank:

SECTOR	CRITERIA USED
Primary, Secondary & Tertiary	Nature of economic activity
Organized & Unorganized	?

- A. Nature of employment activities B. Nature of Social activities
C. Nature of Production activities D. Nature of Political activities

Section B

21. Which region was known as Balkan? Name any four powers which were involved in the Balkan conflict.
22. What was Satyagraha? Name any two places where Satyagraha was launched by Gandhiji.
23. Suggest any two ways to conserve energy resources in India.

24. In what ways Government can increase employment in the rural sector?

Section C

25. How did the Indian merchants and industrialists relate themselves to the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain.

26. Mention any three features of the Border Roads.

27. In what ways Multi National Corporation (MNC) different from other companies? Explain with an example.

28. What is the difference between prudential and moral reasons for power sharing?

29. Distinguish between the organised and the unorganised sector.

Section D

30. Highlight the role of Otto Von Bismarck in making of Germany.

31. What is WTO? Mention its major aims. Mention its limitations.

32. Describe the role of political parties in India.

33. Explain the role of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in the rural society.

Section E.

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

Will Thorne is one of those who went in search of seasonal work, loading bricks and doing odd jobs. He describes how job-seekers walked to London in search of work:

'I had always wanted to go to London, and my desire ... was stimulated by letters from an old workmate ... who was now working at the Old Kent Road Gas Works ... I finally decided to go ... in November, 1881. With two friends I started out to walk the journey, filled with the hope that we would be able to obtain employment, when we get there, with the kind assistance of my friend ... we had little money when we started, not enough to pay for our food and lodgings each night until we arrived in London. Some days we walked as much as twenty miles, and other days less. Our money was gone at the end of the third day ... For two nights we slept out – once under a haystack, and once in an old farm shed ... On arrival in London we tried to find ... my friend ... but ... were unsuccessful. Our money was gone, so there was nothing for us to do but to walk around until late at night, and then try to find some place to sleep. We found an old building and slept in it that night. The next day, Sunday, late in the afternoon, we got to the Old Kent Gas Works, and applied for work. To my great surprise, the man we had been looking for was working at the time. He spoke to the foreman and I was given a job.'

Quoted in Raphael Samuel, 'Comers and Goers', in H.J. Dyos and Michael Wolff, eds, The Victorian City: Images and Realities, 1973.

- i. Analyse the major factor which led London become an attractive place for the job seekers. (1 mark)
- ii. Analyse the reason for the appointment of Will Thorne by the Old Kent Gas works. (1 mark)
- iii. Examine the preference of hand labour over machines by the industrialists of the Victorian Britain. (2 marks)

35. Read the extract and answer the question that follows:

We use different materials and services in our daily life. Some of these are available in our immediate surroundings, while other requirements are met by bringing things from other places. Goods and services do not move from supply locales to demand locales on their own. The movement of these goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport. Some people are engaged in facilitating these movements. These are known to be traders who make the products come to the consumers by transportation. Thus, the pace of development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over space. Therefore, efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development.

The movement of these goods and services can be over three important domains of our earth i.e. land, water and air. Based on these, transport can also be classified into the land, water and air transport. For a long time, trade and transport were restricted to limited space. With the development in science and technology, the area of influence of trade and transport expanded far and wide.

Today, the world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast-moving transport. Transport has been able to achieve this with the help of an equally developed communication system. Therefore, transport, communication and trade are complementary to each other.

- i. Explain the necessity of means of transport in modern times. (1 mark)
- ii. Enumerate the domains and means of transport. (1 mark)
- iii. Why are efficient means of transport pre-requisites for the fast development of the country? (2 marks)

36. Read the extract and answer the question that follows:

Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power. In a democracy, the citizens must have freedom to choose among various contenders for power. In contemporary democracies, this takes the form of competition among different parties. Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand. In the long run, power is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies and social groups. Sometimes this kind of sharing can be direct, when two or more parties form an alliance to contest elections. If their alliance is elected, they form a coalition government and thus share power. In a democracy, we find interest groups such as those of traders, businessmen, industrialists, farmers and industrial workers. They also will have share in governmental power, either through participation in governmental committees or bringing influence on the decision-making process.

- i. 'Power sharing is an essential component of democracy.' Give one example to prove the statement. (1 mark)
- ii. How is alliance building an example of power sharing? (1 mark)
- iii. How Political parties, pressure groups and movements help in controlling or influencing those who are in power? (2 marks)

Section F

37. (a) On the given outline political map of India, mark and locate: (2 marks)
- (i) A place where the Congress session was held in 1920.
 - (ii) A place where the Congress session was held in 1927.
- (b) On the same outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable Symbols. (3 marks)
- (i) Tehri Dam, (ii) Vishakhapatnam Port, (iii) Narora Nuclear Power Plant

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Map for question No. 37

Name of Student:

Class:

