

# Sample Paper 2023-24

## **SAMPLE PAPER 3**

#### **Class 10 - Social Science**

Time Allowed: 3 hours Maximum Marks: 80

#### **General Instructions:**

- 1. The question paper comprises Six Sections A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the Question paper.

  All questions are compulsory.
- 2. **Section A** From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- 3. **Section B** Questions no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. The answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- 4. **Section C** contains Q. 25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. The answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
- 5. **Section D** Questions no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. The answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- 6. **Section-E** Questions no from 34 to 36 are case-based questions with three sub-questions and are of 4 marks each. The answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
- 7. 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).
- 8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions.

  Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.
- 9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
- 10. Note: CBQ stands for "Competency Based Question". 50% weightage allocated for competency-based questions.

#### Section A

1.	ndians boycotted the Simon Commission because:		[1]
	a) It was an all-British Commission.	b) It was only for the privileged class of Indians.	
	c) It was set up to oppose the nationalist Movement.	d) It was formed in Britain.	
2.	% of the total volume of world's water is estimated to exist as freshwater.		[1]
	a) 2.5	b) 7.5	
	c) 5.9	d) 6.5	

[1]

[1]

[1]

3. COMPARATIVE DATA ON HARYANA, KERALA AND BIHAR (2017–18)

	Infant Mortality Rate	Net Attendance Ratio
Haryana	30	61
Kerala	7	83
Bihar	32	43

Based on the data given above how many children are attending school in the state that would be considered to be the most developed among the three?

- a) 32 b) 43 c) 83 d) 30
- 4. In 2018, India was the second largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world after China. Which of the following process is involved in the production of Horticulture Crops?
  - i. Cultivation and harvesting of grapes.
  - ii. Growing and marketing flowers and ornamental plants.
  - iii. Breeding, rearing and transplantation of fish under controlled conditions.
  - iv. Cultivating silkworms and extracting silk from them.
    - a) Statement ii, iii & iv are correct. b) Statement i, ii, & iii are correct.
    - c) Statement i and ii are correct. d) Statement ii is correct.
- 5. A major step towards decentralisation was taken in:
  - a) 1947 b) 2002
  - c) 1998 d) 1992
- 6. Following are the features of the Belgium model. Identify the incorrect one. [1]
  - a) The number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government
- b) Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments of the two regions
- c) There will be third kind of government called 'community government'
- d) No power-sharing among centre-state will done
- 7. **Assertion (A):** Dictatorship is a better form of government.

**Reason (R):** Democracy is legitimate, accountable, responsive, promotes equality among citizens, enhances the dignity of the individual

- 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.

#### 8. Read the information given below and select the correct option

Swapna, a small farmer, grows groundnut on her three acres of land. She takes a loan from the moneylender to meet the expenses of cultivation, hoping that her harvest would help repay the loan. Midway through the season, the crop is hit by pests and the crop fails. She is unable to repay the moneylender and the debt grows over the year into a large amount. Next year, Swapna takes a fresh loan for cultivation. It is a normal crop this year. But

the earnings are not enough to cover the old loan. She is caught in debt. She has to sell a part of the land to pay off the debt. Which situation is Swapna facing?

a) Situation of barter system

- b) Situation of lack of double coincidence of
- c) Situation of no collateral security
- d) Situation of debt trap

wants

9. Which one of the following is a major caste group of Sri Lanka? [1]

a) Christian and Tamil

b) Buddhist and Hindu

c) Sinhala and Christian

- d) Sinhala and Tamil
- 10. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:

[1]



Who is the painter if the above image?

a) Lorenz Clasen

b) Pablo Picasso

c) Claude Monet

- d) Leonardo da Vinci
- 11. Evaluate the impacts of using information and communication technology in Globalisation by identifying the [1] appropriate statements among the following options:
  - i. MNCs give online support to anyone in the world using customer care in India.
  - ii. Designers in the Delhi office design the magazine for the head office in London.
  - Computer accessories and parts manufactured in a foreign country and sold in another.
  - iv. Children's toy cars are produced in China for Indian customers.
    - a) Statements i, ii and iii are appropriate.
- b) Statements i and ii are appropriate.
- c) All the statements are appropriate.
- d) Only statement iv is appropriate.
- 12. Studies on political and social inequalities in democracy show that:

[1]

- a) Inequalities do not exist under dictatorship
- b) Democracy and development go together
- c) Inequalities exist in democracies
- d) Dictatorship is better than democracy
- 13. Arrange the following statements in sequential order:

[1]

