

S R Study Material

SAMPLE PAPER 1 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. Why was Simon Commission sent to India in 1928? [1] a) Trying Indian revolutionary leaders b) Looking into the functioning of Indian constitutional system c) Persuading Gandhiji to attend the Round d) Framing new Constitution for India **Table Conference** 2. Archaeological and historical records show that from ancient times we have been constructing sophisticated [1] hydraulic structures like: a) lakes b) canals c) dams d) rivers

3.	Some comparative Data on Haryana, Kerala and Bihar				[1]
	State	Infant Mortality Rate (per thousand	Literacy Rate	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100	

	person)	%	person)	
Haryana	30	82	61	
Kerala	7	94	83	
Bihar	32	62	43	
How much is the	Net Absence Ratio of Haryan	a? Choose the appropriate o	option from the following:	
a) 38		b) 39		
c) 27		d) 18		
ollowing process	is involved in the production	_	he world after China. Which of the	[
	d harvesting of grapes.			
_	marketing flowers and ornaming and transplantation of fisl	_	ac.	
	kworms and extracting silk fr		15.	
_	, iii & iv are correct.	b) Statement i, ii, 8	k iii are correct.	
	and ii are correct.	·	d) Statement ii is correct.	
	nment is popularly known by			[
a) national lev	el	b) state level		
c) panchayati	raj	d) block level		
Vhich one of the	following is correct regarding	g power-sharing?		[
A. It leads to con	flict between different groups	S.		
B. It ensures the	stability of the country.			
C. It helps to red	uce the conflict between diffe	rent groups.		
a) Both A and	B are true	b) Only B is true		
c) Both B and	C are true	d) Only A is true		
Assertion (A): Tl	nere is overwhelming opposit	ion to democracy all over th	ne world.	[
Reason (R): Dem	nocracy is an accountable, res	ponsive, and legitimate gov	ernment.	
a) Both A and explanation	R are true and R is the correct of A.	b) Both A and R ar correct explanati	re true but R is not the ion of A.	
c) A is true bu	t R is false.	d) A is false but R	is true.	
eposits as cash r	eserves for withdrawals. Mea	nwhile, Entrepreneur Ram a	she allocated a small portion of the approached the bank seeking a loan for charging a higher interest rate than	I

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

c) Cash reserves held by banks

French was a rich and powerful community in _____.

[1]

d) Deposits made by the public

	c) Belgium	d) Dutch				
10.	Identify the person depicted in the caricature from the options given below. [1]					
	a) Bismarck	b) Napoleon				
	c) Garibaldi	d) Mazzini				
11.	MNCs have been looking for locations around	the world that would be cheap for their production. Evaluate the	[1]			
	cost-effective methods adopted by the MNCs b	cost-effective methods adopted by the MNCs by identifying the appropriate statements among the following				
	options:					
	i. Opting for a cheap manufacturing location.					
	ii. Setting up a production unit in the proximit					
	iii. Hiring highly skilled engineers at cheap ratioiv. Buy up local companies and expand production					
	a) All the statements are appropriate.	b) Only statement iv is appropriate.				
	c) Statements i, ii and iii are appropriate.	d) Statements i and ii are appropriate.				
12.	It is a situation under which a small number of incomes.	ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and	[1]			
	a) Political equalities	b) Communal equalities				
	c) Linguistic equalities	d) Economic inequalities				
13.	Arrange the following in correct sequence:					
	i. Rowlatt act passed by council					
	ii. Mahatma Gandhi returned to India					
	iii. Jallianwala bagh incident					
	iv. Simon Commission					
	a) i, iii, iv, ii,	b) ii, iv, iii, i,				
	c) iii, iv, ii, i,	d) ii, i, iii, iv,				
14.	Madanlal is a farmer who produces one ton of wheat and sells it for Rs. 200 to a Shyamlal who runs a flour mill. Shyamlal converts the wheat into flour and sells it to Ramlal who is a baker for Rs. 300. Ramlal sells the bread to the shopkeeper for Rs. 250, and the shopkeeper to the consumer for Rs. 300. Referring to the above case, the purchase of wheat by Shyamlal is termed as?					
	a) Capital goods	b) Intermediate goods				
	c) Final goods	d) All of these				
15.	Consider the statements given below and che	oose the correct answer	[1]			
	Statement I: James Augustus Hickey publishe	d a lot of gossip in the weekly magazine the Bengal Gazette about				

