



## S R Study Material

### SAMPLE PAPER 3 2024-25

#### 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 - Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. Section C contains Q.25to Q. 29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
5. 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.
6. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. 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 few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted.

#### Section A

1. Choose the correct option, related to the founders of the **Swaraj Party** within the Congress. [1]  
a) Subhas Chandra Bose and Jawaharlal Nehru      b) Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel  
c) C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru                      d) Acharya Kripalani and Jayaprakash Narayan
2. Rooftop rainwater harvesting was commonly practised to store drinking water, particularly in the state of: [1]  
a) Kerala    b) Karnataka  
c) Haryana    d) Rajasthan
3. Study the table given below carefully and answer the question that follows. [1]

Country	Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP \$)	HDI Rank in the world (2018)
A	12,707	73
B	6,681	130



- a) Alliance of two or more parties
- b) Alliance of different social groups
- c) Power shared among different organs of government
- d) Power shared among different levels of government

10. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:

[1]



Which option represent the above-given picture?

- a) Le Radeau de La Méduse
  - b) The Massacre at Chios
  - c) Claude Monet
  - d) Camille Pissarro
11. Evaluate the impacts of using information and communication technology in Globalisation by identifying the appropriate statements among the following options: [1]
- 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.
  - iii. 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. Which type of government is likely to be more acceptable to the people in the world? [1]
- a) Democratic
  - b) Dictatorship
  - c) Theocratic
  - d) Military
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

a) iv, iii, ii, i

b) iii, i, ii, iv

c) ii, iv, i, iii

d) ii, iii, iv, i

14. **Read the information given below and select the correct option** [1]

Kamal is a daily wage labourer in a nearby grocery shop. He goes to the shop at 7:30 in the morning and works till 8:00 p.m. in the evening. He gets no other allowances apart from his wages. He is not paid for the days he does not work. He has, therefore, no leave or paid holidays. Nor was he given any formal letter saying that he has been employed in the shop. He can be asked to leave anytime with his employer. In which sector Kamal is engaged? Tick the most appropriate option.

a) Public Sector

b) Unorganised Sector

c) Organised Sector

d) Primary Sector

15. **Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer** [1]

**Statement I:** By the 1970s, caricatures, and cartoons were being published in journals and newspapers, commenting on social and political issues.

**Statement II:** There were imperial caricatures lampooning nationalists, as well as nationalist cartoons criticising imperial rule.

a) Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct

b) Both (i) & (ii) are incorrect

c) Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect

d) Both (i) & (ii) are correct

16. Two friends Ram and Lakhan engaged in a lively conversation about different types of soils. Ram, eager to challenge Lakhan, started giving clues to help identify arid soil. Which of the following clues provided by Ram would be most useful in identifying the arid soil? [1]

Clues:

i. They are generally sandy in texture and saline in nature.

ii. These soils are mostly deep to very deep and acidic (pH<6.0).

iii. In some areas, the salt content is very high, and common salt is obtained by evaporating the water.

iv. This is the most widely spread and important soil.

a) Clue i and iii

b) Clue iii and iv

c) Clue iv

d) Clue ii

17. Which of the following statements will be considered by a political party while shaping public opinion? [1]

**Statement i:** Raise and highlight issues popular issues.

**Statement ii:** Launch movements for the resolution of problems faced by people.

**Statement iii:** Provide access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by the government.

**Statement iv:** Voice different views and criticize the government for its failures or wrong policies.

a) Statement i, ii and iii are right.

b) Statement i and ii are right.

c) Statement iii is right.

d) Only statement iv is right.

18. Which one of the following matters do NOT deal with the **Family Laws**? [1]

a) Marriage

b) Inheritance

c) Adoption

d) Finance

19. Which of the following is false with respect to the Multi-Party System? [1]

- a) In this system, the government is formed by various parties coming together in a coalition
- b) It is a system where there is a chance of coming to power either on their own or by alliance
- c) The United States of America has a multi-party system
- d) All of these

20. **Read the information given below and select the correct option** [1]

A shoe manufacturer wants to sell shoes in the market and buy wheat. The shoe manufacturer will first exchange shoes that he had produced for money, and then exchange the money for wheat. Which drawback of Barter system is indicated here?

- a) Lack of Common Measure of Value
- b) Lack of Standard of Deferred Payment
- c) Lack of Store of Value
- d) Lack of Double Coincidence of Wants

**Section B**

21. Study the picture and name this structure located in the Belgian capital. [2]



22. Describe the process by which Italy was unified. [2]

OR

Explain the role of languages in developing the national sentiments in Europe.

23. Give an account of oilseeds in India. State the importance of groundnut and name the states where it is grown. [2]
24. Describe any three features of federalism in India. [2]

**Section C**

25. The Imperial State in China, was the major producer of printed material. Support this statement with examples. [3]
26. "Agriculture gives boost to the industrial sector." Support the statement with arguments. [3]

OR

Suggest any three measures to reduce the industrial pollution of freshwater resources.

