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CHANDIGARH REGION

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

CLASS-X

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS **MAXIMUM MARKS: 80**

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

1. The question paper has **35** questions in all.
2. Marks are indicated against each question.
3. Questions from serial number **1 to 20** are objective type questions.Each question carries **one mark**. Answer them as instructed.
4. Questions from serial number **21 to 28** are **3 marks**questions.Answer of these questions should not exceed **80 words** each.
5. Questions from serial number **29 to 34** are **5 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **120 words** each.
6. Question number **35** is a map question of **6 marks** with two parts- **35A**. from History (**3marks**)and **35B.** From Geography (**3marks**).

सामान्यनिर्देश

1. प्रश्नोकीकुलसंख्या35है।
2. प्रत्येकप्रश्नकेअंकउसकेसामनेदियेहै।
3. प्रश्नसंख्या1 से20तकबहुविकल्पीयउत्तरवालेहै।येसभीप्रश्न1अंककेहै।निर्देशकेअनुसारउत्तरदीजिये।
4. प्रश्नसंख्या21से28तक3अंकवालेहै।इनकेउत्तर80शब्दोंसेअधिकनहींहोनाचाहिए।
5. प्रश्नसंख्या29से34तक5अंकवालेहै।इनकेउत्तर120शब्दोंसेअधिकनहींहोनाचाहिए।
6. प्रश्नसंख्या35मानचित्रपरआधारितऔर6अंकवालाहै।35अ- इतिहास (3अंक) और35ब- भूगोल (3अंक) सेहै।

SECTION-A VERY SHORT ANS.QUESTIONS

Q 1. Arrange the following in correct sequence

i. Napoleon invades holy
ii. Fall of Napoleon
iii. Greek struggle for independence begins
iv. Unification of holy

Options

A. (ii)-(iii)-(iv)-(i)
B. (iv)-(ii)-(iii)-(i)
C. (i)-(ii)-(iii)-(iv)
D. (i)-(iii)-(ii)-(iv)

निम्नघटनाओंकोक्रमानुसारलगाओ:-

1.नेपोलियननेइटलीपरआक्रमणकिया

2. नेपोलियनकापतन

3. ग्रीसकाआज़ादीकेलिएसंघर्ष

4. इटलीकाएकीकरण

विकल्प

1. (ii)-(iii)-(iv)-(i)

2. (iv)-(ii)-(iii)-(i)

3. (i)-(ii)-(iii)-(iv)

4. (i)-(iii)-(ii)-(iv).

Q2. Whose image is this?

a. Duke Metternich
b. Napoleon
c. Bismarck
d. Hitler

चित्रमेंइसव्यक्तित्वकोपहचानिए:-

1.ड्यूकमेटर्निक

2.नेपोलियन

3.बिस्मार्क

4.कवूर

Q3. What does the term‘Picket’ mean?

'पिकेट' शब्दसेक्याअभिप्रायहै?

Q4. Correct the following statement and rewrite.

“Hand printing technology was introduced into Japan from Korea”

Or

A religious reformer Martin Luther wrote ninety five theses criticizing the Catholic Church in 1817.

"हाथमुद्रणप्रौघोगिकजापानमेंकोरियासेआयी।"

Or

धर्मसुधारकमार्टिनलूथरनेकैथोलिकचर्चकेखिलाफपाँच थीसिस1817में लिखे

Q5. How much percentage of forest area in the Country according to the National Forest Policy?

A. 33%
B. 37%
C. 27%
D. 31%

राष्ट्रीयवननितिकेअनुसारदेशमेंकितनेप्रतिशतवनहै?

1. 33%
2. 37%
3. 27%
4. 31%

Q6. Which state is the leading producer of Jowar ?

a) Kerala
b) Rajasthan
c) Madhya Pradesh
d) Maharashtra

Or

In which country the ‘slash and burn’ agriculture is known as ‘Roca’?

भारतमेंकौनसाराज्य'ज्वार' फसलकासबसेबड़ाउत्पादकराज्यहै

a)केरल

b)राजस्थान

c)मध्यप्रदेश

d) महाराष्ट्र

Or

किसदेशमेंस्थानांतरीकृषिको'रोका' कहाजाताहै?

Q7. India now ranks as super power in the world in __________ energy

भारतउर्जामेंअबविश्वमेंमहाशक्तिबनचुकाहै।

Q8. Correct the following statement :

“Red soil develops reddish color due to diffusion of lime in crystalline and igneous rocks.”