- i. Alluri Sitarama was Raju arrested ending a two-year armed tribal struggle.
- ii. The Lahore Congress formalised the demand of 'Purna Swaraj' or full independence for India.
- iii. Gandhiji withdraws Non-Cooperation movement.
- iv. Ambedkar establishes Depressed Classes

	c) ii, iv, i, iii	d) ii, iii, iv, i			
14.	of wheat is a final sale for him. But the purchase of the wheat into flour and sells it to a baker for 150. T	100 to a flour mill. As far as the farmer is concerned, the sale wheat by the flour mill is an intermediate good. He converts the baker sells the bread to the shopkeeper for 200, and the od (bread) that is sold by the baker to the shopkeeper.	[1]		
	a) Intermediate goods	b) Final Goods			
	c) Baking Goods	d) Shopping Goods			
15.	Consider the statements given below and choose	the correct answer	[1]		
	<b>Statement I:</b> In France, penny chapbooks were carried by petty pedlars known as Chapmen, and sold for a				
	penny, so that even the poor could buy them. <b>Statement II:</b> In England, were the <b>Biliotheque Bleue</b> , which were low-priced small books printed on poor quality paper, and bound in cheap blue covers.				
	a) Both (i) & (ii) are incorrect	b) Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect			
	c) Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct	d) Both (i) & (ii) are correct			
16.	teacher asked the students to identify the incorrect of Identify the incorrect clues.  i. Deforestation  ii. Proper management of grazing	eforestation oper management of grazing anting of shelter belts of plants, control of overgrazing			
	a) Clue i	b) Clue ii			
	c) Clue i and ii	d) Clue iii and iv			
17.	Which of the following statements will be considered as a factor that contributes to strengthening federalism and democracy in our country?				
	<b>Statement i:</b> Not a single national party is able to secure on its own a majority in the general elections.				
	<b>Statement ii:</b> Every party in the country registers with the Election Commission. <b>Statement iii:</b> The Election Commission classifies major parties as 'State parties'.				
	<b>Statement iii:</b> The Election Commission classifies major parties as 'State parties'. <b>Statement iv:</b> State parties get an opportunity to be a part of one or the other national-level coalition government.				
	a) Statement i and ii are right.	b) Statement i, ii and iii are right.			
	c) Only statement iv is right.	d) Statement iii is right.			
18.	Which act provides for payment of equal wages for equal work?		[1]		
	a) Equal Payment Act	b) Equal Salary Act			
	c) Equal Wages Act	d) Equal Remuneration Act			
19.	Identify the incorrect statement in the context of pol	itical parties.	[1]		
	a) Political parties contest elections	b) Political parties are the most trusted			

b) iii, i, ii, iv

a) iv, iii, ii, i

- c) Political parties play the role of opposition
- d) Political parties put forward different policies and programmes

#### 20. Read the information given below and select the correct option

[1]

[2]

Avinash went to a stationery shop to buy books and pens. He bought 5 books and 2 pens amounting to Rs. 100 in total. Avinash handed Rs. 100 note to shopkeeper but shopkeeper refused to accept the payment. Avinash told the shopkeeper that he cannot refuse the payment made by him. After reading the above case state why one cannot refuse a payment made in rupees in India?

- a) The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of Store of Value
- c) The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of Barter exchange
- b) The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of credit arrangements
- d) The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of payment

#### Section B

21. Study the map thoroughly and mention which language could have been made the official language of the country.



22. How did nationalism and the idea of nation-states emerge? Explain.

[2]

OR

What were the political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals in Europe?

23. Describe the uses of oilseeds. Which state is the largest producer of groundnut?

[2]

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

[2]

## **Section C**

25. In which three ways did the printed books at first closely resembled the written manuscripts?

[3]

26. Mention any two factors that have contributed to a healthy growth of the automobile industry in India? Name two centres where this industry is located.

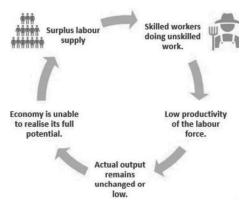
[3]

OR

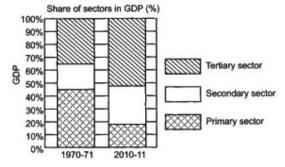
Distinguish between large scale and small scale industries. Give two examples each.

27. Nita cannot buy sewing machine due to which she has no other option than to work on the small farm land where already her husband and four children are working. Is Nita unemployed? If so then what kind of unemployment is it?

[3]



- 28. Examine the controversy over Hindi and English as the official language.
- 29. Study the given diagram and answer the questions that follow [3]



- i. Which sector shows the highest increase in share of GDP in the given period?
- ii. Which sector shows a decreasing trend in share of its GDP?
- iii. Why has the Primary sector remained more important than other sectors in spite of its smaller share in GDP? Give one reason.

