

CBSE Class 10 Social Science(Set 32/1/2) Question Paper

Time Allowed :3 Hour	Maximum Marks :70	Total Questions :38
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General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- This question paper contains 38 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- Question paper is divided into FOUR sections – Section A, B, C and D. Each Section carries 20 marks.
 - Section A : History
 - Section B : Geography
 - Section C : Political Science
 - Section D : Economics
- This question paper has MCQs, VSAs, SAs, LAs and CBQs.
- Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) carry 1 mark each.
- Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSAs) carry 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- Short Answer Type Questions (SAs) carry 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- Long Answer Type Questions (LAs) carry 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- There are Case Based questions (CBQs) with three sub-questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
- The map-based questions (two questions) carry five marks –
 - Section A – (History) – 2 marks
 - Section B – (Geography) – 3 marks
- Divide your answer sheet into four sections as per question paper – Section A (History), Section B (Geography), Section C (Political Science), and Section D (Economics). It is compulsory to answer each question in its respective section. Do not mix answer of one section to the other section.
- Instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
- Kindly note that a separate question has been provided for visually impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.

1. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

Column - A (Writer)	Column - B (Contribution)
(A) Sudarshan Chakra	Anandmath
(B) Kashi Baba	Sacchi Kavitayen
(C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak	Kesari
(D) Pandita Ramabai	Amar Jiban

- (A) Sudarshan Chakra — Anandmath
(B) Kashi Baba — Sacchi Kavitayen
(C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak — Kesari
(D) Pandita Ramabai — Amar Jiban

2. The given image shows a famous painting. Choose the painter of this art work from the following options:



- (A) Satyendranath Bishi
(B) Abanindranath Tagore
(C) Rabindranath Tagore
(D) Raja Ravi Verma

3. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): The Indian subcontinent was a crucial point in ‘Indian Ocean trade flows’ during the sixteenth century.

Reason (R): Its geographical location connected East–West Asia and Europe.

- (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.
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4. Arrange the following in chronological order and choose the correct option:

- I. Gandhi–Irwin Pact
- II. Rowlatt Act
- III. Poona Pact
- IV. Khilafat Movement

- (A) I, III, IV and II
 - (B) II, IV, III and I
 - (C) II, IV, I and III
 - (D) I, III, II and IV
-

5. (A) How had globalization begun long before sixteenth century? Explain.

OR

(B) How did trade help to spread diseases during the pre-modern world? Explain.

6. (A) Explain the role of Johann Gutenberg in the spread of print culture in Europe.

OR

(B) Explain the role of print in the expansion of Protestant Reformation.

7. (A) “Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation.” Examine the statement in the context of eighteenth century Europe.

OR

(B) “Giuseppe Mazzini played a major role in the unification of Italy.” Examine the statement.

8. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

“To the altar of this revolution we have brought our youth as incense”

Many nationalists thought that the struggle against the British could not be won through non-violence. In the year 1928, the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA) was founded at a meeting in Ferozeshah Kotla ground in Delhi. Amongst its leaders were Bhagat Singh, Jatin Das and Ajoy Ghosh. In a series of dramatic actions in different parts of India, the HSRA targeted some of the symbols of British power. In April 1929, Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutta threw a bomb in the Legislative Assembly. In the same year there was an attempt to blow up the train that Lord Irwin was travelling in. Bhagat Singh was 23 when he was tried and executed by the colonial government. During his trial, Bhagat Singh stated that he did not wish to glorify the “cult of the bomb and pistol” but wanted a revolution in society.

“Revolution is the inalienable right of mankind. Freedom is the imprescriptible birthright of all. The labourer is the real sustainer of society. To the altar of this revolution we have brought our youth as incense, for no sacrifice is too great for so magnificent a cause. We are content. We await the advent of revolution. Inquilab Zindabad!”

(8.1) Why is the formation of ‘Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA)’ considered as a turning point in the freedom struggle of India?

(8.2) How did Bhagat Singh’s trial speeches transform him from a revolutionary to a philosopher of freedom?

(8.3) In what way did Bhagat Singh redefine the meaning of ‘revolution’ for his generation? Explain.

9. Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them based on the information given below and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map near them:

(A) The place where General Dyer ordered firing upon a peaceful gathering on 13 April, 1919.

