



## S R Study Material

### SAMPLE PAPER 2 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. Which one of the following is not true regarding the Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 1931? [1]
  - a) The British government agreed to grant independence
  - b) The British government agreed to release the political prisoners
  - c) Gandhiji consented to participate in a Round Table Conference
  - d) Mahatma Gandhiji decided to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement
2. The word **matkas** refers to: [1]
  - a) collecting and storing water
  - b) cooking food and eating
  - c) serving food and donating
  - d) washing clothes and cleaning

3. **Educational Achievement of Rural Population of Uttar Pradesh** [1]

Category	Male	Female
Literacy rate for rural population	76%	54%

Literacy rate for rural children in age group 10-14 years	90%	87%
Percentage of rural children aged 10-14 attending school	85%	82%

As per the data given above who has the highest percentage of literacy rate in the rural population?

- a) Male  
 b) Children  
 c) Female  
 d) Male and Female

4. Which of the following options validates the nature worship and existence of sacred groves? [1]

- i. Certain societies revere a particular tree that they have preserved from time immemorial.  
 ii. Some patches of forest or parts of large forests are left untouched by the local people and any interference with them is banned.  
 iii. The Mundas and the Santhal of Chota Nagpur region worship *mahua* and *kadamba* trees.  
 iv. Sacred qualities are ascribed to springs, mountain peaks and animals like langurs.

- a) Statement i and ii are correct.  
 b) Statement ii, iii & iv are correct.  
 c) Statement ii is correct.  
 d) Statement i, ii, & iii are correct.

5. In a federal system, both the Central and the State governments are \_\_\_\_\_. [1]

- a) totally autonomous  
 b) inherently separate spheres of government  
 c) endowed with exclusively separate powers  
 d) separately answerable to the people

6. Which of the following statements accurately distinguishes the concept of power sharing among different social groups? [1]

- a) Power sharing among different social groups can be observed in arrangements like the 'community government' in Belgium  
 b) Power sharing among different social groups is a method used to alienate minority communities from the government.  
 c) Power sharing among different social groups is exclusively limited to religious and linguistic groups.  
 d) Power sharing among different social groups is primarily focused on giving minority communities a fair share in power.

7. **Assertion (A):** Democracy is not simply ruled by majority opinion. [1]

**Reason (R):** The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view.

- 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** [1]

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  
 b) The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of credit arrangements  
 c) The law legalises the use of rupee as a  
 d) The law legalises the use of rupee as a



fibers into beautiful fabrics. The journey from the agricultural sector activity of cotton cultivation to the manufacturing sector activity of textile manufacturing showcases the interconnectedness of these sectors in the Indian economy. Which sector involves the transformation of natural products into other forms through manufacturing processes?

- a) Primary sector
- b) Quaternary sector
- c) Secondary sector
- d) Tertiary sector

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

**Statement I:** Menocchio reinterpreted the message of the Bible and formulated a view of God and Creation that was lauded by the Roman Catholic Church.

**Statement II:** The Roman Church encouraged the publishers and booksellers and began to maintain an Index of Published Books from 1558.

- a) Both (i) & (ii) are incorrect
- b) Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct
- c) Both (i) & (ii) are correct
- d) Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect

16. During a geography class, the teacher discussed alluvial soils with the students, giving them various clues. [1]

Which of the following clues provided by teacher is correct?

Clues:

- i. This type of soil is typical of the Deccan trap (Basalt) region spread over northwest Deccan plateau and is made up of lava flows.
- ii. This is the most widely spread and important soil.
- iii. Mostly these soils contain an adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime.
- iv. These soils develop under tropical and subtropical.

- a) Clue i and ii
- b) Clue iv
- c) Clue ii and iii
- d) Clue i

17. Which of the following statements will be considered as a glitch about the self-declaration affidavit of the candidate contesting the elections? [1]

**Statement i:** This system has made a lot of information available to the public.

**Statement ii:** It has reduced the influence of the rich and criminals.

**Statement iii:** There is no system to check if the information given by the candidates is true.

**Statement iv:** The affidavit submitted by the candidates is validated before being accepted.

- a) Statement i and ii are right.
- b) Statement iii is right.
- c) Statement i, ii and iii are right.
- d) Only statement iv is right.