कथनकोसहीकरकेलिखें

"लालमिटटीकालालरंगकायांतरितव्आग्नेयशैलोंमेंचूनेकेप्रसारकेकारणहोताहै"।

Q9. Image based question. Identity the incident

a. People participate in Khilafat movement
b. People march against JalianwalaBagh incidentसस
c. People boycott the foreign cloth
d. People march against Rowlatt Act

निम्नकौनसाविकल्पइसचित्रकेलिएउपयुक्तहै?

a. खिलाफतआंदोलनमेंलोगोंकीभागीदारी
b. जलियांवालाबागघटनामेंलोगोंकाजलूस
c. लोगोंद्वाराविदेशीवस्त्रोकाबहिष्कार
d. रॉलेटएक्टकेखिलाफलोगोंकाजलूस

Q10. In the question given below there are two statements marked as assertion (A) and reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct statement.

Assertion (A): Mining activity is often called a ‘killerindustry.’

Reason (R): Mining helps in Agriculture.

Option:

a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
c. A is correct but R is wrong
d. A is wrong but R is correct

निम्नदिएगएप्रश्नकेलिएदोकथनहै (A) अभिकथनऔर (R) तर्क।इनकथनोकोपढ़िएऔरसहीविकल्पचुने।

अभिकथन (A):खननउघोगकोअक्सरखुनीउघोगकहाजाताहै।

तर्क (R): खननकृषिमेंसहायकहोताहै

विकल्प:

a. दोनों (A) और (R) सहीहैऔर (R) (A) कीसहीव्याख्याहै
b. दोनों(A) और(R) सहीहैपरन्तु (R) (A) कीसहीव्याख्यानहींहै
c. (A)विकल्पसहीहैपरन्तु(R)गलतहै
d. (A) गलतहैपरन्तु(R)सहीहै

Q11. Which one f the following was not part of Majoritarianism measures adopted in Sri Lanka?

a. Sinhala Supremacy
b. Buddhism
c. Sinhala Official Language
d. Economic Development of Ethnic Groups

इनमेसेकौनसाविकल्पश्रीलंकामेंबहुसंख्यकवादकेउपायोंमेंशामिलनहींथे?

a. सिहलोकाप्रभुत्व
b. बुद्धधर्म

c. सिंहलाराजभाषा

d. जातीयसमूहोंकाआर्थिकविकास

Q12. What is the basic idea behind decentralization of power? Consider the following statement

i) To take away power from local level
ii) To introduce democracy at grass root level
iii) To Centralize power at union level
iv) To empower the local government

Option

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

शक्तियोंकाविकेन्द्रीकरणसेआपकाक्याअभिप्रायहै? सहीविकल्पचुने।

a. स्थानीयस्तरसेशक्तिलेलेना

b. जमीनीस्तरतकलोकतंत्रकोफैलाना

c. केंद्रस्तरतकशक्तिकोकेंद्रीकृतकरना

d. स्थानीयसरकारोंकोमजबूतकरना

विकल्प

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

Q13. Which of the following statement about India as a Secular state is incorrect?

a. Allows freedom to practice any religion
b. There is no official religion
c. Prohibits discrimination on religion grounds
d. It reserves seats for religious minorities

निम्नविकल्पोंमेंसेभारतएकधर्मनिरपेक्षराज्यकोलेकरविकल्पसहीनहींहै?

a. किसीभीधर्मकोअपनानेकीस्वतंत्रता
b. कोईभीराजधर्मनहींहै
c. धार्मिकआधारपरभेदभावकोनिषेधकरताहै
d. धार्मिकअल्पसंख्यकोंकेलिएसीटेआरक्षितहै

Q14. Most of the workers in ______sector do not have any job security.

क्षेत्रकमेंअधिकतरकामगारोंकोरोजगारकीसुरक्षाप्राप्तनहींहोती।

Q15. Terms of credit do not include:-

a. Interest Rate
b. Collateral
c. Documentation
d. Lenders Land

साखकीशर्तोंमेंयेशामिलनहींहोता:-

a. ब्याजदर
b. ऋणाधार
c. कागज़ात
d. ऋणदाताकीज़मीन

Q 16. The first Indian Newspaper to appear was the

a)SambadKaumudi
b)Bengal Gazette
c)Samachar Chandrika
d)Bombay samachar

पहलासमाचारपत्रजोप्रकाशितहुआवहथा

a)संवादकौमुदी

b)बंगालगज़ट

c)समाचारचंद्रिका

d)बॉम्बेसमाचार

Q.17 .The symbol of the BahujanSamaj Party is

a) Hand
b) Elephant
c) Rose
d)Bicycle

बहुजनसमाजपार्टीकाचिन्हहै

a) हाथ

b) हाथी

c) साइकल

d) गुलाब

Q18. The full form of PDS is
a) Private Development system
b) Pure Domestic system
c) Public distribution system
d) Public department system

