

DAYANAND ANGLO VEDIC PUBLIC SCHOOL, AIROLI
SOCIAL SCIENCE SAMPLE PAPER (CODE 087)
SESSION 2024-25
Std- X

Maximum Marks :80mks

Time : 3Hrs

General Instructions :

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.**
- ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.**
- iii. 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.**
- iv. 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**
- v. 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.**
- vi. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each**
- vii. 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).**
- viii. 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 have to be attempted.**
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.**

SECTION A: MCQs (1X20=20)

1. Arrange the following in proper sequence-

- A. Greek struggle for independence begins.
- B. Napoleon invades Italy; Napoleonic wars begin.
- C. Slav nationalism gathers force in the Habsburg and Ottoman Empires.
- D. Unification of Germany.

Options-

- 1)D, B, C, A 2) C, A, B, D 3) B, A, D, C 4) B, D, C, A

2. Complete the following table with the correct information-

Book	Fairy Tales
Written by	A - ?
Year of first edition	B-?
Country of origin	Germany

Choose correct option:

- (a) A – Jacob & Wilhelm B - 1812
- (b) A -Karol Kurpinski B - 1717
- (c) A -Carl Welcker & Jacob B - 1821
- (d) A - Martin Luther B – 1517

3. Read the paragraph and fill in the blank given below.

The failure of the Cripps Mission and the effects of World War II created widespread discontentment in India. This led Gandhiji to launch a movement calling for complete withdrawal of the British from India. The Congress Working Committee, in its meeting in Wardha on 14 July 1942, passed the historic ‘Quit India’ resolution demanding the immediate transfer of power to Indians and quit India.

On 8 August 1942 in Bombay, Gandhiji delivered the famous speech _____.

4. What does the picture depict?



- 1. The boycott of foreign cloth
- 2. Peasant movement in Bardoli
- 3. Demand of ‘Purna Swaraj’
- 4. Salt Satyagraha

5. What percentage of Srilankan Population is Tamil Speaking?

- A. 50%
- B. 20%
- C. 18%
- D. 16%

6. Direction: In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason(R).

Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion(A) Power is shared among different social groups in Belgium.

Reason (R) Community government in Belgium has the power regarding cultural, educational and language related issue.

Codes

- (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

7. Consider the following statements about holding together federation.

- I. A large country divides its power between constituent States and the National Government.
- II. The Central government tends to be more powerful than the states.
- III. The Central Government and the State always seems to have equal powers.
- IV. Constituent states have unequal powers.

Select the correct option-

Codes:-

- a. I and II b. II and III c. I, II and IV d. Only IV.

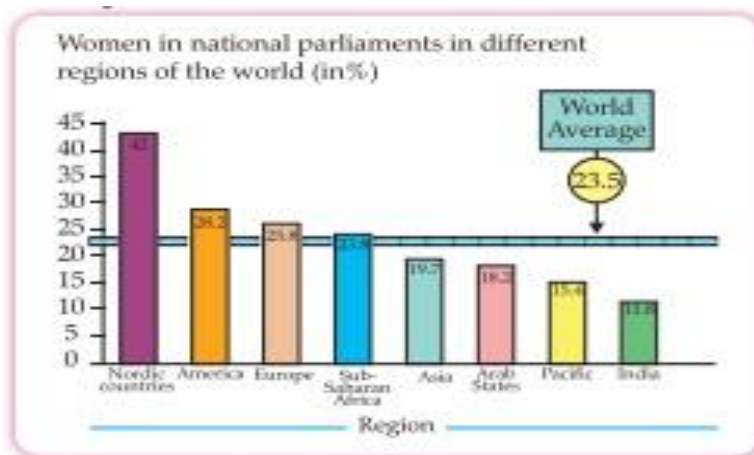
8. Raghav wrote the following points in an assignment based on Constitutional provisions that makes India a Secular state. What ambiguities do you find in his assignment?

- I. Our Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.
- II. The Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities.
- III. There are 22 official languages of India.
- IV. Our Constitution provides the freedom to all its citizens freedom to practice, profess and propagate any religion or not to follow any.

