

**SAMPLE PAPER – 5**  
**CBSE BOARD**  
**CLASS - X**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**Time : 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks : 80**

**General Instructions:**

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. 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.25 to 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**

**Multiple Choice Questions (Q 1 to 20)**

1. What helped in the colonization of Asian and African countries? Identify the correct statement from the following options.  
(A) Intergovernmental policies for the expansion of trade  
(B) Governmental invite to the mother countries for expansion  
(C) Technology, investments and improvement in transport  
(D) Capitalists of these regions wanted trade with colonial powers
  
2. Which of the following newspaper was started by Bal Gangadhar Tilak?  
(A) Hindu (B) Kesari  
(C) Sudharak (D) Pratap



8. Consider the following statements regarding power sharing arrangements in Belgium and identify the incorrect one from the following:
- (A) Equal number of members from Dutch and French community in the central government  
 (B) Separate government for Brussels with equal representation of communities  
 (C) The state government to be subordinate to the central government  
 (D) Community government elected by people belonging to one language community
9. Which one of the following subjects comes under the legislation of Centre and State in India?  
 (A) Education (B) Forests (C) Banking (D) Trade
10. Which of the following statement is true regarding Feminist Movements?  
 (A) A group which favours giving more power to working women at rural and urban level.  
 (B) A movement that believes in giving exclusive rights to female in urban areas.  
 (C) Radical women's movements aimed at equality in personal and family life as well.  
 (D) It is the practice of placing a feminine and masculine point of view in decision making.

11. Which one among the following pairs is correctly matched?

LIST – I	LIST – II
A. Bharatiya Janata Party	National Democratic Alliance
B. Congress Party	Left front
C. Communist Party of India	Regional Party
D. Mizo National Front	United Progressive Alliance

12. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:  
**Assertion (A)** : Democracy in an accountable, responsive and legitimate government  
**Reason (R)** : Democracies have regular, free and fair elections and decision-making is based on norms and procedures
- (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.
13. Which one of the following religions was protected and fostered by Sri Lankans in their constitution?  
 (A) Christianity (B) Hinduism (C) Buddhism (D) Islam
14. Read the given data and find out children of which state has attained maximum elementary school education?

States	Per Capita Income For 2018-19 (in Rs)	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live births (2018)	Literacy Rate % 2017-18	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2017-18
HARYANA	2,36,147	30	82	61
KERALA	2,04,105	7	94	83
BIHAR	40,982	32	62	43

Sources: Economic Survey 2020-21, P. A 157, National Sample Survey Organization (Report No. 585), National statistical office, Government of India.

- (A) Haryana (B) Bihar  
 (C) Haryana and Kerala both (D) Kerala

15. Read the following data and select the appropriate option from the following.

Educational Achievement of Rural Population of Uttar Pradesh		
Category	Male	Female
Literacy rate for rural population	76%	54%
Literacy rate for rural children in age group 10-14 years	90%	87%
Percentage of rural children aged 10-14 attending school	85%	82%

How much percentage of girl are not attending school?

- (A) 81%                      (B) 61%                      (C) 69%                      (D) 18%
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. Fill in the blank:

SECTOR	CRITERIA USED
Primary, Secondary & Tertiary	Nature of economic activity
Organized & Unorganized	?

- (A) Nature of Employment activities                      (B) Nature of Social activities  
 (C) Nature of Production activates                      (D) Nature of Political activities
18. Read the information given below and select the correct option  
 Rohan has taken a loan of RS. 5 lakhs from the bank to purchase a house on 12% rate of interest. He has to submit papers of new house and salary record to the bank. What is this process called as?  
 (A) Interest Rate                      (B) Collateral  
 (C) Principal Amount                      (D) Installments
19. Which of the following international agencies allow free trade and work on mutual trade between countries?  
 (A) WTO                      (B) IMF                      (C) UPU                      (D) FAO
20. Identify the correct statements about globalization.  
 I. Removal of barriers by the government  
 II. Foreign companies are allowed to set up factories  
 III. Has enabled all companies to increase their investments  
 IV. Has lessened foreign investment and foreign trade  
 (A) I & II                      (B) II & III                      (C) I & III                      (D) II & IV

### SECTION – B

21. Describe the positive impact of casteism with regard to political expression.
22. What do 'Silk Routes' refer to?

23. Identify the different thrust areas of human development. Which one of them plays the most significant role in the development?
24. What do you understand by the term 'Nation - state' ?

### SECTION – C

25. What steps have been adopted under the Indian Wildlife Act to protect endangered species of animals?
26. Globalization and greater competition among producers has been of advantage to consumers. Justify the statement with examples.