b) Spain

a) Germany

the Company's senior officials in India. Statement II: This enraged Governor-General William Bentinck and he persecuted Hickey. a) Both (i) & (ii) are correct b) Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct c) Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect d) Both (i) & (ii) are incorrect 16. **X** provided his friend with clues regarding the right kind of soil for growing cashew nut. Which of the following [1] clues from **X** would be most helpful in determining the ideal type of soil? Clues: i. It is the result of intense leaching due to heavy rain. ii. It is well-known for its capacity to hold moisture. iii. It turns yellow when it is hydrated. iv. It is rich in kankur and bhangar nodules. a) Clue ii and iii b) Clue i c) Clue iii and iv d) Clue ii 17. Which of the following statements will be considered to call a party system a multiparty system? [1] **Statement i:** There are several parties competing for power. **Statement ii:** More than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power. **Statement iii:** Only the two main parties have a serious chance of winning a majority. Statement iv: The government is always formed by various parties coming together in a coalition. 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 of the following is correct for patriarchal society? [1] a) Male-dominated society b) Cultured society c) Educated society d) Women-dominated society 19. [1] Which of the following is false with respect to the Political party? a) Political party hold power in the b) A political party is a group of people who government come together to contest elections c) Elected Political party choose its own prime d) A political party agrees on some policies minister in the government and programmes for the Government with a view to promote the collective good 20. Read the information given below and select the correct option [1] Gopal is supervising the work of one farm labourer. Gopal has seven acres of land. He is one of the few persons in Sonpur to receive a bank loan for cultivation. The interest rate on the loan is 8.5 percent per annum and can be repaid anytime in the next three years. Gopal plans to repay the loan after harvest by selling a part of the crop. He then intends to store the rest of the potatoes in cold storage and apply for a fresh loan from the bank against the cold storage receipt. The bank offers this facility to farmers who have taken crop loans from them. What kind of facility is provided by a bank to Gopal? a) Cultivation Arrangements b) Credit Arrangements

d) Cold Storage Arrangements

c) Collateral Arrangements

21. Study the map thoroughly and mention the language that is dominantly spoken in the Wallonia region.



22. What changes were brought due to Napoleon's reforms and code? What were the reactions to these changes?

[2]

[2]

OR

What were the main symbols of independent nations?

- 23. Name one important beverage crop and specify the geographical condition required for its growth.
- [2]
- 24. Describe any three steps taken by the Indian Government towards decentralization of power in 1992.

Section C

25. Why did James Augustus Hickey claim that the Bengal Gazette was 'a commercial paper open to all but influenced by none'? Explain.

[3]

[2]

26. Classify industries on the basis of capital investment How are they different from one another? Explain with examples.

[3]

OR

Many of our spinners export cotton yarn while apparel manufacturers have to import fabric. Explain this statement with appropriate reasons.

27. "Tertiary sector is not playing any significant role in the development of Indian economy." Do you agree? Give reasons in support of your answer.

Table 1: Workforce

Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
60%	11%	24%

Table 2: Contribution to GDP

Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
23%	26%	51%

28. How is a federal government different from the unitary form of government? Why are federations preferred these days?

29. Compare Tables "A" & "B" and answer the question given below. [3]

Table- A

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

[3]

Table -B

Share of sectors in employment in %				
Year	Tertiary	Secondary	Primary	
1977-78	18	11	71	
2017-18	31	25	44	

A remarkable fact about India is that while there has been a change in the share of the three sectors in GDP, a similar shift has not taken place in employment. Why didn't a similar shift out of the primary sector happen in the case of employment? Substantiate your answer.