18. In which one of the following countries the participation of women in public life is very high? [1]

- a) Sweden
- b) Pakistan
- c) India
- d) Bangladesh

19. Which of the following statements will be considered as our fascination for democracy which when unfulfilled we start blaming the idea of democracy? [1]

**Statement i:** There is a delay in decision-making in a democracy.

**Statement ii:** Democracy should always provide a method to resolve conflicts.

**Statement iii:** Democracy often ignores the demands of a majority of its population.

**Statement iv:** Democracy can address all socio-economic and political problems.

- a) Statement i and ii are right.
- b) Statement i, ii and iii are right.
- c) Statement iii is right.
- d) Only statement iv is right.

20. In a bustling marketplace, Sarah, a shoe manufacturer, sought to acquire wheat for her family. With the convenience of money, she effortlessly sold her shoes and exchanged the money for the desired wheat, avoiding the complexities of a direct barter system. The use of money eliminated the need for a double coincidence of wants, streamlining transactions. Why is the use of money preferred in transactions? [1]

- a) Money ensures a unjust distribution of resources
- b) Money simplifies the process of buying and selling different commodities.
- c) Money helps in storing wealth
- d) Money eliminates the need for negotiation and bargaining

**Section B**

21. Study the map thoroughly and identify at least any two Indian states that enjoy special status due to their peculiar social and historical circumstances. [2]



22. Examine the conditions of Italy before unification. [2]

OR

Who were the architects of the unification of Germany?

23. Highlight any three differences between Kharif cropping season and Rabi cropping season. [2]

24. How has the Panchayati Raj strengthened the democracy in India? Express your views. [2]

**Section C**

25. What led the colonial government to pass the Vernacular Press Act in 1878? How did it affect the vernacular newspapers? [3]

26. Examine what are the causes of industrial pollution of freshwater resources. [3]

OR

How would you classify industry on the basis of ownership?

27. "The credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged." Support the statement with arguments. [3]

28. Which features of Panchayati Raj do you like the most and why? [3]
29. Study the table and answer the question given below. [3]

Share of Sectors in GDP in %			
Year	Tertiary	Secondary	Primary
1973-74	50	10	40
2013-14	68	21	11

It can be observed that comparatively over the last forty years, the tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector of the three sectors. Highlight the factors responsible for the rising importance of the Tertiary Sector in Production.

#### Section D

30. Highlight the importance of petroleum. Explain the occurrence of petroleum in India. [5]
- OR
- Minerals are an indispensable part of our lives. Support this statement with examples.
31. Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Evaluate the statement. [5]

OR

What did Liberal Nationalism stand for? Explain any four ideas of liberal-nationalists during the end of the nineteenth century.

32. Describe any five major functions of political parties performed in a democracy. [5]
- OR
- Suggest and explain any five measures to reform political parties.
33. Credit pushes the borrower into situations from which recovery is very painful. Support the statement. [5]

OR

Self Help Groups (SHGs) are the building blocks of organization of the rural poor. Support the statement with examples.

#### Section E

34. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow: [4]
- On 13th April the infamous Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place. On that day a large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwalla Bagh. Some came to protest against the government's new repressive measures. Others had come to attend the annual Baisakhi fair. Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points, and opened fire on the crowd, killing hundreds. As the news of Jallianwalla Bagh spread, crowds took to the streets in many north Indian towns. There were strikes, clashes with the police and attacks on government buildings. Seeing violence spread, Mahatma Gandhi called off the movement. While the Rowlatt satyagraha had been a widespread movement, it was still limited mostly to cities and towns. Mahatma Gandhi now felt the need to launch a more broad-based movement in India.
- i. How did Mahatma Gandhi react to the Rowlatt Act? (1)
  - ii. What made Mahatma Gandhi call off Rowlatt Satyagraha? (1)
  - iii. Why did Rowlatt Act enrage people? (2)

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

**NTPC shows the way**

NTPC is a major power providing corporation in India. It has ISO certification for EMS (Environment Management System) 14001. The corporation has a pro-active approach for preserving the natural environment and resources like water, oil, gas and fuels in places where it is setting up power plants. This has been possible through-

- Optimum utilisation of equipment adopting latest techniques and upgrading existing equipment.
- Minimising waste generation by maximising ash utilisation.
- Providing green belts for nurturing ecological balance and addressing the question of special purpose vehicles for afforestation.

