

**SAMPLE PAPER – 1**  
**CBSE BOARD**  
**CLASS - X**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**Time : 3 Hours**

**Max. 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.25 to 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 have 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. The Simon Commission was boycotted in India because.....  
(A) There was no Indian member in the commission  
(B) It supported the Muslim League  
(C) Congress felt that people deserved Swaraj.  
(D) There were differences among the members
2. What is predicted to happen by 2025 regarding water scarcity?  
(A) Nearly tow billion people will experience absolute water scarcity  
(B) All regions of the world will face water scarcity  
(C) Water scarcity will decrease globally  
(D) Water scarcity will only affect regions with low rainfall.
3. Development of a country can generally be determined by its:  
(A) Per capita income  
(B) Average literacy level  
(C) Health status of its people  
(D) None of these

4. Which trees are revered by the Mundas and the Santhal of Chota Nagpur region?  
(1) Peepal and banyan trees  
(2) Tamarind and mango trees  
(3) Mahua and Kadamba trees  
(4) Sal and teak trees  
(A) ii, iii, iv                      (B) i, ii, iii, iv                      (C) ii, iv, iii, iv                      (D) iii, iv
5. What led to tensions between the Dutch-speaking communities and French-speaking communities in Belgium during the 1950s and 1960s?  
(A) Both the communities demanded special powers.  
(B) The minority French-speaking community was richer and more powerful than the majority Dutch-speaking community  
(C) The majority Dutch-speaking community was richer and more powerful than the minority French-speaking community.  
(D) Both the communities were equal in Socio-economic ladder and this was resented by the French-speaking community.
6. What is a coalition government?  
(A) The government formed at the centre is called coalition government.  
(B) The government formed by two or more political parties together is called coalition government.  
(C) The government formed by minority community people is called coalition government.  
(D) None of the above
7. Money cannot buy all the goods and services that we may need to have a good life. A list of things required for a good life is given below. Which among the following are things money cannot buy?  
(i) Full protection from infectious diseases  
(ii) High quality education  
(iii) A luxury home  
(iv) A pollution-free atmosphere in every part of the country  
(A) (i) and (ii)                      (B) (ii) and (iii)                      (C) (i), (ii) and (in)                      (D) (i) and (iv)
8. A country in which principle of majoritarianism led to civil war  
(A) Belgium                      (B) Sri Lanka                      (C) Netherlands                      (D) Germany
9. Match the following Industries into their correct locations :
- | <b>COLUMN A</b>         | <b>Location</b> |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| (A) Cotton Textile      | (i) Bokaro      |
| (B) Iron & Steel Plants | (ii) Singrauli  |
| (C) Software Parks      | (iii) Surat     |
| (D) Thermal Power Plant | (iv) Noida      |
10. At present how countries of the world are currently members of the WTO?  
(A) 166                      (B) 193                      (C) 164                      (D) 165

11. Based on per capita income, India comes in the category of:  
(A) Middle income group (B) Low income group  
(C) High income group (D) Low middle income
12. Which among the following most appropriately describes the underemployment?  
(A) Workers are not paid as per their work  
(B) Worker are working less than what they are capable of doing  
(C) Workers are not skilled  
(D) Workers are not willing to work
13. Which of the following options is incorrect related to Dandi March organised by Mahatma Gandhi?  
(A) Mahatma Gandhi started the Dandi March from Sabarmad Ashram  
(B) Dandi March is also known as salt march  
(C) Dandi March was started on 11 March 1930  
(D) Mahatma Gandhi accompanied 72 of his trusted members.
14. Arrange the following events of Indian history in increasing order of their date of occurring.  
(i) Rowlatt act passed by council  
(ii) Mahatma Gandhi returned to India  
(iii) Jallian Wala bagh Massacre  
(iv) Simon Commission arrived  
(A) i—ii—iii—iv (B) iv—iii—ii—i (C) ii—i—iii—iv (D) iii—ii—i—iv
15. In the following question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).  
Read the statements and choose correct options.  
**Assertion :** GDP (Gross Domestic Product) shows how big the economy is.  
**Reason :** GDP of a country is the value of all intermediate goods and services produced within a country during a particular year.  
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
(B) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.  
(C) A is correct but R is not correct  
(D) A is not correct but R is correct.]
16. Match the following items given in column A with those in column B.
- | Column A                         | Column B                           |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (A) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay | (1) Depressed Classes Association  |
| (B) B.R Ambedkar                 | (2) Famous image of Bharat Mata    |
| (C) Sir Mohannad Iqbal           | (3) President of the Muslim League |
| (D) Abanindranath Tagore         | (4) Vande Matram                   |
| (A) A -4, B -1, C -3, D-2        | (B) A -1, B -2, C -3, D-4          |
| (C) A -2, B -1, C -3, D-4        | (D) A -2, B -3, C -1, D-4          |