(B) The place where the Session of Indian National Congress was held in the year 1927.

10. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

Column – A (National Parks)	Column – B (States)
(A) Periyar	Madhya Pradesh
(B) Manas	Assam
(C) Bandhavgarh	Rajasthan
(D) Corbett	Uttar Pradesh

(A) Periyar — Madhya Pradesh

(B) Manas — Assam

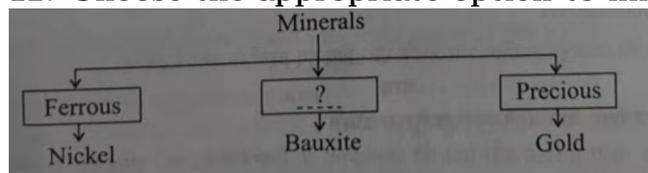
(C) Bandhavgarh — Rajasthan

(D) Corbett — Uttar Pradesh

11. Choose the correct option related to the factors that determine the land use pattern in India:

- (A) Political and Religious factors
- (B) Cultural and Geological factors
- (C) Economical and Historical factors
- (D) Physical and Human factors

12. Choose the appropriate option to fill in the blank:



- (A) Energy Minerals
- (B) Non-Metallic Minerals
- (C) Non-Ferrous Minerals
- (D) Precious Minerals

13. Match Column - I with Column - II and choose the correct option:

Column - I (Types of Farming)	Column - II (Features)
I. Primitive subsistence farming	(a) Use of modern inputs with less labour
II. Intensive subsistence farming	(b) Single crop cultivation on large scale
III. Commercial farming	(c) Slash and burn cultivation
IV. Plantation farming	(d) Labour intensive cultivation

- (A) I (c) II (a) III (d) IV (b)
- (B) I (a) II (b) III (d) IV (c)
- (C) I (c) II (d) III (a) IV (b)
- (D) I (d) II (c) III (b) IV (a)

14. Identify the state related with the Chipko Movement:

- (A) Arunachal Pradesh
- (B) Madhya Pradesh
- (C) Uttarakhand
- (D) Bihar

15. Identify the correct soil from the given options to complete the flow chart:



- (A) Alluvial soil
- (B) Laterite soil
- (C) Red soil
- (D) Black soil

16. Suggest any two measures for better productivity and organic farming.

17. (A) “Minerals are an indispensable part of our lives.” Justify the statement.

OR

(B) “Solar energy has an important role in transforming the energy landscape.” Justify the statement.

18. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

FLOODS

Basic safety precautions to be taken:

- Listen to radio/TV for the latest weather bulletins and flood warnings. Pass on the information to others.
- Make a family emergency kit which should include a portable radio/transistor, torch, spare batteries, a first aid box along with essential medicines, ORS, dry food items, drinking water, matchboxes, candles and other essential items.
- Keep hurricane lamp, ropes, rubber tubes, umbrella and bamboo stick in your house. These could be useful.
- Keep your cash, jewellery, valuables and important documents in a safe place.
- If there is a flood, move along with your family members and cattle to safe areas like relief camps, evacuation centers, elevated grounds where you can take shelter.
- Turn off power and gas connections before leaving your house.

During Floods

- Don't enter into flood waters; it could be dangerous.
- Don't allow children to play in or near flood waters.
- Stay away from sewerage lines, gutters, drains and culverts.

- Be careful of snakes; snakebites are common during floods.
- Eat freshly cooked and dry food. Always keep your food covered.
- Use boiled and filtered drinking water.
- Keep all drains and gutters near your house clean.
- Stagnation of water can breed vector/water-borne diseases. In case of sickness, seek medical assistance.
- Use bleaching powder and lime to disinfect the surroundings.

(18.1) Suggest one precaution before using water after floods.

(18.2) Mention any two measures related to protection of food items during floods.

(18.3) Suggest two actions to be taken before leaving the house during a flood warning.

19. On the same outline map of India, given for Q. No. 9, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols:

- (19.1) The dam built on Mahanadi river.
- (19.2) Nuclear power plant located in Uttar Pradesh.
- (19.3) Software technology park located in Maharashtra.
- (19.4) Major sea port located in Gujarat.

20. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): Both Sri Lanka and Belgium faced challenges of ethnic and linguistic diversity.

Reason (R): Sri Lanka had majority of Tamils whereas Belgium had majority of French speaking people.

- (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.

21. Read the following statements regarding decentralization steps India took in the year 1992 and choose the correct option:

- I. Mandatory regular elections for local bodies
- II. Two-third seats reserved for women

III. Formation of the State Election Commission

IV. Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

- (A) I, II and III are correct.
- (B) I, III and IV are correct.
- (C) II, III and IV are correct.
- (D) I, II and IV are correct.

22. Find the odd one out regarding the Political Parties of India:

- (A) Indian National Congress and Communist Party of India (M)
- (B) Rashtriya Janata Dal and Lok Jan Shakti Party
- (C) Indian National Lok Dal and Jan Nayak Janata Party
- (D) Rashtriya Lok Dal and Jan Satta Dal

23. Look at the given picture carefully and choose the most appropriate option:



Which of the following values is being reflected through this picture?

- (A) Unity and integration
 - (B) Equality and Justice
 - (C) Multitasking and Dedication
 - (D) Religions and Rituals
-

24. Explain any two features of federalism.

25. Suggest any two measures to inspire women to learn new skills for entrepreneurship.

26. “Political parties perform a series of functions in a democracy.” Explain the statement with examples.

27. (A) “Democracy is a legitimate government with deep values.” Examine the statement.

OR

(B) “Complaints are itself a testimony to the success of democracy.” Examine the statement.

28. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

POWER SHARING

Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power. In a democracy, the citizens must have freedom to choose among various contenders for power. In contemporary democracies, this takes the form of competition among different parties. Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand. In the long run, power is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies and social groups. Sometimes this kind of sharing can be direct, when two or more parties form an alliance to contest elections. If their alliance is elected, they form a coalition government and thus share power.

In a democracy, we find interest groups, such as those of traders, businessmen, industrialists, farmers and industrial workers. They also will have a share in governmental power, either through participation in governmental committees or bringing influence on the decision-making process.

(28.1) How do pressure groups influence the government?

(28.2) How do social groups benefit from power sharing?

(28.3) Explain the contributions of citizens in the power sharing process.

29. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank:

Literacy Rate is expressed as a proportion of the literate population in the age group ---- and above.

- (A) 7 years
 - (B) 8 years
 - (C) 9 years
 - (D) 10 years
-

30. Which of the following organisations publishes the “Human Development Report”?

- (A) World Trade Organisation
 - (B) World Health Organisation
 - (C) United Nations Environmental Program
 - (D) United Nations Development Program
-

31. Which one of the following best describes liberalisation?

- (A) Protecting domestic industries
 - (B) Banning foreign companies
 - (C) Removal of restrictions on trade
 - (D) Restricting foreign investment
-

32. Read the following case and choose the correct option:

Swapna owns a small farm in her village. She wants to take a loan to meet the expense of cultivation. From which of the following sources should Swapna take the loan?

- (A) Reserve Bank of India
 - (B) Nearest nationalised bank
 - (C) Moneylender of the village
 - (D) Agricultural trader
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33. Match Column - I with Column - II and choose the correct option:

Column - I (Sectors on the basis of ownership)	Column - II (Examples)
a. Public Sector	(i) Amul Dairy
b. Private Sector	(ii) Maruti Suzuki
c. Joint Sector	(iii) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation
d. Cooperative Sector	(iv) Airtel Limited

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

34. Study the data of a State given below and answer the question that follow:

Category	Males	Females
I. Literacy rate of rural population	76%	54%
II. Literacy rate of rural children in age group of 10-14 years	90%	87%
III. Percentage of rural children aged 10-14 years attending school	85%	82%

If rural children aged 10–14 years are considered, then how many female children are attending school?

- (A) 90
(B) 85
(C) 82
(D) 83

35. “New technology has helped the world to become connected.” Justify the statement with suitable arguments.

36. Differentiate between the Reserve Bank of India and other Commercial banks.

37. Why is sustainable development essential? Explain with examples.

38. (A) Describe the efforts done by Indian government to increase employment in Urban areas.

OR

(B) Describe the importance of Secondary Sector in the economy of the country.