Codes-

- a. II and III b. I, II and III c. I and III d. only III.

9. As per the given graph do you think America's and Europe have achieved a satisfactory level of women's representation? Give one reason.



10. Give reason- "The old notions of Caste hierarchy are breaking down".

11. Consider the following statements about GDP of a County

- I. Purchase of sugarcane in the making of sugar.
- II. Value of silk Fabrics for sale in the market.
- III. Final value of bakery items.

Which of the following statements should be added to find out GDP?

- a) I and II b) I and III c) II and III d) None of the above.

12. Which of the following is not a component of Human Development Index?

- a) Per capita Income b) Life Expectancy
c) Literacy Rate d) Poverty Rate.

13. Literacy rate measures the proportion of the literate population in the _____ age group.

- a) 10 and above b) 21 and above c) 7 and above d) 18 and above

14. The economy is classified into public and private sectors on the basis of :

- a) employment conditions
b) the nature of economic activity
c) ownership of enterprises
d) number of workers employed in the enterprise

15. **Direction: In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason(R).**

Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) : Under MNREGA 2005, those who are able to and are in need to work in rural areas are guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year.

Reason (R) : The Central Government in India made a law implementing the Right to Work in about 625 districts of India.

Codes-

- (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. Identify the sector of economy with the help of given information.

- It covers activities in which primary goods are used to produce some other commodity.
- It produces more than half of the total by country's output.
- The employees of this sector are less than half of the working population

- a) Primary Sector b) Secondary Sector
c) Tertiary Sector d) None of these

17. Choose one correct statement from the following:

Underemployment occurs —

- (a) when people are not willing to work.
(b) when people are working slowly.
(c) when people are working less than what they are capable of doing.
(d) when people are not paid for their jobs

18. . Match the following from List I and List II:

List I List II

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| A. Rice | 1. Temperature- 21° -27°C, Rainfall- 50 cm-100 cm |
| B. Wheat | 2. Temperature- 20-25° C, Rainfall- 50 cm-75 cm |
| C. Maize | 3. Temperature- 15°-20° C, Rainfall-75 cm-100cm |
| D. Pulses | 4. Temperature- 24° C, Rainfall- Above100 cm |

Option :

- (a) A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2 (b) A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1 (c) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4 (d) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3

19. Direction: In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason(R).

Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion : Destruction of forests and wildlife resulted into the loss of cultural diversity.

Reason : The conservation of forests and wildlife is essential to provide a better quality of life.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
(b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
(c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
(d) Both assertion and reason are false.

20. Arrange the following dams from north to south in the correct sequence-

1. Hirakud
2. Tehri
3. Sardar Sarovar dam
4. Rana Pratap Sagar

SECTION B : VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)

21. "In the administrative field Napoleon had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient". Justify.
22. Explain the major repercussions of passing Sinhala as the major official language in Srilanka.
23. Mention two features of a developed country.
24. How are reserved forests different from protected forest.

SECTION C : SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)

25. Why did Mahatma Gandhi feel the need to launch a more broad-based movement in India after Rowlatt Satyagraha? What steps did he take for it?

OR

Who had designed the 'swaraj flag' by 1921? Explain the main features of this 'swaraj flag'.

26. Mention any three elements of the Belgian model.

27. How do we count various goods and services for calculating the Gross Domestic Product of a country? Explain with an example.

28. Why is Tertiary Sector becoming more important in India? Explain.

29. Evaluate the necessity of resource planning in India.

OR

What are the main advantages of India's land under a variety of relief features?

SECTION D: LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)

30. How did the plantation workers in Assam have their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj? Explain.

OR

How did the Civil Disobedience Movement come into force in various parts of the country? Explain with examples.

31. Explain the concept of Panchayati Raj in India.

OR

“The real success of federalism in India can be attributed to the nature of democratic politics in our country”. Explain.

32. Explain the ways through which employment can be increased in India.

OR

Do you think that workers are exploited in the unorganized sector? State your views.

