

PREDICTED QUESTION PAPER

SESSION- 22-23 (GRADE 10)

SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises **Six Sections – A,B,C,D,E and F**. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. **Section A** – From questions 1 to 20 are **MCQs** of 1 mark each.
- iii. **Section B** – **Questions 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** – **Questions no.30 to 33 is 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** – **Questions no.37 is Map Based Question** 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 has to be attempted.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and questions, wherever necessary.

SECTION – A

MCQs (1x20=20)

1. Name the writer of the book ‘Hind Swaraj?’
 - (a) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (b) Jawaharlal Lal Nehru
 - (c) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
 - (d) Subhash Chandra Bose

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2. Identify the appropriate reason for the formation of the Swaraj party from the options given below:
- (a) Wanted members of the Congress to return to Council Politics
 - (b) Wanted members of Congress to ask for Poorna Swaraj for Indians
 - (c) Wanted members of Congress to ask for Dominion State for India
 - (d) Wanted members of Congress to oppose Simon Commission

3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows



Which of the following aspect best signifies this image of “Germania”?

- (a) Heroism and Justice
 - (b) Folk and Cultural Tradition
 - (c) Austerity and Asceticism
 - (d) Strength and Revenge
4. Which of the following option define ‘Agglomeration Economies’?
- (a) Industries use the advantages of urban centers
 - (b) Self-reliant industries of rural centers
 - (c) Joint sector industries operated by producers and suppliers
 - (d) Manufacturing units for overseas trade
5. **Assertion (A):** Power is taken away from Central and State Governments and given to local governments and it is known as decentralization
Reason (R): Large number of problems and issues are best settled at the local level and it is the basic idea behind decentralisation.
- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
 - (d) Both (A) and (R) are false.

6. When Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country?

- (a) 1940
- (b) 1956
- (c) 1948
- (d) 1984

7. Identify the sector

- It provides various things needed by the society as a whole which the private sector will not provide at a reasonable price
- The purpose of this sector is not just to earn profit but to social service also
- It creates employment opportunities through creation and expansion of infrastructure.
- It controls private monopolies.

- (a) Public Sector
- (b) Primary Sector
- (c) Tertiary Sector
- (d) Private Sector

8. Match the following

(a) Bank	(1) The business of banks totally depends
(b) Founder of Grameen Bank	(2) Crop production
(c) Deposits	(3) An institution that gives loan and advances to the borrowers and charges interest
(d) Farmers take a loan for	(4) Prof.Muhammad Yunus

- (a) (a)-(3), (b)-(1),(c)-(4),(d)-(2)
- (b) (a)-(3), (b)-(4),(c)-(1),(d)-(2)
- (c) (a)-(2), (b)-(4),(c)-(1),(d)-(3)
- (d) (a)-(3), (b)-(2),(c)-(1),(d)-(4)

9. Find the odd one out

- (A) Spice Jet
- (B) All India Radio
- (C) Indian Railways
- (D) MTNL

- (a) (B)
- (b) (A)
- (c) (D)
- (d) (C)

10. Which of the following statements are true?

- (A) Agriculture accounts for more than half of National Income and engages more than half of the population of India
- (B) Service sector employs around 34% of India's working population
- (C) Industries account for less than 10% of India's working population

Select the correct option

- (a) A and B
- (b) Only B
- (c) Only C
- (d) A.B and C

11. Who among the following formed the secret society called 'Young Italy'?

- (a) Otto Von Bismarck
- (b) Giuseppe Mazzini
- (c) Metternich
- (d) Johann Gottfried Herder

12. Identify the incorrect option from the given points:

- (a) Barter System solved the problem of double coincidence of wants
- (b) Money can be easily exchanged with any commodity or services
- (c) Money is the perfect store of value
- (d) A Barter system is a system where goods are directly exchanged without the use of money.

13. Read the given data and identify which Indian state has the highest share in the production of Bauxite.

Production of Bauxite in 2016-17	Percentage
Jharkhand	9
Chhattisgarh	8
Gujrat	24
Karnataka	10
Odisha	49
Maharashtra	8

- (a) Maharashtra
- (b) Odisha
- (c) Gujarat
- (d) Jharkhand

14. Identify the factor which does not lead to the breakdown of Caste hierarchy.

- (a) Occupational mobility
- (b) Growth of literacy and education

- (c) Large – scale urbanization
- (d) Religious teachings

15. Power can be shared among governments at different levels. Such a general government for the entire country is usually called:

- (a) Federal government
- (b) Regional government
- (c) Unitary government
- (d) Union government

16. _____ List includes subjects of national importance.

- (a) State
- (b) Concurrent
- (c) Union
- (d) Residuary

17. Read the information given below and select the correct option

After the revolt of 1857, the attitude to freedom of the press changed. Enraged Englishmen demanded a clampdown on the native press. As vernacular newspapers became assertively nationalist, the colonial government began debating measures of stringent control. Name the Act passed by the British government to keep regular track of the vernacular newspapers.

- (a) The Vernacular Press Act
- (b) The Vernacular Act
- (c) The Vernacular Newspaper Act
- (d) The Vernacular Publishing Act

18. Fill in the blank:

AGRICULTURE	DEPENDENCY
Primitive Subsistence Farming	Natural environmental conditions(monsoon)
Intensive Subsistence Farming	?

