

SAMPLE PAPER – 3
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. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A –It contains MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. Section B – It contains Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. Section C- It contains Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
5. Section D – It contains long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. Section-E - It contains case based questions. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
7. Section F – It contains map based question, carrying 5 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.

SECTION - A

1. What do you mean by collateral?
(A) It is the total sum of money with a person
(B) It is the things kept in the locker
(C) It is the guarantee given by the lender to the borrower.
(D) It is the security to a lender until the loan is repaid
2. Which of the following can be considered as the modern form(s) of money?
(A) Currencies (B) Drafts (C) Cheques (D) All of these
3. Which Indian state has the lowest Infant Mortality Rate?
(A) Kerala (B) Karnataka (C) Uttar Pradesh (D) Rajasthan
4. Which one of the following has benefited least because of globalisation in India?
(A) Agriculture Sector (B) Industrial Sector
(C) Service Sector (D) Secondary Sector
5. Ana, a 28-year-old woman from a marginalized community, is uneducated but adept at making traditional handicrafts. Her family toils hard to afford two square meals every day. Accordingly, which development objective would be the MOST crucial for improving Ana and her kin's well-being?

- (A) Increasing access to clean energy in Ana community
- (B) Reducing the impact of climate change on Ana community
- (C) Creating more training opportunities for Ana and other artisans
- (D) Ensuring that Ana has the same rights and opportunities as men in her community

6. There are two statements given below, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Power sharing can help to prevent conflict in society.

Reasoning (R): Power sharing ensures that different social groups are included in decision-making processes, reducing marginalization and fostering inclusivity.

- (A) A is true but R is false.
- (B) A is false but R is true.
- (C) Both A and R are true and R explains A.
- (D) Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.

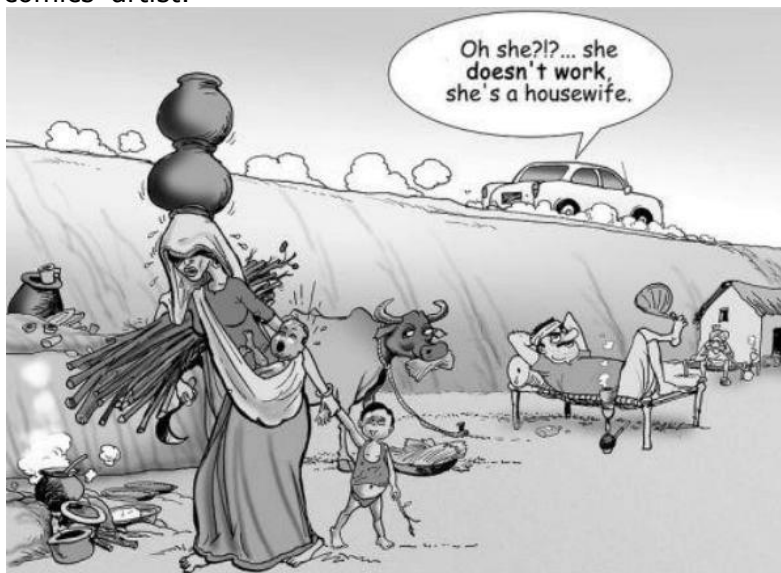
7. There are two statements given below, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Self-help groups are instrumental in promoting economic democracy.

Reasoning (R): They contribute to a more equitable distribution of economic power and opportunities.

- (A) A is true but R is false.
- (B) A is false but R is true.
- (C) Both A and R are true and R explains A.
- (D) Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.

8. Given below is a cartoon created by Neelabh Banerjee, the renowned Indian cartoonist, illustrator, and comics' artist.



What is the cartoon trying to depict?

