

CBSE Class 10 Social Science Sample Paper SET - 2

**SUBJECT: SOCIAL
SCIENCE CLASS : X**

**MAX. MARKS : 80
DURATION : 3 HRS**

General Instructions:

1. The question paper has **28** questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
2. Marks are indicated against each question.
3. Questions from serial number **1** to **7** are very short answer type questions. Each question carries **1 mark**.
4. Questions from serial number **8** to **18** are **3 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **80 words** each.
5. Questions from serial number **19** to **25** are **5 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **100 words** each.
6. Question numbers **26 & 27** are map questions from History with **1 mark** each.
7. Question number **28** is map question of **3 marks** from Geography.
8. For **Q. Nos. 26, 27 and 28 (map based questions)** one outline political map of India is provided. After completion the work, attach the map inside your answer book.
9. Questions at Serial Number - **1, 2, 8, 9, 19, 20, 22, 24 & 25** have **Internal Choice**. Attempt any **one option** out of the given in **each of these questions**.

1. What was the strong demand of the emerging middle class in Europe during the 19th century?

OR

What was the main aim to establish Tonkin Free School in Vietnam by French?

2. What was the contribution of Richard M. Hoe to the art of printing?

OR

What is 'Kissa-go'i' ?

3. What factor is responsible for maximum land degradation?

4. In which form of power sharing, power is shared at different levels of government?

5. What is the meaning of barter system?

6. Why had the Indian Government put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment after independence? State any one reason.

7. What do you understand by 'Consumers International'? When was it adopted?

8. How did Romanticism seek to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment during 18th century? Explain.

OR

Examine the events that turned Vietnam into a war zone after 1954.

9. How did Mercier describe the impact of printed word and power of reading on himself?

OR

Describe how the works of Munshi Premchand reflect the social conditions of the Indian society in the early 20th century?

10. Why did some leaders fear when the demand for formation of states on language was raised? What was the outcome?

11. Most of the differences are not of our own making. Even our race, our colour, our gender is not chosen by us.
(a) Which type of social division does the above statement signify?
(b) Which values do you learn from the statement?
12. Mention three major sources of irrigation in India. Which source of irrigation is more popular in southern states? Why?
13. Plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry.
(a) What are the pre-requisite for the development of plantations?
(b) What values does such an interface support?
14. Explain the role of democratic governments in reducing economic disparities.
15. What are public facilities? Give examples. What values do the public facilities strengthen?
16. How do the deposits with the banks become their source of income?
17. Explain the role played by WTO in liberalising international trade.
18. How has a tree-tier quasi-judicial machinery has been set up for redressal of consumer disputes? Explain.
19. What solution was suggested by the dalit leaders to solve the problems of the depressed classes? How did Dr. B R Ambedkar try to improve the condition of depressed classes? Explain any three points.

OR

“Method of reinterpretation of history was followed to encourage a feeling of nationalism.” Give any five arguments to support this statement.

20. How were the working conditions for the indentured migrants overseas? How did the different cultural form blend into new forms?

OR

Explain any five ways by which new markets and consumers were created in India by British manufacturers.

OR

When and where was the very first section of the underground railway in the world opened? Describe in brief the difficulties of travelling in the underground railway.

21. Why does the north-eastern part of the Peninsular Plateau region have the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries?
22. Describe any five major problems faced by road transport in India.

OR

How has the distribution pattern of the railway network in the country been largely influenced by physiographic and economic factors? Explain with examples.

23. Examine the impact of caste system on Indian democratic system. List out any two measures to irradicate effects of casteism.
24. Name the national party which draws inspiration from the ideas and teachings of Sahu Maharaj. Mention any four features of that party.

OR

Political parties are a necessary condition for a democracy. Analyse the statement with examples.

25. Describe the provisions of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005.

OR

Compare and contrast the changes in India with the pattern that was observed for developed countries. What kind of changes between sectors were desired but did not happen in India?

MAP BASED QUESTIONS

26. Locate and label the following on the outline political map of India.

(i) Place where Gandhiji broke salt law

27. One feature 'X' is marked on the given outline map of India. Identify the feature and write its name on the line provided.

X. Place where Congress session in September 1920 was held.

28. (a) Locate and label the following on the outline map of India with appropriate symbols:

(i) Bhilai : iron and steel plant (ii) Coimbatore : cotton textile centre

(b) One feature A is marked on the given outline map of India. Identify the feature with the help of the following information and write its name on the line marked on the map.

A. A dam on River Chenab

