

# CBSE Class 10 Social Science Sample Paper SET - 4

**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. Why 1830s were the years of great economic hardship in Europe?

**OR**

What was the 'bounty programme'?

2. What are chapbooks?

**OR**

What was the main theme of the novels written by Joseph Conrad?

3. Which is the main cause of land degradation in Madhya Pradesh?

4. How many times did Belgium amend its constitution regarding power sharing?

5. What is meant by double coincidence of wants?

6. What is meant by trade barrier?

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

8. "Equality before law did not necessarily stand for universal suffrage in Europe." Discuss.

**OR**

"There were two broad opinions on the new education policy introduced by the French in Vietnam". Examine.

9. How did ideas about science, reason and rationality find their way into popular literature in the 18th century Europe?

**OR**

'Novelists like Charles Dickens, wrote about the terrible effects of industrialization on people's lives and characters'. Do you find something worth learning from the novel Hard Times by Charles Dickens.

10. In Gendathur, a remote backward village in Mysore, Karnataka, villagers have installed rainwater harvesting system on the household's rooftop to meet their water needs.

(a) Why has Gendathur become a very known name?

(b) What values does it generate?

11. 'Agriculture is the mainstay of the Indian economy.' Explain the statement by giving three points.
12. If agriculture and commerce are state subjects why do we have ministers of agriculture and commerce in the Union Government?
13. How are social differences based on accident of birth?
14. A good democracy is what we think it is and what we wish to make it. Is it democratic for someone to dictate to us what a good democracy is? List the values of good democracy.
15. What is Human Development Index? Which organization measures HDI? Explain the three major indicators of HDI.
16. Explain why the supervision of the functioning of formal sources of loans is necessary?
17. Explain the three conditions that determine MNCs setting up production in other countries.
18. Explain with three suitable examples the meaning of 'right to be informed' as provided under Consumer Protection Act, 1986.
19. Mention the features of the Gudem Hills rebellion? What methods were adopted by the tribals to gain swaraj?

**OR**

How did the Civil Disobedience Movement differ from Non-Cooperation Movement?

20. 'The Spanish conquest and colonization of America was decisively underway by the mid-sixteenth century'. Explain with example.

**OR**

'The modern industrialisation could not marginalise the traditional industries in England.' Justify the statement with any five suitable arguments.

**OR**

Charles Dickens wrote in his book Dombey and Son about the massive destruction in the process of construction of 'underground'. What did he write? How according to one newspaper reader, 'Underground' were a menace to health?

21. In which region are most of the jute mills of India concentrated? Why? What are the challenges faced by this industry? What steps have resulted in the increase of the internal demands of jute in the recent years?
22. 'Roadways still have an edge over railways in India.' Support the statement with arguments.

**OR**

What is the significance of airways as a mode of transport? Mention two merits and one demerit of airways.

23. (a) "Politics based on caste identity alone is not very healthy in a democracy." Give your opinion.  
(b) Which values do you learn?
24. "Increase in the number of states or regional parties strengthened democracy in India." Comment.

**OR**

'Modern democracies cannot exist without political parties.' Examine the statement.

25. Explain the features of Indian economy.

**OR**

How can more employment opportunities be created in the rural areas?

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## MAP BASED QUESTIONS

26. One feature 'X' is marked on the outline map of India. Identify the feature with the help of the following information and write its correct name on the line marked on the map.  
X. Place associated with the Indian National Congress session of 1927.
27. Locate and label the following on the outline map of India.  
(i) Place associated with Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre.
28. (a) Two features A and B are marked on the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their names on the lines marked with map.  
A. Type of Soil  
B. A dam on River Ganges
- (b) Locate and label on the given outline political map of India.  
(i) Major coalmine in Tamil Nadu.

