



PREDICTED QUESTION PAPER

CLASS: X SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE (087) Marks: 80 Time: 3 Hours

General Instructions :

- i. *Question paper comprises six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 38 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 and 38 are map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37 from History (2 marks) and 38 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

(5×1M = 5M)

1. Assertion (A): The Congress under Mahatma Gandhi tried to connect different groups together into one movement.

Reason(R): Unity didn't come without conflicts.

- a) Both A and R is true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b) Both A and R is 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
2. Which of the following aspect best signifies this image?



- Women's Strength
- Women's Suffering
- Women's fighting for rights
- Burden on women.

3. When the export of cotton textile to Britain declined, India did not lose much. Why?
- (a) Because demand for Indian cotton textile in America increased.
 - (b) Because South-East Asian countries welcomed Indian cotton textiles.
 - (c) Because India's home market had adequate number of buyers for Indian textile.
 - (d) Because China opened a market for Indian textile.
4. What were the European Managing Agencies interested in doing in India?
- i. setting up tea and coffee plantations
 - ii. Invested in mining, indigo and jute
 - iii. Importing handmade goods
 - iv. leaving high tariffs on Indian produce
- a. i only
 - b. i and ii
 - c. All of the above
 - d. None of the above
5. Whose autobiography is 'Amar Jiban'?
- a. Kailashbashini Debi
 - b. Rokeya Sakhawat Hossien
 - c. Rashsundari Debi
 - d. Pandita Ramabai
6. Which of the following is not a physical factor to determine land use?
- a. Climate Condition
 - b. Soil type
 - c. Topography
 - d. Population Density
7. Match the following

Column A	Column B
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a. The largest iron ore deposits in the world	(i) Mica
b. The largest bauxite producing state	(ii) Kudremukh deposit
c. The most indispensable minerals used in electric and electronic industries.	(iii) Limestone
d. A mineral that is found in sedimentary rocks of most geological formation.	(iv) Odisha

- a). a.- (ii), b.- (i), c. - (iv), d. - (iii) b). a. – (iii), b.- (iv), c.- (i), d.- (ii).
c). a.- (ii), b.(iv), c.- (i), d.- (iii) d). a. –(ii), b.- (iv), c.- (iii), d.- (i)

8. Which organization constructs and maintains roads in the border areas?
a. NHAI
b. BRO
c. Pradan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana
d. BSF
9. The contribution of manufacturing to the GDP of some East Asian economies is _____.
a. 25 to 35 percent
b. 5 to 10 percent
c. 5 to 15 percent
d. Above 50%
10. What was the aim of ‘Chipko Movement’?
a. Human Rights
b. Political Rights
c. Agricultural Expansion
d. Forest Conservation

11. The following table shows source of rural households in India in the year 2003.

Source	Share
Money lender	30%
Co-operative societies	27%
Commercial bank	25%
Other (Merchant, Relative etc.)	18%

Analyzing the table above, what is the share of formal sector in total credit?

- a. 25%
b. 27%
c. 52%
d. 18%

12. Assertion : The average income of a country is about USS 12,056; however, the country is still not a developed country.

Reason : The income levels are highly skewed for the country.

- e) Both A and R is true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- f) Both A and R is true but R is not. The correct explanation of A.
- g) A is true but R is false.
- h) A is false but R is true.

13. How GDP is calculated?

- a. The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of sector for that year and the sum of production in the three sectors.
- b. The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during last three years provides the total production of the sector for that year.
- c. The value of intermediate goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the approximate production of the sector for that year.
- d. The value of intermediate goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year and the sum of production in the three sectors.

14. In a barter system where goods are directly exchanged without the use of money, double coincidence of wants is an essential feature.

- a. False
- b. True

15. Arrange the following in a chronological order.

- i. Interest rate of loan is 8.5% per annum.
- ii. Shyam applies for a credit.
- iii. Bank agrees to keep cold storage receipt as collateral.
- iv. Terms of credit is signed by Shyam.

- a. (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)
- b. (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)
- c. (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)
- d. (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)

16. Read the information given below and select the correct option:

Harita attends her office from 9:30 am to 5:30 pm. She gets her salary regularly at the end of every month. In addition to the salary, she also gets Provident Fund and other facilities as per the rules laid down by the Government. Select the employment sector in which Harita is working.

- a. Primary sector
- b. Secondary Sector
- c. Organised Sector
- d. Unorganized sector

17. Which of the following is true regarding the opening of trade?

- a. Choice of goods in the markets rises.

- b. Producers in the two countries now closely compete against each other even though they are separated by thousands of miles.
 - c. Foreign trade thus results in connecting the markets or integration of markets in different countries.
 - d. All of the above.
18. Globalisation results in
- (a) lesser competition among producers
 - (b) greater competition among producers
 - (c) no change in competition among producers
 - (d) none of the above
19. Which has played a big role in spreading globalisation?
- (a) Information technology (IT)
 - (b) Transport technology
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of the above
20. Cheaper imports, inadequate investment in infrastructure lead to
- (a) Slowdown in agricultural sector
 - (b) Replace the demand for domestic production
 - (c) Slowdown in industrial sector
 - (d) All the above

SECTION B
VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

21. What is the role of humans in resource development ?
OR
What are 'Border Roads'? What is their significance?
22. Why are most of the poor households deprived from the formal sector of loans?
23. What was Muhammad Ali Jinnah's proposal for Muslims?
24. 'Political mobilisation on religious line is frequent form of communalism'. Explain.