33. Compare ‘intensive subsistence farming’ with that of ‘Plantation farming’ practiced in India.

OR

Name the two most important cereal crops grown in India. Compare the geographical conditions required to grow these two crops.

SECTION E : CASE BASED QUESTION (Q 34 to 36) 4X3=12

34. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows-

The development of nationalism did not come about only through wars and territorial expansion. Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation: art and poetry, stories and music helped express and shape nationalist feelings. Romantic artists and poets generally criticised the glorification of reason and science and focused instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings. Their effort was to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation. Other Romantics such as the German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder (1744-1803) claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people – das volk. It was through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances that the true spirit of the nation (volksgeist) was popularised. So collecting and recording these forms of folk culture was essential to the project of nation-building. The emphasis on vernacular language and the collection of local folklore was not just to recover an ancient national spirit, but also to carry the modern nationalist message to large audiences who were mostly illiterate. This was especially so in the case of Poland, which had been partitioned at the end of the eighteenth century by the Great Powers – Russia, Prussia and Austria. Even though Poland no longer existed as an independent territory, national feelings were kept alive through music and language. Karol Kurpinski, for example, celebrated the national struggle through his operas and music, turning folk dances like the polonaise and mazurka into nationalist symbols.

Answer the following questions.

1 Which one of the following statements is not true regarding Romanticism?

1m

A. Romantic artists stressed on the importance of revolutionary activities in the nation building process

B. For them collective heritage is the basis of a nation

C. For them art and poetry, stories and music help to express and shape nationalist feelings.

D. Focused on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings in the process of developing national feelings.

2. Which one of the following was a powerful technique to carry the modern nationalist message to large audiences who were mostly illiterate?

1m

A. Emphasis on vernacular language and the collection of local folklore

B. Formation of various revolutionary groups.

C. Promoting education to increase literacy rate

D. Emphasis on historical wars and revolutionary activities.

3 How did Johann Gottfried Herder develop national feeling in Germany? 2m

35. Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community.

Communalism involves thinking along the following lines. The followers of a particular religion must belong to one community. Their fundamental interests are the same. Any difference that they may have is irrelevant or trivial for community life. It also follows that people who follow different religions cannot belong to the same social community. If the followers of different religion have some commonalities these are superficial and immaterial. Their interests are bound to be different and involve a conflict. In its extreme form communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to different religions cannot live as equal citizens within one nation. Either, one of them has to dominate the rest or they have to form different nations.

1. What do you understand by the term communal politics? 1m

2. What is the ugliest form of Communalism? 1m

3. How does constitution of India follow secularism? 2m

36. Read the following text & answer the following:

Most of the objections to the projects arose due to their failure to achieve the purposes for which they were built. Ironically, the dams that were constructed to control the floods have triggered floods due to sedimentation in the reservoir. Moreover, the big dams have mostly been unsuccessful in controlling floods at the time of excessive rainfall. You may have seen or read how the release of water from the dams during heavy rains aggravated the flood situation in Maharashtra and Gujarat in 2006. The floods have not only devastated life and property but also caused extensive soil erosion. Sedimentation also meant that the flood plains were deprived of silt, a natural fertiliser, further adding on to the problem of land degradation. It was also observed that the multi-purpose projects induced earthquakes, caused water-borne diseases and pests and pollution resulting from excessive use of water.

1. Name the movement against the river valley project in Gujarat. 1m

2. How have the big dams mostly been unsuccessful in controlling floods at the time of excessive rainfall? 1m

3. Analyse any two merits of multi-purpose river projects. 2m

SECTION F: Map Skill Based Question (Q 37A and 37B) 1X5=5

37.A. On the given outline map of India locate and label the following-

a. Place where cotton mill workers organized the Satyagraha in 1918.

b. Place where congress session was held in September 1920.

B. On the same outline map of India locate & label the following:(Any three)

a. A state covered with forest soil.

b. Leading Producer of jute in India

c. Nagarjuna Sagar Dam.

d. Leading Producer of coffee in India.