- (a) Environmental Conditions
- (b) Biochemical inputs and irrigation
- (c) Involves exploitation of natural resources
- (d) Natural fertility of the soil

19. Which of the following is a negative effect of industrialization?

- (a) Foreign exchange earnings
- (b) Economic growth
- (c) Rapid urbanization
- (d) Pollution

20. **Assertion (A):** In democracy, everyone has voice in the shaping of public opinion

Reason (R): India has federal system

(a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(e) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(f) (A) is true but (R) is false.

(g) Both (A) and (R) are false.

SECTION -B

Very Short Answer Type Questions(2X4=8)

21. Describe the major problems faced by the road transport in India.

OR

Why is solar energy fast becoming popular in rural and remote areas of India? Enlist the reasons.

22. Analyse any two factors that were responsible for the Great Depression in America during 1929.

OR

Explain the process of Unification of Italy

23. “Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy”. Justify the statement with two suitable points.

24. “Current deposits are known as Demand Deposits “Give reasons.

OR

Why do lenders ask for collateral while lending? Give any two reasons.

SECTION – C

Short Answer Type Questions (3X5=15)

25. “Mica is considered as the most important mineral in electric and electronic industries”

Substantiate your answer

OR

“Industrialization and urbanization go hand in hand” Validate the statement.

26. Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act of 1919? How was it organised?

OR

Explain any three factors responsible for the invention of new printing techniques.

27. “Lack of internal democracy within the parties is the major challenge to political parties all over the world” Analyse the statement.

OR

Distinguish between Unitary and Federal form of government. Enlist any three features of Federalism

28. Describe the provision of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005.

OR

Define MNCs. Explain the ways in which MNCs set up production in different countries?

29. "Rain water harvesting system is viable alternative both socially, economically and environmentally" Support the statement with three examples.

OR

What is Resource Planning? Why Resource Planning is essential and what are the steps involved in it?

SECTION – D

Long Answer Type Questions (5X4=20)

30. Explain any five institutional and technical reforms brought by the Govt. to improve the condition of Indian Agriculture.

OR

Highlight the ancient hydraulic structures as part of 'Water Management Programmes' initiated in India along with the period when they were built.

31. What are Self Help Groups (SHGs)? How do they work? Explain.

OR

Distinguish between Formal and Informal Sector credit. State any five distinctions

32. Describe the developments which led to the launching of the Non-Cooperation Movement.

OR

"The Print Revolution had transformed the lives of people changing their relationship to infrastructure and knowledge". Analyse the statement.

33. "Political parties are rightly called the Govt. in disguise" Justify the statement in reference to democratic parties by giving five arguments.

OR

The quality of democracy depends on the degree of public participation. Elaborate

SECTION – E

Case Based Questions (4X3=12)

34. Read the given text and answer the following:

Workers in the plantation too had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj. Under a discriminatory act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permissions, and in fact, they were rarely given such permission. When they heard of the Non- Cooperation Movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home. They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own villages. They, however, never reached their destination. Stranded on the way by a railway and steamer strike, they were caught by the police and brutally beaten up.

- (A) What was Swaraj for plantation workers in Assam? 1
(B) Name the discriminatory that act as a barrier to the freedom of plantation workers? 1
(C) What did the plantation workers do when they heard of the Non-Cooperation? 2

35. Read the given text and answer the following:

He felt the movement was turning violent in many places and satyagrahis needed to be properly trained before they would be ready for mass struggles. Within the Congress, some leaders were by now tired of mass struggles and wanted to participate in elections to the provincial councils that had been set up by the Government of India Act of 1919. They felt that it was important to oppose British policies within the councils, argue for reform and also demonstrate that these councils were not truly democratic. C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the Swaraj Party within the Congress to argue for a return to council politics. But younger leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose pressed for more radical mass agitation and for full independence. In such a situation of internal debate and dissension two factors again shaped Indian politics towards the late 1920s. The first was the effect of the worldwide economic depression. Agricultural prices began to fall from 1926 and collapsed after 1930.

- (A) Which movement is mentioned in the given source? 1
(B) Why did Mahatma Gandhi call off the movement? 1
(C) Why were the leaders unhappy with the establishment of provincial councils by the Government of India act, 1919? 2

36. Read the given text and answer the following:

In India, roadways have preceded railways. They still have an edge over railways in view of

the ease with which they can be built and maintained. The growing importance of road transport vis-a-vis rail transport is rooted in the following reasons; construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines, roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography, roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas, Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances, it also provides door-to-door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower, road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide a link between railway stations, air and sea ports. In India, roads are classified in the following six classes according to their capacity.

- (A) Identify the mode of transport that can traverse high dissected terrain of mountainous regions like the Himalayas? 1
- (B) Which features of Roadways make it the most popular form of transportation? 1
- (C) Mention two reforms which are required according to you to overcome the shortcomings of the roads found in India? 2

SECTION – F

Map Skilled Based Questions (2+3=5)

37. 37 a. On the given outline Political Map of India, mark the places with the help of following information and write its correct name
- (A) The place where first INC session was held
(B) The place where Gandhi broke Salt Law
- 37 b. On the same given map of India locate and label any three of the following
- (a) Kandla Port
(b) Mumbai Software Technology Park
(c) Tarapur Atomic Power Station
(d) Indira Gandhi International Airport