**OR**

"Globalization and competition among producers has been of advantage to the consumers." Give arguments in support of this statement.

27. Examine any four reasons for strained relationship between the Sinhala and the Tamil communities.
28. State any three differences between the local government before and after the constitutional Amendment in 1992.
29. "BJP wants full territorial and political integration of Jammu and Kashmir". Explain the Article 307 of Indian Constitution, according to which, Jammu and Kashmir is enjoying special privileges.

### SECTION – D

30. Describe features of agriculture in India.

**OR**

What are the basic features of Indian agriculture?

31. How are the three sectors of economy interdependent? Explain with suitable examples.

**OR**

What are the advantages of an organized sector for the workers?

32. With reference to Scotland and Ireland, explain how British nationalism grew at the cost of other cultures.

**OR**

Examine the main features of the process of German unification under the leadership of Otto Von Bismarck.

33. "Democracy stands much superior in promoting dignity and freedom of the citizens." Justify the statement.

**OR**

Describe the role of citizens in a democracy.

**SECTION – E**

**34.** Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

Print created the possibility of wide circulation of ideas, and introduced a new world of debate and discussion. Even those who disagreed with established authorities could now print and circulate their ideas. Through the printed message, they could persuade people to think differently, and move them to action. This had significance in different spheres of life.

Not everyone welcomed the printed book and those who did also had fears about it. Many were apprehensive of the effects that the easier access to the printed word and the wider circulation of books, could have on people's minds. It was feared that if there was no control over what was printed and read then rebellious and irreligious thoughts might spread. If that happened the authority of 'valuable' literature would be destroyed.

In 1517, the religious reformer Martin Luther wrote Ninety Five Theses criticize many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church. It challenged the Church to debate his ideas. Luther's writings were immediately reproduced in vast numbers and read widely. This led to a division within the Church and to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation. Deeply grateful to print, Luther said, 'Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one'.

(i) Why were Martin Luther's Theses a challenge to Church in Europe?

(ii) Why were people afraid of the newly printed books entering the market?

(iii) Enumerate the benefits of prints with respect to dissenters of established authorities.

**35.** Read the text carefully and answer the questions.

The exchange of goods among people, states and countries is referred to as a trade. The market is the place where such exchanges take place. Trade between the 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. The advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its economic prosperity. It is, therefore, considered the economic barometer for a country.

As the resources are space-bound, no country 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 favorable balance of trade. On the contrary, if the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, it is termed an unfavorable balance of trade.

International trade has undergone a sea change in the last fifteen years. Exchange of commodities and goods have been superseded by the exchange of information and knowledge. India has emerged as a software giant at the international level and it is earning large foreign exchange through the export of information technology.

(i) Which terms are used to describe trade between two or more countries?

(ii) What major changes have been seen in international trade?

(iii) Explain the balance of trade of India with respect to the commodities exported to and imported from India.

**36.** Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

In the countryside, rich peasant communities were active in the movement. Being producers of commercial crops, they were very hard hit by the trade depression and falling prices. As their cash income disappeared, they found it impossible to pay the government's revenue demand.

And the refusal of the government to reduce the revenue demand led to widespread

resentment. These rich peasants became enthusiastic supporters of the Movement, organizing their communities, and at the forcing reluctant members, to participate in the boycott programmes. For them, the fight for swaraj was a struggle against high revenues. But they were deeply disappointed when the movement was called off in 1931 without the revenue rates being revised. So when the movement was restarted in 1932, many of them refused to participate. The poorer peasantry was not just interested in the lowering of the revenue demand. Many of them were small tenants cultivating land they had rented from landlords. As the Depression continued and cash incomes dwindled, the small tenants found it difficult to pay their rent. They wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted. They joined a variety of radical movements, often led by Socialists and Communists. Congress was unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns in most places. So the relationship between the poor peasant and the Congress remained uncertain.

(i) Name the peasant communities that were active in the movement.

(ii) Why was Congress unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns in most places? (It might upset the rich peasants and landlords.)

(iii) What did **Swaraj** meant for the rich peasants?

### 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 names on the lines drawn near them.

(a) The place where Indian National Congress session was held in 1927

(b) The place associated with Calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement

B. On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable Symbols. (any three)

(i) Tuticorin – Major Sea Port

(ii) Bengaluru – Software Technology Park

(iii) Vijaynagar – Iron and steel industry

(iv) Kakrapara – Nuclear Power Plant

(v) Chattrapati Shivaji International Airport

INDIA – POLITICAL

