

SAMPLE PAPER – 4 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

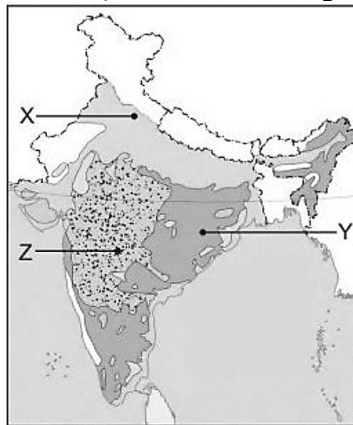
1. Identify the characteristics of Cavour among the following and choose the correct option:
(i) He was an Italian statesman.
(ii) He spoke French much better than Italian.
(iii) He was a tactful diplomat.
(iv) He belonged to a Royal family.
(A) Only (i) and (ii) are correct. (B) Only (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct.
(C) Only (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct. (D) Only (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct.
2. The Kheda Satyagraha was launched by Gandhiji to support _____.
(A) The mill workers (B) The peasants
(C) The women workers (D) Rowlatt Act
3. Read the given statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I : The name "silk routes" points to the importance of East-bound Chinese silk cargoes.
Statement II : Until the eighteenth century, China and India were among the world's richest countries.
(A) Both statements I and II are true.
(B) Both statements I and II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but statement II is false.
(D) Statement II is true but statement I is false.
4. The first printing press came to India with which one of the following?
(A) Portuguese Missionaries (B) Catholic Priests
(C) Dutch protestants (D) East India Company

5. In which of the following states, Tungabhadra Dam is located?
 (A) Tamil Nadu (B) Kerala (C) Andhra Pradesh (D) Karnataka
6. Match the column I with column II and select the correct option.

	Column I		Column II
(A)	SAIL	(i)	Heavy Industries
(B)	Ship building	(ii)	Bauxite
(C)	Textile	(iii)	Public Sector
(D)	Aluminium	(iv)	Agro Based

- | A | B | C | D |
|-----------|------|-------|------|
| (A) (iii) | (i) | (iv) | (ii) |
| (B) (iii) | (ii) | (iv) | (i) |
| (C) (iv) | (ii) | (iii) | (i) |
| (D) (iii) | (ii) | (i) | (iv) |

7. India has varied relief features, landforms, climatic realms and vegetation types. These have contributed in the development of various types of soils. Identify the types of soils marked as X, Y and Z in the given map of India.



- | X | Y | Z |
|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| (A) Arid Soil | Laterite Soil | Alluvial Soil |
| (B) Red and Yellow Soil | Black Soil | Mountainous Soil |
| (C) Alluvial Soil | Red and Yellow Soil | Black Soil |
| (D) Black Soil | Alluvial Yellow Soil | Arid Soil |

8. What led to tensions between the Dutch-speaking and French-speaking communities ?
 (A) Both the communities demanded special powers.
 (B) The minority French-speaking community was richer and more powerful than the majority Dutchspeaking community.
 (C) The majority Dutch-speaking community was richer and more powerful than the minority Frenchspeaking community.
 (D) Both the communities were equal in socio-economic ladder and this was resented by the Frenchspeaking community.
9. Which of the following options best explains this cartoon?



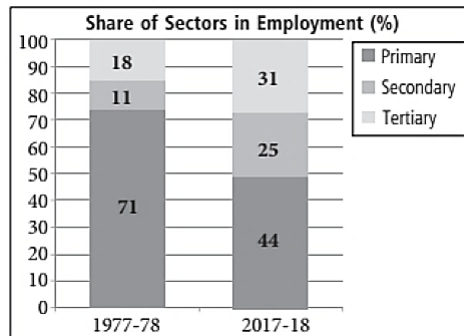
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (A) Problem of two party system | (B) A car with two steering |
| (C) Problem of a coalition government | (D) None of these |

- 10.** There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below.
Assertion (A) : When the power is taken away from the Central and the State governments and given to local governments it is called decentralisation.
Reason (R) : One-third seats are reserved for women in local government bodies.
 (A) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (B) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 (C) A is correct but R is incorrect.
 (D) A is incorrect but R is correct.
- 11.** Which among the following statements about the Indian Constitution is wrong?
 (A) It prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.
 (B) It gives official status to one religion.
 (C) It provides to all individuals freedom to profess any religion.
 (D) It ensures equality within religious communities.
- 12.** Which among the following countries is/are examples of multi-party system?
 (i) India
 (ii) China
 (iii) United States of America
 (iv) Cuba
 (v) The United Kingdom
 (A) (i) only
 (B) (i), (ii) and (v) only
 (C) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) only
 (D) (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v) only
- 13.** Which of the following factors is not responsible for economic development?
 (A) Population size
 (B) Cooperation from other countries
 (C) Global situation
 (D) Religion
- 14.** Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the most appropriate option:
Assertion (A) : Transparency means openness, communication and accountability of the government.
Reason (R) : Transparency is considered missing in democratic government.
 (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.
- 15.** Match the following columns and choose the correct option.

	Column I		Column II
(A)	Public sector	(i)	This sector transforms one goods into another by adding more value and utility.
(B)	Primary sector	(ii)	This sector provides useful services for other sectors.
(C)	Secondary sector	(iii)	This sector produces goods by exploiting natural resources.
(D)	Tertiary sector	(iv)	This sector is managed and controlled by the government to provide facilities for the people.