- (A) The sexual division of labour in India
- (B) Natural and unchangeable gender divisions
- (C) Income-generating activities done by women in rural India
- (D) The ability of men to contribute equally to domestic work as women

9. Which type of resource is Solar Energy?

- (A) Exhaustible Resources
- (B) Soil Resources
- (C) Non Exhaustible Resources
- (D) Biotic Resources

10. Soil erosion in the state of Punjab is due to the following reasons?
(A) Excessive cultivation (B) Over irrigation
(C) Deforestation (D) Overgrazing
11. Which of the following is not a characteristic of biodiversity?
(A) Immensely rich in wildlife and cultivated species
(B) Diverse in form and function
(C) All species belong to a same group
(D) Closely integrated in a system through multiple network of interdependencies
12. Which of the following is one of the world's richest countries in terms of its vast array of biological diversity?
(A) Japan (B) UAE (C) Israel (D) India
13. Why is manufacturing important to economy?
(A) Manufacturing increase agricultural land
(B) Manufacturing drives productivity growth and innovation
(C) Manufacturing promotes agricultural activities
(D) None of these
14. What factor is important for manufacturing industry?
(A) Land (B) Labor (C) Capital (D) All of these
15. India is not able to perform to our full potential largely due to
(A) High costs and limited availability of coking coal
(B) Lower productivity of labour
(C) Irregular supply of energy
(D) All
16. Which of the following type of Agriculture is practised on small patches of land with the help of tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks?
(A) Primitive Subsistence Farming
(B) Intensive Subsistence Farming
(C) Commercial Farming
(D) None of these
17. Buffer stock scheme purpose is _____
(A) To save food grains from pest attack
(B) To stop price fluctuations
(C) To transport the food
(D) To deliver the food
18. Consider the following statements. Which of these do not hold true for non-democratic regimes?
(A) These do not have to bother about public opinion.
(B) These take less time at arriving at a decision.
(C) Principle of individual dignity has legal force.
(D) These often suppress internal social differences.
19. Decisions taken by which type of government are likely to be more acceptable to the people and more effective?
(A) Democratic government
(B) Non-democratic government
(C) Military dictatorship
(D) Theocracy
20. Identify the countries which faced the problem of social divisions.
(A) Belgium, Germany and USA
(B) Belgium, Sri Lanka and U.K.
(C) Sri Lanka, Canada and India
(D) U.K., USA and India

SECTION – B

21. What was Rowlatt Act?
22. What were silk routes?
23. What is slash and burn agriculture?
24. Who elects the community government in Belgium?

SECTION – C

25. What are secondary activities? Explain with examples.
Or
What are Tertiary activities? Explain with examples.
26. Describe any three forms of power sharing in modern democracies.
27. What is the role of humans in resource development?
Or
Explain the role of humans in resource development.
28. What was Satyagraha? Name any two places where Satyagraha was launched by Gandhiji.
29. Describe the events of French Revolution which had influenced the people belonging to other parts of Europe.

SECTION – D

30. Define Privatisation. What are the initiatives taken by the government in this regard?
31. Distinguish between the Coming Together Federations and the Holding Together Federations.
Or
Compare the different ways in which the Belgians and the Sri Lankans have dealt with the problem of cultural diversity.
32. Write a newspaper report on
(A) The Jallianwala Bagh massacre
(B) The Simon Commission
33. Multipurpose projects and large dams have come under great scrutiny and opposition. Explain with reason.

SECTION – E

34. Maharashtra is a state located in western India, with a population of over 110 million people. The state is home to several large cities, including Mumbai, and has a significant agricultural sector. However, the state is facing a severe water crisis, with its water resources coming under increasing pressure due to climate change, industrialization, and urbanization. The main challenges faced by water resource management in Maharashtra are:
 - I. Overexploitation of groundwater: Maharashtra is one of the most groundwater-stressed states in India, with the demand for water exceeding the supply. Overexploitation of groundwater for agriculture and urban use has led to a decline in water levels, which has severe implications for the sustainability of water resources.
 - II. Pollution of surface water: Industrialization and urbanization have led to the pollution of surface water bodies such as rivers and lakes. The pollution has led to water quality degradation, which poses risks to human health and the environment.
 - III. Inefficient irrigation practices: The agricultural sector is the largest user of water in Maharashtra, accounting for around 80% of total water use. However, traditional irrigation practices such as flood irrigation are inefficient and lead to the wastage of water.