SECTION C
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

25. What are the various challenges faced by political parties?
26. Explain any three ways in which nationalist feelings were kept alive in Poland in the 18th and 19th centuries.
27. "The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries". Support the statement with arguments.
OR
What are the two main ways of generating electricity? How are they different from each other. Explain.
28. How do democratic governments ensure transparency? Explain any three points.
29. Cheap and affordable credit is essential for poor households both in rural and urban areas." In the light of the above statement explain the social and economic values attached to it.

SECTION D
VERY LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

30. Explain the attitude of the Indian merchants and the industrialist towards the 'Civil Disobedience Movement.'
OR
Print played a significant role in awakening sentiments of nationalism amongst the Indians'. Explain the statement with examples.
31. Why are multipurpose river valley projects called 'The Temples of Modern India'? Who first made this statement?
OR
Describe any three geographical conditions required for tea cultivation. Name any two producing states of tea.
32. How is federal power sharing more effective today than in the early years? Explain.
OR
'Power Sharing is the very spirit of democracy'. Justify the statement.
33. 'Conflicting goals can also be developmental goals'. Elaborate with examples
OR
Why didn't shift out of primary sector happen in case of employment although there has been a change in the share of the three sectors in GDP?

SECTION E CASE BASED QUESTIONS

34. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

The Government in India buys wheat and rice from farmers at a 'fair price'. This it stores in its godowns and sells at a lower price to consumers through ration shops. The government has to bear some of the cost. In this way, the government supports both farmers and consumers. There are a large number of activities which are the primary responsibility of the government. The government must spend on these. Providing health and education facilities for all is one example. Running proper schools and providing quality education, particularly elementary education, is the duty of the government. India's size of illiterate population is one of the largest in the world. Similarly, we know that nearly half of India's children are malnourished and a quarter of them are critically ill. The infant mortality rate of Odisha (40) or Madhya Pradesh (48) is higher than some of the poorest regions of the world. Government also needs to pay attention to aspects of human development such as availability of safe drinking water, housing facilities for the poor and food and nutrition. It is also the duty of the government to take care of the poorest and most ignored regions of the country through increased spending in such areas.

- a. Why is there a need of public sector in an economy?
- b. Give some examples of public sector.
- c. Differentiate between the private and public sectors.

35. Read the extract carefully and answer the questions.

The air travel, today, is the fastest, most comfortable and prestigious mode of transport. It can cover very difficult terrains like high mountains, dreary deserts, dense forests and also long oceanic stretches with great ease. Think of the north-eastern part of the country, marked with the presence of big rivers, dissected relief, dense forests and frequent floods and international frontiers, etc. in the absence of air transport.

Air travel has made access easier. The air transport was nationalised in 1953. On the operational side, Indian Airlines, Alliance Air (a subsidiary of Indian Airlines), private scheduled airlines and non-scheduled operators provide domestic air services. Air India provides international air services. Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd. Provides helicopter services to Oil and Natural Gas Corporation in its off-shore

operations, to inaccessible areas and difficult terrains like the north-eastern states and the interior parts of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Indian Airlines operations also extend to the neighbouring countries of South and south-east Asia and the Middle east. Air travel is not within the reach of the common people. It is only in the north-eastern states that special provisions are made to extend the services to the common people.

- a. What functions are performed by the Pawanhans Helicopters Ltd.?
- b. Why is air travel preferred in the northeastern states?
- c. Why is air transport more useful nowadays? Give two reasons.

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

The earliest factories in England came up by the 1730s. But it was only in the late eighteenth century that the number of factories multiplied. The first symbol of the new era was cotton. Its production boomed in the late nineteenth century. In 1760, Britain was importing 2.5 million pounds of raw cotton to feed its cotton industry. By 1787, this import soared to 22 million pounds. This increase was linked to a number of changes within the process of production. Let us look briefly at some of these. A series of inventions in the eighteenth century increased the efficacy of each step of the production process (carding, twisting and spinning, and rolling). They enhanced the output per worker, enabling each worker to produce more. and they made possible the production of stronger threads and yarn. Then Richard Arkwright created the cotton mill. Till this time, as you have seen, cloth production was spread all over the countryside and carried out within village households. But now, the costly new machines could be purchased, set up and maintained in the mill.

- a. When did the industrial revolution begin in Britain?
- b. How the import of cotton increased in Britain during the 1760 to 1787?
- c. What were some of the processes involved in the production of textiles?

SECTION F MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS

37. Two places A and B are marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct name on the line drawn near them.

- A. Movement of Indigo Planters
- B. Peasant Sathyagraha

38. A. On the given outline map of India, locate and label the following with suitable Symbols.

- i. Noida- Software Technology Parks
- ii. Amritsar Raja Sansi- International Airport
- iii. Namrup –Thermal Power plant

B. Features are marked by a number in 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 in the map.

1. A beverage crop-producing state
2. The leading jute or Golden Fibre producing state
3. Leading coffee producing state