- | A | B | C | D |
|-----------|-------|-------|------|
| (A) (iii) | (i) | (iv) | (i) |
| (B) (iv) | (iii) | (i) | (ii) |
| (C) (iv) | (ii) | (iii) | (i) |
| (D) (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) |

16. Which of the following countries has two party system?
 (A) China (B) America (C) Russia (D) India
17. Why is it what while there has been a change in the share of three sectors in GDP, a similar shift has not taken place in employment ?



- (A) It is because not enough jobs were created in the secondary and tertiary sectors.
 (B) The secondary and tertiary sectors have to develop more.
 (C) People in India are more attached to land and want to continue in agriculture.
 (D) People are not interested in working in the secondary and tertiary sectors.
18. Fill in the blanks choosing the correct options given below:
 While taking loan, a borrower looks for easy terms of credit. This means (i) interest rate, (ii) condition for repayment, (iii) collateral and documentation requirements.
 (A) (i)-low, (ii)-tough, (iii)-more (B) (i)-high, (ii)-easy, (iii)-less
 (C) (i)-low, (ii)-easy, (iii)-less (D) (i)-low, (ii)-tough, (iii)-less
19. Which of the following is true about globalisation?
 (A) Globalisation is purely an economic phenomenon.
 (B) Globalisation emerged only because of the availability of improved communications.
 (C) Globalisation is the same thing as westernisation.
 (D) Globalisation is a multi-dimensional concept.
20. Which of the following authorities of India issues currency notes on behalf of the Central Government ?
 (A) State Bank of India (B) Reserve Bank of India
 (C) Bank of Baroda (D) Punjab National Bank

SECTION – B

21. Mention any two factors that make forests a very useful resource for humans.
22. (i) Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1931 ?
OR
 (ii) Mention any two causes that led to the Civil Disobedience Movement.
23. Why did the Indian Government remove barriers to a large extent on foreign trade and foreign investment after independence?
24. In which list of the Indian constitution does education come? Why?

SECTION – C

25. Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act in 1919 ? Explain any three reasons.

26. (i) Disguised unemployment does not help in productivity of a country, why? Explain with the help of an example.

OR

(ii) What constitutes the unorganised sector in urban areas? Why do workers in this sector need protection?

27. Suggest any three measures to enhance the participation of woman in politics.

28. When is democracy considered successful? Explain.

29. Describe any three characteristics of the Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur Iron-ore belt in India.

SECTION – D

30. (i) Describe the various strategies adopted by printers and publishers in the 19th century to sell their products.

OR

(ii) "The Bengal Gazette was a commercial paper open to all, but influenced by none." Justify the claim of James Augustus Hickey.

31. (A) Give an account of oilseeds in India. State the importance of groundnut and name the states where it is grown.

OR

(B) Explain any five initiatives taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production.

32. (A) What is a Gram Sabha? Describe any four functions of a Gram Sabha.

OR

(B) What is the meaning of decentralisation ? Explain any four provisions that have been made towards decentralisation in India after the Constitutional Amendment in 1992.

33. (A) Is per capita income the true measure of development ? Elaborate.

OR

(B) What is Human Development Index ? Which organisation measures the HDI ? Explain the three major indicators of the HDI.

SECTION – E

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

Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society - like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family - should be preserved. Most conservatives, however, did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. Rather, they realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy. It could make state power more effective and strong. A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe.

(i) What kind of conservative regimes were set up in 1815 ?

(ii) In which place representatives of European Power met ?

(iii) In your opinion, what were the beliefs and thinking of conservation ?

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

The availability of resources is a necessary condition for the development of any region, but mere availability of resources in the absence of corresponding changes in technology and institutions may hinder development. There are many regions in our country that are rich in resources but these are included in economically backward regions. On the contrary there are some regions which have a poor resource base but they are economically developed.

The history of colonisation reveals that rich resources in colonies were the main attractions for the foreign invaders. It was primarily the higher level of technological development of the colonising countries that helped them to exploit resources of other regions and establish their supremacy over the colonies. Therefore, resources can contribute to development only when they are accompanied by appropriate technological development and institutional changes. India has experienced all this in different phases of colonisation. Therefore, in India, development, in general, and resource development in particular does not only involve the availability of resources, but also the technology, quality of human resources and the historical experiences of the people.

- (i) What is a necessary condition for the development of any region?
- (ii) What helped the colonial countries to exploit resources of their colonies?
- (iii) Why are some resource rich regions included in economically backward regions?

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

Exhaustion of Natural Resources

Look at the following data for crude oil :

Region/country	Reserve (2017) (Thousand Million Barrels)	Number of Years Reserves will last
Middle East	808	70
United States of America	50	10.5
World	1697	50.2

The table above gives an estimate of reserves of crude oil (column 1). More important, it also tells us for how many years the stock of crude oil will last if people continue to extract it at the present rate. The reserves would last only 50 years for the world. However, different countries face different situations. Countries like India depend on importing oil from abroad because they do not have enough stocks of their own. There are countries like USA which have low reserves and hence want to secure oil through military or economic power. The question of sustainability of development raises many fundamentally new issues about the nature and process of development.

- (i) Is crude oil essential for the development process in a country ? Discuss.
- (ii) India has to import crude oil. What problems do you anticipate for the country looking at the above situation ?

SECTION – F

37. (A) Two features 'A' and 'B' are marked on the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map:

- (i) Name the place where the Indigo farmers organised Satyagraha.
- (ii) Name the place where Gandhiji violated Salt Law.

(B) Identify any 3 iron ore mines in the same political map of India mark as (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v) and write their correct names.