- (i) Mention any two reasons for the water crisis faced by the state of Maharashtra.
- (ii) Despite being the second-highest rainfall-receiving state of the country, Maharashtra still faces a water crisis. Substantiate this statement in 40 words.
- (iii) Propose any one solution to mitigate the water crisis faced by Maharashtra state.

35. Read the passage given below and answer the following questions:

Population trends and dynamics can have an enormous effect on prospects for poverty reduction and sustainable development. Poverty is influenced by – and influences – population dynamics, including population growth, age structure, and rural-urban distribution. All of this has a critical impact on a country's development prospects and prospects for raising living standards for the poor. Investments in better health, including reproductive health, are essential for individual security and for reducing mortality and morbidity (the condition of suffering from a disease or medical condition), which in turn improve a country's productivity and development prospects.

- (i) How does investing in improved healthcare infrastructure contribute to the reduction of preventable diseases and chronic conditions?
 - (ii) Explain the relationship between population trends and poverty reduction.
 - (iii) 'Poverty is influenced by – and influences – population dynamics, including population growth, age structure, and rural-urban distribution.'
- Analyse the statement and highlight the mutual relationship between poverty and population.

36. The Congress Working Committee, in its meeting in Wardha on 14 July 1942, passed the historic Quit India resolution demanding that the British immediately transfer power to Indians and leave India. On 8 August 1942 in Mumbai, the All India Congress Committee endorsed the resolution which called for a non-violent mass struggle on the widest possible scale throughout the country. It was on this occasion that Gandhiji delivered the famous 'Do or Die' speech. The call for 'Quit India' almost brought the state machinery to a standstill in large parts of the country as people voluntarily threw themselves into the movement. People observed hartals, and demonstrations and processions were accompanied by national songs and slogans. The movement was truly a mass movement which brought into its ambit thousands of ordinary people, namely students, workers and peasants. It also saw the active participation of leaders, namely, Jayprakash Narayan, Aruna Asif Ali and Ram Manohar Lohia and many women leaders such as Matangini Hazra in Bengal, Kanaklata Barua in Assam and Rama Devi in Odisha. The British responded with force, yet it took more than a year to suppress the movement.

- (i) Where did Gandhiji give his famous do or die speech?
(A) Wardha (B) Surat (C) Lahore (D) Mumbai
- (ii) Which of the following was a demand of the 'Quit India' resolution?
(A) Separate nation for Hindus
(B) Freedom of Speech
(C) Freedom to observe hartals and demonstrations
(D) Immediate transfer of power to Indians
- (iii) Name the famous female leader from Odisha who participated in the Quit India Movement
(A) Kanaklata Barua (B) Aruna Asif Ali
(C) Rama Devi (D) Matangini Hazra

37. If democracies are expected to produce good governments, then is it not fair to expect that they would also produce development? Evidence shows that in practice many democracies did not fulfill this expectation. If you consider all democracies and all dictatorships for the fifty years between 1950 and 2000, dictatorships have a slightly higher rate of economic growth. The inability of democracy to achieve higher economic development worries us. But this alone cannot be a reason to reject democracy.

