

SAMPLE PAPER – 2 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.
7. Section F – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks.

Section A

1. Choose the incorrect option from the following statements regarding the Act of Union 1707?
(A) It was an agreement between England and Scotland.
(B) It was an agreement between England and Ireland.
(C) It gave power to England to control over Scotland.
(D) It resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.
2. What did Mahatma Gandhi declare in his book, 'Hind Swaraj'?
(A) British ruled India because the latter was militarily weak.
(B) British ruled India because Indians cooperated with them.
(C) British ruled India because they got international support.
(D) None of the above.
3. Look at the picture given below. Identify the person who is portrayed in this picture from the following options:



- (A) Martin Luther (B) Desiderius Erasmus
(C) Johann Gutenberg (D) Thomas Wood

4. Arrange the following in chronological order:
I. Print culture created the conditions for the French Revolution.
II. Martin Luther's writings led to beginning of the Protestant Reformation.
III. Menocchio reinterpreted the message of the Bible.
IV. Johann Gutenberg invented printing press.
Options:
(A) III, II, I and IV (B) IV, III, II and I
(C) I, II, III and IV (D) IV, II, III and I
5. Identify the crop with the help of the following information:
• It is the staple food crop of a majority of the people in India.
• It is a kharif crop which requires high temperature and high humidity.
• In the areas of less rainfall, it grows with the help of irrigation.
• It is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but in Odisha, it is a subsistence crop.
Options:
(A) Wheat (B) Maize (C) Rice (D) Bajra
6. In which one of the following states is terrace cultivation practiced?
(A) Punjab (B) Plains of Uttar Pradesh
(C) Haryana (D) Uttarakhand
7. Which one of the following organizations prepares the 'World Development Report'? Options:
(A) World Bank (B) International Monetary Fund
(C) World Health Organisation (D) International Labour Organisation
8. Consider the following statements regarding language policy of India and identify the correct one from the following:
(A) Hindi is the national language.
(B) English is the official language.
(C) No language is given the status of national language.
(D) English is the national language.
9. Which of the following is a reason for the government to impose barriers on trade?
(A) To regulate the type and amount of goods that can enter the country.
(B) To increase competition in domestic market.
(C) To remove monopoly markets from the country.
(D) To improve the performance of domestic producers.
10. Who among the following takes the decision regarding saving and loan activities in the Self Help Groups (SHGs)?
(A) Manager of a Bank
(B) Members of Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO)
(C) Local Moneylenders
(D) Members of Self-Help Group (SHG)
11. Which one among the following pairs is correctly matched?

List-I	List-II
(A) Cotton Industry	Agro based industry
(B) Paper Industry	Heavy industry
(C) Cement Industry	Light industry
(D) Sugar Industry	Mineral based industry

12. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:
 Assertion (A): India is a federal state.
 Reason (R): Power is shared among different tiers of the government.
 Options:
 (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 correct, but (R) is wrong.
 (D) (A) is wrong, but (R) is correct.

13. Universal Adult Suffrage stands for
 (A) Right to vote (B) Right to choose
 (C) Right to work (D) Right to speech

14. Read the given data and find out which one of the following options has the highest contribution in loan activities in the rural India?

Source of Credit per ₹ 1000 of Rural Households in India in 2012	
Category	Category
Commercial Banks	25%
Cooperative Banks	25%
Moneylenders	33%
Government	1%

- (A) Commercial Banks (B) Cooperative Banks
 (C) Moneylenders (D) Government
15. Identify the political party with the help of the following features:
 • Formed in 1999 following a split in the Congress Party.
 • A major party in Maharashtra.
 • A member of United Progressive Alliance (UPA) since 2004.
 • Won 1.4% votes and 5 seats in the 2019 Lok Sabha elections.
 Options:
 (A) Shiv Sena (B) Maharashtra Navnirman Sena
 (C) Janata Dal (Secular) (D) Nationalist Congress Party
16. Find the odd one out from the following options:
 (A) Tourist Guide, Barber, Tailor, and Potter
 (B) Teacher, Doctor, Vegetable Vendor and Lawyer
 (C) Postman, Cobbler, Soldier and Police Constable
 (D) Indian Railways, Jet Airways, Doordarshan and Metro
17. Complete the following table:

Sector	Example
Public	All India Radio
Private	?

- Options:
 (A) Railways (B) TISCO (C) Post Office (D) SAIL

18. Read the information given below and select the correct option.
Ravi lives in Gurugram. When he was in school, there were very few call centres in Gurugram. Now he finds hundreds of call centres and BPOs in the city. Which one of the following is the most appropriate reason for this growth?
(A) High FDI (B) High average income
(C) Developed network of transportation (D) High tariffs
19. _____ subject is included in the State List.
(A) Defence (B) Marriage (C) Agriculture (D) Currency
20. Identify the correct statement/s Unorganised Sector:
I. There are no rules and regulations.
II. There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays etc.
III. Employment is not secure.
IV. Workers get pensions after their retirement.
Options:
(A) I & II (B) II & III (C) I & III (D) II & IV

SECTION – B

21. Explain the aim to form 'Zollverein' in 1834 in Germany.
22. Suggest any two ways to conserve energy resources in India.
OR
Suggest any two ways to improve the usage of solar energy.
23. Mention the provisions that constitute India into a secular country.
24. Mention any two major differences between policies of CPI and CPI-M.

