

CLASS X – SOCIAL SCIENCE SAMPLE QUESTIONS PAPER (2024-25)

Max. Marks: 80

Time Allowed: 3 hours

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. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
7. 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).
8. 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 must be attempted.
9. A separate question has been provided for visually impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, maps etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually impaired students only. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Section-A Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following options represent the reason that makes collateral necessary to borrow money? 1
(i) It is an asset the borrower owns.
(ii) It is a guarantee against the borrowed money.
(iii) It can be sold if the borrower defaults on the repayment even once.
(iv) It makes borrowing quicker.
Options:
(a) Statements (I) and (II) are correct.
(b) Statement (II) is correct.
(c) Statements (II) and (III) are correct.
(d) All Statements are correct.
2. The Constitution declares India a of states. 1
(a) Federation
(b) Group
(c) Confederation
(d) Union
3. Which of the following changes was a part of the 1992 amendment to the Indian Constitution and was a major step towards decentralisation of power? 1
(a) Telangana was created.
(b) It became constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections for the local government bodies.
(c) Central Election Commission was Institutionalized.
(d) It was made mandatory for the leaders to declare their physical assets before their election.

4. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: 1
- Assertion (A):** Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries.
Reason (R): Destruction due to exploitation of nature takes place everywhere.
- (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 correct but (R) is wrong.
(d) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.
5. The leader of a popular political party decides to pass the leadership of the party to his best friend's son who has only joined them a year ago over a junior leader who has been a loyalist for 10 years. Other leaders in the party resist but the current leader and an executes his will without any consensus. Which of the following challenges is the party facing and what can be a measure to rectify it? 1
- (a) Dynastic Succession, Make someone else the party leader
(b) Growing role of Money and Muscle, hold a protest against the current leader
(c) Lack of Meaningful Choice, bring new members
(d) Lack of internal democracy, hold secret ballot elections within the party for the leadership
6. You are a young environmental activist who is working to address the water scarcity and qualitative pollution across the world. In a seminar, a child attendee asks you the reason behind the water stress despite the presence of oceans, glaciers and rainfall. Which of the following reasons would best answer this question? 1
- (a) Most water is polluted.
(b) Most water is in the form of saltwater and vapour but we don't have the technology to put it to use.
(c) Oceans are not fresh water resources and cannot be used for drinking. Overexploitation of fresh water resources cause water scarcity.
(d) Drinking water is not accessible to all the country in the world.
7. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank. 1
- The mineral..... is found in abundance in Meghalaya.
- (a) Gold
(b) Aluminium
(c) Limestone
(d) Copper
8. Kailashbhashini Debi was afrom the nineteenth century India. 1
- (a) Painter
(b) Writer
(c) Revolutionary
(d) Minister
9. Which of the following statements is correct keeping the policy of the Indian government regarding Indian producers and companies change after 1991, in mind? 1
- Statement 1:** The government decided that the Indian producers could now compete with foreign companies and hence opened Indian market to the world.
Statement II: The government decided that the Indian producers required more protection and increased tax barriers.
Statement III: The government asked the Indian producers to learn foreign methods of production.
Statement IV: They decided that the foreign companies should not be allowed to sell their products in India because they are inferior.
- Options:**
- (a) Statements (1) and (IV) are right.
(b) Statements (1) and (III) are right.
(c) Only statement (1) is right.
(d) All the statements are right.

10. Identify the soil which ranges from red to brown in colour and saline in nature: 1
- (a) Red soil
 - (b) Laterite soil
 - (c) Arid soil
 - (d) Alluvial soil
11. Deforestation due to mining has caused severe land degradation in which of the following states? 1
- (a) Odisha
 - (b) Tamil Nadu
 - (c) Kerala
 - (d) Gujarat
12. Who among the following was proclaimed King of united Italy in 1861? 1
- (a) Charles I
 - (b) Victor Emmanuel II
 - (c) Giuseppe Garibaldi
 - (d) Nero
13. Which one of the following subjects is included in the Union list? 1
- (a) Communication
 - (b) Trade
 - (c) Commerce
 - (d) Irrigation
14. Which of the following elements is NOT included in the Belgium model? 1
- (a) Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in the government.
 - (b) Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments.
 - (c) Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation.
 - (d) There is a community government which has special powers of administration.
15. Which one of the following countries is the example of 'Holding together federation'? 1
- (a) Australia
 - (b) India
 - (c) U.S.A.
 - (d) Switzerland
16. Which one of the following ethnic communities is in majority in Sri Lanka? 1
- (a) Sri Lankan Tamils
 - (b) Indian Tamils
 - (c) Muslims
 - (d) Sinhalese
17. Which one of the following subject is included in the State list? 1
- (a) Banking
 - (b) Business
 - (c) Currency
 - (d) Communication
18. Activities that help in the development of Primary and Secondary section come under which one of the following sectors? 1
- (a) Primary
 - (b) Secondary
 - (c) Tertiary
 - (d) Quaternary