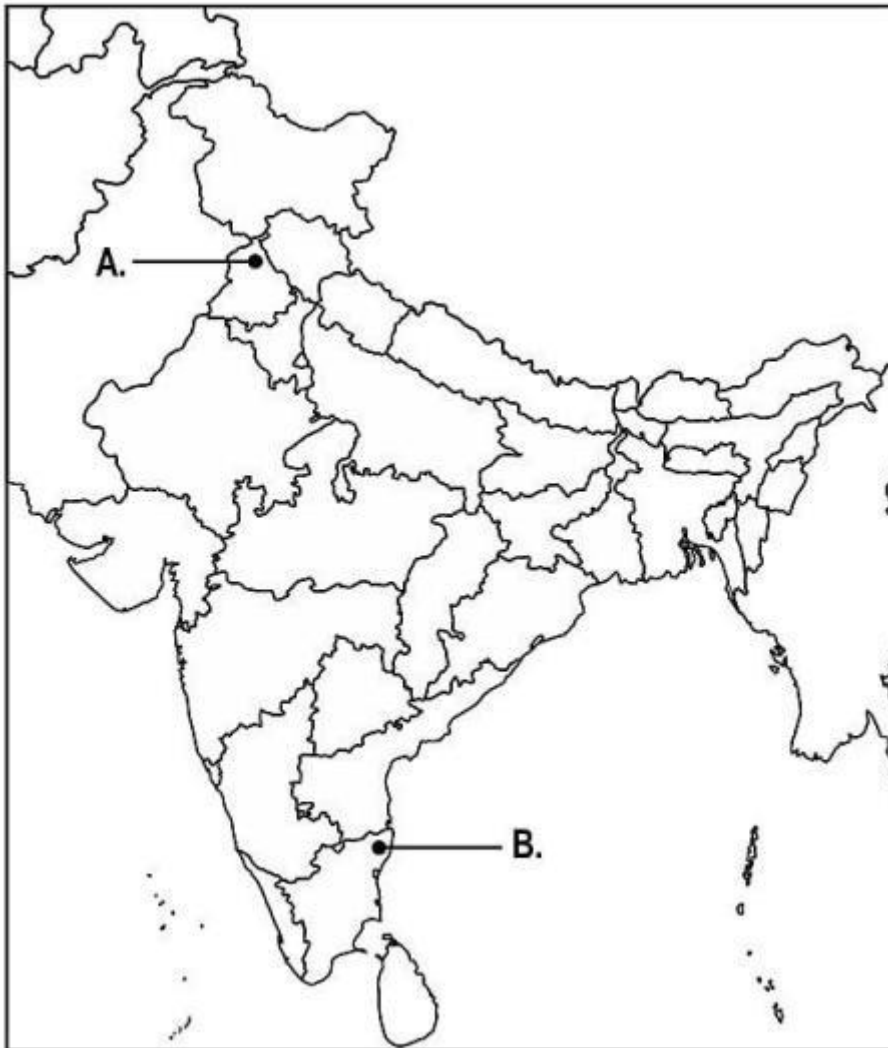
As you have already studied in economics, economic development depends on several factors: a country's population size, global situation, cooperation from other countries, economic priorities adopted by the country, etc. However, the difference in the rates of economic development between less developed countries with dictatorships and democracies is negligible. Overall, we cannot say that democracy is a guarantee of economic development. But we can expect democracy not to lag behind dictatorships in this respect. When we find such a significant difference in the rates of economic growth between countries under dictatorship and democracy, it is better to prefer democracy as it has several other positive outcomes.

- (i) How can the poor get a voice for a better share in a nation?

- (A) When they will be given a proper representation.
 (B) When they will get a chance to participate in the decision-making process.
 (C) Both(A)and(B)
 (D) When they will be given adequate resources and facilities.
- (ii) On which of the following factors the economic growth of a country depends?
 (A) Territory or area of the country
 (B) Global Scenario
 (C) Size of the country's population
 (D) Cooperation among the various nations
- (iii) Why should the gains of economic growth be evenly distributed?
 (A) To make an economically even society
 (B) To promote the idea of social justice
 (C) To reduce inequality in the society
 (D) All of the above

SECTION – F

- 38.**
- 1.** 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.
- (i) The place where the Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place
 (ii) The 1927 Indian National Congress session was held at this place



- 2.** On the same map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols
- (i) The southernmost port on the east coast of India.
 (ii) A nuclear power plant in the state of Maharashtra.
 (iii) The dam located on river Sutlej.