#### Section D

30. Highlight the importance of petroleum. Explain the occurrence of petroleum in India.

"Formation of coal is a long drawn process spread over various periods." Elaborate the statement with examples in the Indian context.

31. "Dalit participation was limited in the Civil Disobedience Movement". Examine the statement. [5]

[5]

[3]

OR

"Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation".Justify the statement.

32. Examine any five major challenges faced by the political parties in India. [5]

OR

Political parties have become omnipresent in democracies all over the world. Explain the statement with examples.

33. Why do you think that the formal sources of credit provide loans at reasonable interest rates? [5]

Credit pushes the borrower into situations from which recovery is very painful. Support the statement.

#### Section E

#### 34. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

[4]

Socially and politically, a landed aristocracy was the dominant class on the continent. The members of this class were united by a common way of life that cut across regional divisions. They owned estates in the countryside and also town-houses. They spoke French for the purpose of diplomacy and in high society. Their families were often connected by ties of marriage.

This powerful aristocracy was, however, numerically a small group. The majority of the population was made up

of the peasantry. To the west, the bulk of the land was farmed by tenants and small owners while in Eastern and Central Europe the pattern of landholding was characterised by vast estates which were cultivated by serfs.

- (i) Which was the dominant class on the continent of Europe?
  - a) Landed aristocracy

b) Small owners

c) High class society

- d) Tenants
- (ii) What did the majority of population comprises of?
  - a) Small owners

b) Tenants

c) Landholders

- d) Peasantry
- (iii) The given passage describes the social and political life of this class
  - a) aristocracy and middle class
- b) serfs and peasants

c) big land owners

d) peasants and small owners

OR

Aristocratic class used to speak French for the purpose of

- a) unity among the members
- b) farming on a big land
- c) diplomacy and high society
- d) reducing regional divisions

## 35. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

[4]

## Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

Many thought that given the disadvantages and rising resistance against the multipurpose projects, water harvesting system was a viable alternative, both socio-economically and environmentally. In ancient India, along with the sophisticated hydraulic structures, there existed an extraordinary tradition of water-harvesting system. People had in-depth knowledge of rainfall regimes and soil types and developed wide ranging techniques to harvest rainwater, groundwater, river water and flood water in keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs. In hill and mountainous regions, people built diversion channels like the 'guls' or 'kuls' of the Western Himalayas for agriculture. 'Rooftop rainwater harvesting' was commonly practised to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan. In the flood plains of Bengal, people developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields. In arid and semi-arid regions, agricultural fields were converted into rain fed storage structures that allowed the water to stand and moisten the soil like the 'khadins' in Jaisalmer and 'Johads' in other parts of Rajasthan.

- (i) What kind of agricultural structures were constructed for water harvesting in the hilly areas?
- (ii) In different regions of India, name any two methods of rainwater harvesting with its purpose.
- (iii) What types of water storage structures are found in arid and semi-arid regions? What is its purpose?

#### 36. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

[4]

The average person in Haryana has more income than the average person in Kerala but lags behind in the crucial areas. The reason is - money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well. So, income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use.

Actually for many of the important things in life the best way, also the cheapest way, is to provide these goods and services collectively. Even now, in many areas, children, particularly girls, are not able to go to high school because the government/society has not provided adequate facilities. Kerala has a low Infant Mortality Rate

because it has an adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities. Similarly, in some states, PDS functions well. Health and nutritional status of people of such states is certainly likely to be better.

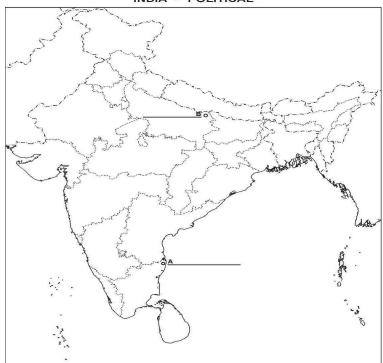
- (i) Why in some areas children are unable to go to high school?
- (ii) State the effect of adequate public facilities.

#### Section F

- 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.
- [5]

- A. The place where Indian National Congress session was held in 1927
- B. The place associated with Calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement
- b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable Symbols. (any **three**)
  - i. Tuticorin Major Sea Port
  - ii. Bengaluru Software Technology Park
  - iii. Vijaynagar Iron and Steel industry
  - iv. Kakrapara- Nuclear Power Plant
  - v. Chattrapati Shivaji International Airport

INDIA - POLITICAL



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