17. The significance of above image is.



- (A) Revenge and Vengeance  
(B) Heroism and Justice  
(C) Liability and Justice  
(D) Justice and Revenge
18. Which subjects are not included in the Union List?  
(A) Foreign affairs  
(B) Banking  
(C) Communications  
(D) Trade
19. Miss "S" approached a bank nearby to avail loan for her own business, as well as a Self-help group which is operating in her village, the bank rejected her loan application whereas the Self-help group accepted to support her by providing the loan.  
Which one of the following documents is required by the bank, but not required by the self-help group to approve Miss "S's" loan application for her business?  
(A) Application for loans.  
(B) Arrangement Letter.  
(C) Document on Collateral.  
(D) Demand promissory note and take delivery letter
20. Identify which of the following statements is not true about globalization.  
(A) Globalisation is the process of rapid integration between countries.  
(B) It is movement of more and more investments and technology between countries.  
(C) Globalisation is introduction of restrictions or barriers by the government.  
(D) It is movement of more and more goods and services between countries.

### SECTION – B

21. Self-help Groups support has brought about a revolutionary change in the rural sector Explain.  
**OR**  
Why do we need to expand formal sources of credit in India? Give three reasons.
22. How had federalism helped Belgium to solve the ethnic problem?
23. Differentiate between ferrous and non-ferrous minerals, with examples.
24. Why are terms of credit required for a loan or credit?

**SECTION – C**

25. What were the three local issues in which Gandhi ji experimented his technique of Satyagraha during the years 1917-1918 How were these issues resolved .
26. Why was the Simon Commission constituted Why was the commission rejected by the Indians
27. Mention any three features of the primitive subsistence farming.
28. 'The real success of federalism in India can be attributed to the nature of democratic politics in India.' Explain.
29. Why is tertiary sector growing so rapidly in India ? Explain it with four reasons.

**OR**

Describe any five factors that promote the Multinational Corporations (MNCs) to setup their production units in a particular place.

**SECTION – D**

30. (A) What is the contribution of manufacturing industry to the national economy?

**OR**

(B) 'Dense and efficient network of transport is a prerequisite for trade.' Examine the statement.

31. (A) 'The idealistic liberal-democratic sentiment of nationalism became a narrow creed with limited ends.' Support the statement in the context of Balkan nationalism in the early 19th century.

**OR**

(B) Who hosted 'Vienna Congress' in 1815? Analyse the main changes brought by the 'Vienna Treaty.'

32. (A) What is a political party? State any two points of the ideology of Bhartiya Janata Party.

**OR**

(B) Describe the role of Political Parties in Indian Democracy.

33. (A) What are the limitations of the per capita income criteria of development ?

**OR**

(B) Explain any three loan activities of banks in India.

**SECTION – E**

34. **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:**

It is said of "passive resistance" that it is the weapon of the weak, but the power which is the subject of this article can be used only by the strong. This power is not passive resistance; indeed, it calls for intense activity. The movement in South Africa was not passive but active ...'Satyagraha is not physical force. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction ... In the use of Satyagraha, there is no ill will whatever.

- (i) Who is the speaker of this passage? Which two methods were used by him during the struggle for Independence ? **[1]**
- (ii) What is Satyagraha? **[2]**
- (iii) For what purpose the term Satyagraha was used in South Africa? 1

**35. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:**

International Trade The exchange of goods among people, states and countries is referred to as trade. The market is the place where such exchanges take place. Trade between two countries is called international trade. It may take place through sea, air or land routes. While local trade is carried in cities, towns and villages, state level trade is carried between two or more states. Advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its economic prosperity. It is, therefore, considered the barometer for a country.

As the resources are space bound, no can survive without international trade. Export and import are the components of trade. The balance of trade of a country is the difference between its export and import. When the value of export exceeds the value of imports, it is called a favourable balance of trade. On the contrary, if the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, it is termed as unfavourable balance of trade. India has trade relations with all the major trading blocks and all geographical regions of the world. The commodities exported from India to other countries include gems and jewellery, chemicals and related products, agriculture and allied products, etc.

- (i) What is international trade? [1]  
(ii) What is difference between local trade and state level trade? [1]  
(iii) Why is international trade important for a country's economic prosperity? [2]

**36. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:**

Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets, i.e., markets of their own countries. Producers can sell their produce not only in markets located the country but can also compete in markets located in other countries of the world. Similarly, for the buyers, import of goods produced in another country is one way of expanding the choice of goods beyond what is domestically produced In general, with the opening of trade, goods travel from one market to another. Choice of goods in the markets rises. Prices of similar goods in the two markets tend to become equal. And, producers in the two countries now closely compete against each other even though they are separated by thousands of miles! Foreign trade thus results in connecting the markets or integration of markets in different countries

- (i) What do you mean by opening of trade and how it is beneficial for consumers? [2]  
(ii) How does foreign trade become a main channel in connecting countries? [2]

**SECTION – F****MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION****[2 + 3 = 5]**

- 37.** (i) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1929  
(ii) The place where Non –cooperation movement ended abruptly due to violence  
(iii) Salal Project  
(iv) Indore Software technology park  
(v) Namrup Thermal power plant