- a. Which is the major power providing corporation in India? (1)
- b. Name the institution which issues ISO certification for Environment Management System. (1)
- c. Explain the pro-active approach of NTPC for preserving the natural environment. What does NTPC stand for? (2)

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

[4]

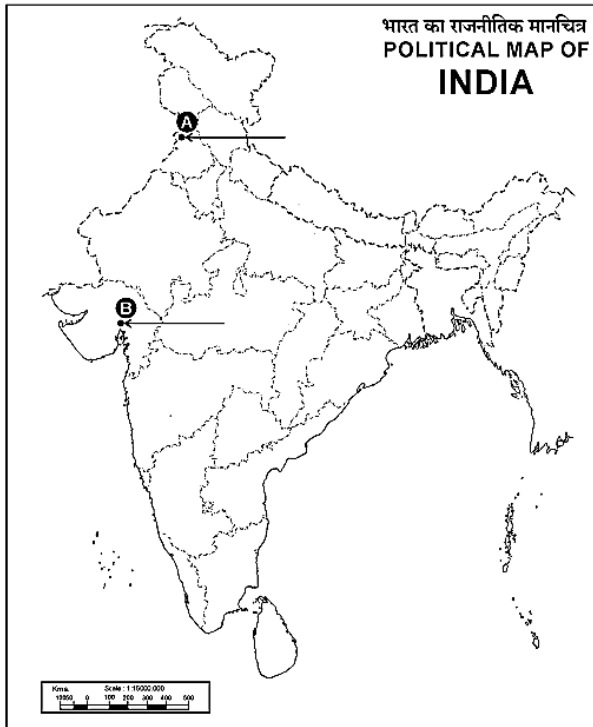
In India, about 60 percent of the population belongs to the age group 5-29 years. Out of this, about 51 percent are attending educational institutions. The rest are not-they may be at home or many of them may be working as child labourers. If these children are to attend schools, we will require more buildings, more teachers and other staff. A study conducted by the erstwhile Planning Commission (now known as NITI Aayog) estimates that nearly 20 lakh jobs can be created in the education sector alone. Similarly, if we are to improve the health situation, we need many more doctors, nurses, health workers etc. to work in rural areas. These are some ways by which jobs would be created and we would also be able to address the important aspects of development. Every state or region has the potential for increasing the income and employment for people in that area. It could be tourism, or regional craft industry, or new services like IT. Some of these would require proper planning and support from the government. For example, the same study by the Planning Commission says that if tourism as a sector is improved, every year we can give additional employment to more than 35 lakh people. We must realise that some of the suggestions would take a long time to implement. For the short-term, we need some quick measures. Recognising this, the central government in India made a law implementing the Right to Work in about 625 districts of India. It is called Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (MGNREGA 2005). Under MGNREGA 2005, all those who are able to, and are in need of, work in rural areas are guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government. If the government fails in its duty to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowances to the people. The types of work that would in the future help to increase the production from land will be given preference under the Act.

- i. MGNREGA, 2005 is referred to as **Right to work**. Why do you think MGNREGA 2005 is referred to as **Right to work**? (1)
- ii. Mention two main features of MGNREGA. (1)
- iii. Write short note on NITI Aayog. (1)

#### Section F

37. a. Two features A and B are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following informations and write their correct names on the lines marked near them. [5]
- A. The place where Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place.
  - B. The place where Gandhiji organized **Satyagraha** in favour of cotton mill workers.
- b. Locate and label any four of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given political outline map of India.

- i. Tehri - Dam
- ii. Indore - Cotton Textile Industrial Centre
- iii. Vijaynagar - Iron and Steel Plant
- iv. Noida - Software Technology Park
- v. Chennai - Major Sea Port
- vi. Tarapur - Nuclear Power Plant



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