Section D

30. Explain the different forms of occurrence of minerals.

[5]

OR

"Conservation of minerals is the need of the hour" support the statement with five facts.

31. Explain the various stages of Italian unification.

[5]

OR

Describe the process of Unification of Britain.

32. What is dominant party system? Is it same with one-party system?

[5]

OR

What are the characteristics of a political party?

33. How do banks mediate between those who have surplus money and those who need money?

[5]

OR

Which are the two major sources of formal credits in India? Why do we need to expand the formal sources of credit?

Section E

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

[4]

In the countryside, rich peasant communities were active in the movement. Being producers of commercial crops, they were very hard hit by the trade depression and falling prices. As their cash income disappeared, they found it impossible to pay the government's revenue demand. And the refusal of the government to reduce the revenue demand led to widespread resentment. These rich peasants became enthusiastic supporters of the Movement, organising their communities, and at times forcing reluctant members, to participate in the boycott programmes. For them, the fight for swaraj was a struggle against high revenues. But they were deeply disappointed when the movement was called off in 1931 without the revenue rates being revised. So when the movement was restarted in 1932, many of them refused to participate. The poorer peasantry was not just interested in the lowering of the revenue demand. Many of them were small tenants cultivating land they had rented from landlords. As the Depression continued and cash incomes dwindled, the small tenants found it difficult to pay their rent. They wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted. They joined a variety of radical movements, often led by Socialists and Communists. Congress was unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns in most places. So the relationship between the poor peasants and the Congress remained uncertain.

- i. Name the peasant communities that were active in the movement. (1)
- ii. Why was Congress unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns in most places? (It might upset the rich peasants and landlords.(1)
- iii. What did **Swaraj** meant for the rich peasants? (2)

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

[4]

Dams were traditionally built to impound rivers and rainwater that could be used later to irrigate agricultural fields. Today, dams are built not just for irrigation but for electricity generation, water supply for domestic and industrial uses, flood control, recreation, inland navigation and fish breeding. Hence, dams are now referred to as multi-purpose projects where the many uses of the impounded water are integrated with one another. For example, in the Sutluj-Beas river basin, the Bhakra – Nangal project water is being used both for hydel power production and irrigation. Similarly, the Hirakud project in the Mahanadi basin integrates conservation of water with flood control. Multi-purpose projects, launched after Independence with their integrated water resources management approach, were thought of as the vehicle that would lead the nation to development and progress, overcoming the handicap of its colonial past. Jawaharlal Nehru proudly proclaimed the dams as the 'temples of modern India'; the reason being that it would integrate development of agriculture and the village economy with rapid industrialisation and growth of the urban economy.

- i. What are some of the multiple uses of dams in modern times? (1)
- ii. What is the significance of the Bhakra-Nangal project in the Sutluj-Beas river basin? (1)
- iii. Explain the significance of multi-purpose projects in post-Independence India and their role in the nation's development and progress. (2)

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

[4]

The idea of development or progress has always been with us. We have aspirations or desires about what we would like to do and how we would like to live. Development or progress is likely to mean different to different persons. A girl expects as much freedom and opportunity as her brother, and that he also shares in the household work. Her brother may not like this. Similarly, to get more electricity, industrialists may want more dams. But this may submerge the land and disrupt the lives of people who are displaced – such as tribals. They might resent this and may prefer small check dams or tanks to irrigate their land.

- i. Explain the negative effect of having more dams on the locals. (1)
- ii. What could be the developmental goal for a girl from a rich urban family? (1)
- iii. Based on the given source, draw two conclusions. (2)

Section F

- 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.
 - A. The place where the Indian National Congress session was held in December 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. Haldia Major Sea Port
 - ii. Noida Software Technology Park
 - iii. Naharkatia Oil Field
 - iv. Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant
 - v. Raja Sansi International Airport

[5]



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