19. Identify the correct feature of Unitary form of government from the following options. 1
- (a) There are two or more levels of government.
 - (b) Different tiers of government govern the same citizens.
 - (c) Each tier of government has its own jurisdiction.
 - (d) The sub-units are subordinate to the central government.
20. At the initial stages of development, which one of the following sectors was the most important of economic activity? 1
- (a) Primary
 - (b) Tertiary
 - (c) Secondary
 - (d) Quaternary

Section-B

Very Short Answers Questions

21. How did the 'small pox' prove as the most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors in the mid-sixteenth century? Explain. 2
22. "Agriculture and industry move hand in hand." Support the statement with examples. 2
23. "Different persons can have different developmental goals." Support the statement with an example. 2
24. "Women face discrimination in various ways in our society." Explain any two ways. 2

Section-C

Short Answers Questions

25. "Ideas of national unity in the early nineteenth century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism." Examine the statement. 3
26. Explain any three institutional reforms taken for the development of Indian agriculture. 3
27. How is information technology connected with globalisation? Explain. 3
28. Analyse the need of Political Parties in the Democracy. 3
29. Why is 'Tertiary Sector' becoming important in India? Explain. 3

OR

Why is there a need to protect workers in the Unorganised Sector? Explain.

Section-D

Long Answers Questions

30. Examine the progress of the Civil Disobedience Movement in the countryside. 5
- OR
- Analyse the ways through which people of different communities developed a sense of collective belonging in India.

31. How will you evaluate multipurpose projects as a boon that has changed the face of modern India? Elucidate with some examples. 5

OR

Define a community conservation programme. Analyse a few successful community conservation programme undertaken in India.

32. "Democracy stands much superior to any other forms of governments in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual". Support the statement with arguments. 5

OR

"Democracy produces an accountable, responsive and legitimate government." Support the statement with arguments.

33. Justify the role of 'Self Help Groups' in the rural economy. 5

OR

"Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development." Justify the statement.

Section-E

Case-based / data-based Questions

34. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow: 4

The English parliament, which had seized power from the monarchy in 1688 at the end of a protracted conflict, was the instrument through which a nation-state, with England at its centre, came to be forged. The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland that resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain' meant, in effect, that England was able to impose its influence on Scotland. The British parliament was henceforth dominated by its English members. The growth of a British identity meant that Scotland's distinctive culture and political institutions were systematically suppressed. The Catholic clans that inhabited the Scottish Highlands suffered terrible repression whenever they attempted to assert their un independence. The Scottish Highlanders were one forbidden to speak their Gaelic language or wear their national dress, and large numbers were forcibly driven out of their homeland. Ireland suffered a similar fate.

- (a) How did England become a democratic country from a well functioning monarchy?
(b) The process of unification of Britain is different from that of Italy. Substantiate the statement in words.
(c) Highlight how England asserted its dominance over Scotland.

35. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow: 4

A girl expects as much freedom and opportunity as her brother and that he also shares in the household work. Her brother may not like this. Similarly, to get more electricity, industrialists may want more dams. But this may submerge the land and disrupt the lives of people who are displaced-such as tribals. They might resent this and may prefer small check dams or tanks to irrigate their land. So, two things are quite clear.

- (a) Mention any two developmental goals discussed in the source.
(b) Mention any two features of developmental goals.
(c) People can have conflicting developmental goals despite being members of the same region/community. Substantiate this statement in 40 words.

36. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow: 4

In 2018, India was the second largest producer asps of fruits and vegetables in the world after nor China. India is a producer of tropical as well as temperate fruits. Mangoes of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Oranges of Nagpur and Cherrapunjee (Meghalaya), bananas of Kerala, Mizoram, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, lichi and guava of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, pineapples of meghalaya, grapes of Andhara Pradesh, Telangana and Maharashatra. Apples, pears, apricots and walnuts of jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh are in great demand all over the world.

- (a) Differentiate between tropical and temperate crops using two points.
- (b) Explain the differentiating characteristics of Kharif and Rabi crops using two points.

Section-E **Case-based / data-based Questions**

37. (i) Two places 'I' and 'II' are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them: 5

- (a) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.
- (b) The place where the Jallianwala Bagh incident occurred.

(ii) Locate and label any three of the nouns following with appropriate symbols on the same given political outline map of India:

- (a) Tarapur - Nuclear Power Plant
- (b) Indore - Cotton Textile Industry
- (c) Salem - Iron and Steel Plant
- (d) Noida - Software Technology Park
- (e) Kolkata - International Airport