SECTION – C

25. "Multi-purpose projects have failed to achieve the purpose for which they were built". Justify by giving reasons.
26. "Tribal peasants interpreted the message of Mahatma Gandhi and the idea of swaraj in another way and participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement differently." Justify the statement.
OR
Why Congress became unhappy with the proceedings of the Awadh Peasant Movement?
27. Examine the role of political parties in a democratic country.
28. Why do most of the rural households still remain dependent on the informal sources of credit?
29. Name any two subjects that are included in Concurrent List. How are laws made on these subjects? Explain.

SECTION – D

30. Why did the Roman Catholic Church begin keeping an Index of Prohibited Books from the mid-sixteenth century? Explain by giving five reasons.
OR
Explain how print culture assisted the growth of nationalism in India.
31. What geographical conditions are required for the cultivation of sugarcane? Name the two largest producing states of sugarcane.
OR
Name the most important beverage crop of India. Describe the suitable climatic conditions required for its growth. Also mention the major states producing that crop.

32. Democracy's ability to generate its own support is itself an outcome that cannot be ignored.' Support the statement with examples.

OR

'There is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy in South Asia.' Support the statement with examples.

33. Examine the role of Information Technology in stimulating the process of globalisation.

OR

"Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent in 1991." Analyse the statement in the context of India.

SECTION – E

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

In Africa, in the 1890s, a fast-spreading disease of cattle plague or rinderpest had a terrifying impact on people's livelihoods and the local economy. This is a good example of the widespread European imperial impact on colonised societies. It shows how in this era of conquest even a disease affecting cattle, reshaped the lives and fortunes of thousands of people and their relations with the rest of the world. Historically, Africa had abundant land and a relatively small population. For centuries, land and livestock sustained African livelihoods and people rarely worked for a wage. In late nineteenth-century Africa, there were few consumer goods that wages could buy. If you had been an African possessing land and livestock - and there was plenty of both - you too would have seen little reason to work for a wage.

- 34.1 What was Rinderpest?
34.2 What were the two main sources of African economy for past centuries?
34.3 How cattle plague affected the situation of people in Africa?

35. **Read the given extract and answer the following questions.**

The Government in India buys wheat and rice from farmers at a 'fair price'. This it stores in its godowns and sells at a lower price to consumers through ration shops. The government has to bear some of the cost. In this way, the government supports both farmers and consumers. There are a large number of activities which are the primary responsibility of the government. The government must spend on these. Providing health and education facilities for all is one example. Running proper schools and providing quality education, particularly elementary education, is the duty of the government. India's size of illiterate population is one of the largest in the world. Similarly, we know that nearly half of India's children are malnourished and a quarter of them are critically ill. The infant mortality rate of Odisha (40) or Madhya Pradesh (48) is higher than some of the poorest regions of the world. Government also needs to pay attention to aspects of human development such as availability of safe drinking water, housing facilities for the poor and food and nutrition. It is also the duty of the government to take care of the poorest and most ignored regions of the country through increased spending in such areas.

- 35.1 Why is there a need of public sector in an economy?
35.2 Give some examples of public sector.
35.3 Differentiate between the private and public sectors.

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

COMMUNITY AND CONSERVATION

Conservation strategies are not new in our country. We often ignore that in India, forests are also home to some of the traditional communities. In some areas of India, local communities are struggling to conserve these habitats along with government officials, recognising that only this will secure their own long-term livelihood. In Sariska Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan, villagers have fought against mining by citing the Wildlife Protection Act. In many areas, villagers themselves are protecting habitats and explicitly rejecting government involvement. The inhabitants of five villages in the Alwar district of Rajasthan have declared 1,200 hectares of forest as the Bhairodev Dakav 'Sonchuri', declaring their own set of rules and regulations which do not allow hunting, and are protecting the wildlife against any outside encroachments.

- 36.1 How are forests related with Communities?
36.2 Explain the aim of 'Wildlife Protection Act.'

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 name on the lines drawn near them:
(A) The place where the Non-Cooperation Movement was called off due to violence.
(B) The place where the Peasant Satyagraha was started.
- (B) On the same outline map of India locate and label any three of the following:
(i) Mumbai Software Technology Park.
(ii) Paradip Port.
(iii) Ramagundam Thermal Power Plant.
(iv) Digboi Oil Field.