27. Study the data given in the table and answer the questions that follow. [3]

**Workers in different sector (in million)**

Sector	Organised	Unorganised	Total
Primary	2	240	242
Secondary	9	54	63
Tertiary	17	76	93
Total	28	370	398

- i. Which is the most important sector which provides most jobs to people?
- ii. What is the number of people engaged in the unorganised sector?
- iii. Why this unorganised sector is more important?

28. "Local governments have made a significant impact on Indian democracy. At the same time there are many difficulties". Explain. [3]

29. "Workers are exploited in unorganised sector in India". Support the statement with suitable examples. [3]

#### Section D

30. How is the per capita consumption of electricity considered as an index of development? Explain with examples. [5]

OR

Explain the importance of conservation of minerals. Highlight some of the measures to conserve them.

31. How did nationalism aligned with imperialism lead Europe to disaster in 1914? Explain. [5]

OR

Why is it said that the 1830s were the years of great hardship in Europe? Explain.

32. What is a political party? Explain any four characteristics of a political party. [5]

OR

Define the term **Political Party**. Explain with examples, the need of political parties in India.

33. How do banks play an important role in the economy of India? Explain. [5]

OR

Explain features each of formal sector loans and informal sector loans.

#### Section E

34. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:** [4]

Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation when they discover some unity that binds them together. This sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles. But there were also a variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination. History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols, all played a part in the making of nationalism. The identity of the nation is most often symbolised in a figure or image. This helps create an image with which people can identify the nation. It was in the twentieth century, with the growth of nationalism, that the identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata.

i. Who portrayed Bharat Mata as an ascetic figure? (1)

ii. The French replaced the former royal standard with a new flag as a step to create a sense of collective identity among the French people. What similar steps did Indians take? (1)

iii. With reference to the context given above, acknowledge the contribution of Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay in infusing the sense of nationalism. (2)

35. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:** [4]

#### RAINWATER HARVESTING

Many thought that given the disadvantages and rising resistance against the multi purpose 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.

- a. Why is water harvesting system a viable alternative? (1)
- b. Describe the process of **rooftop rainwater harvesting**. (1)
- c. Mention any two methods adopted by ancient India for water conservation. (2)

36. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

[4]

The income of countries is considered to be one of the most important attributes for making comparisons between countries. Intuitively, the income of the country is the income of all the residents of the country. This gives us the total income of the country. However, for comparison between countries, total income is not such a useful measure. Since, countries have different populations, comparing total income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn. Hence, we compare the average income which is the total income of the country divided by its total population. In World Development Reports, brought out by the World Bank, this criterion is used in classifying countries. Countries with per capita income of US dollar 12,056 per annum and above in 2017, are called rich countries and those with per capita income of US dollar 955 or less are called low-income countries. India comes in the category of low-middle-income countries. The rich countries, excluding countries of the Middle East and certain other small countries, are generally called developed countries.

- I. What is the other name of average income? (1)
- II. In which category is India classified based on its average income? Explain. (1)
- III. Is the average income an important criterion for development? Why? (2)

#### **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.

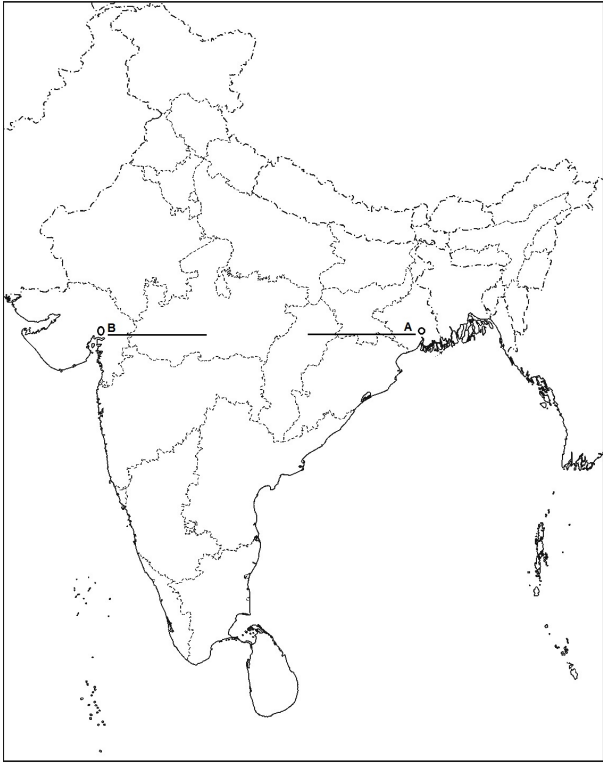
[5]

- A. The place where Indian National Congress session was held in September, 1920.
- B. The place associated with Peasant Satyagraha.

(b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable Symbols. (any **three**)

- i. Marmagao - Major Sea Port
- ii. Noida - Software Technology Park
- iii. Durg – Iron ore mines
- iv. Kalpakkam - Nuclear Power Plant
- v. Rajiv Gandhi - International Airport

INDIA - POLITICAL



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