पीडीएसकापूरानामलिखो

a) विकासप्रणाली

b) शुद्धघरेलूप्रणाली

c) सार्वजनिकवितरणप्रणाली

d) जनविभागप्रणाली

Q19.Which organization publishes the Human Development Report ?
a) UNO
b) WHO
c) World Bank

d) UNDP

कौनसीसंस्थामानवविकासरिपोर्टप्रकाशितकरतीहै?

a) संयुक्तराष्ट्रसंघ

b) विश्वस्वास्थसंगठन

c) विश्वबैंक

d) संयुक्तराष्ट्रविकासकार्यक्रम

Q20. Find the odd one out and say why :

a) MTNL b) Indian Railways c) All India Radio d) SAHARA India

इनमेसेसबसेअलगकोछाँटिएऔरकारणभीलिखो

a) एमटीएनएल

b) भारतीयरेलवे

c) आलइंडियारेडियो

d) सहाराइंडिया

SECTION-B

Q21. What were the effects of Non-Cooperation on the economic front?

आर्थिकमोर्चेपरअसहयोगआंदोलनकेक्याप्रभावपड़े?

Or

How Did 'Salt march' become an effective tool of resistance against colonialism? Explain.

'नमकयात्रा '

किसप्रकारउपनिवेशवादकेखिलाफएकप्रभावशालीउपकरणबनगई?व्याख्याकरें।

Q22. "Consumption of energy in all forms has been rising all over the Country. There is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development and energy saving." Suggest and explain any three measures to solve this burning problem.

"पूरेदेशमेंउर्जाकाउपभोगलगातारबढ़रहाहै।उर्जाबचतव्उर्जाविकासकीराहमेंसततपोषणीयविकासकोअपनानेकीबहुतअधिकआवश्यकताहै।"

इसज्वलंतसमस्यासेनिपटनेकेतीनउपायबताओ।

Q23. Explain the democratic policies adopted by Government of India Which made it a successful federation?

उनलोकतांत्रिकनीतियोंकावर्णनकरेजिनकेकारणभारतएकसफलसंघीयदेशबनसकाहै?

Or

What major steps are taken in 1992 towards decentralization?

1992 मेंविकेन्द्रीकरणकेनिमित्तक्याकदमउठाएगये ?

Q24. Mention the laws made by Election Commission to reform Political parties in India ?

भारतमेंचुनावआयोगनेराजनितिकदलोंकोसुधारनेकेलिएक्याकदमउठाएहै?

Q25. "Most of the poor households still depend on the informal sector for loans, both in rural and urban areas of India." Support the statement.

"भारतमेंग्रामीणवशहरीक्षेत्रोंमेंआजभीअधिकतरगरीबघरेलुलोगऋणकेलिएअनौपचारिकस्त्रोतोंपरनिर्भरकरतेहै।" इसकथनकीसमीक्षाकीजिए।

Or

What are demand deposits? Explain any three features of it?

मांगजमाक्याहै? मांगजमाकीतीनविशेषताएंबताओ।

Q26. Study the table below and answer the following question:-

State	Infant Mortality Rate Per 1000(2003)	Literacy Rate % (2001)
Punjab	49	70
Kerala	11	91
Bihar	60	47

i. Calculate the difference in the infant mortality rate of Punjab and Kerala

ii. Calculate the difference in Literacy rate of Kerala and Bihar

iii. Which State has the lowest HDI and why?

निम्नलिखितटेबलकोदेखेंव प्रशनों केउत्तरदें :-

राज्य	शिशुमृत्युदररेटप्रति 1000(2003)	साक्षरतादर % (2001)
पंजाब	49	70
केरला	11	91
बिहार	60	47

1. पंजाबऔरकेरलकेशिशुमृत्युदरमेंकितनाअंतरहै
2. केरलऔरपंजाबकेसाक्षरतादरमेंअंतरज्ञातकीजिए
3. किसराज्यकामानवविकाससूचकांकसबसेकमहैऔरक्यों?

Q.27.Explain how public sector contributes to the economic development of a nation.

सार्वजनिकक्षेत्रकिसप्रकारराष्ट्रकेआर्थिकविकासमेंसहायकहोताहै?

Q28. State three reasons why Europeans fled to America in the 19th Century?

तीनकारणबताओकी19 वींशताब्दीमेंयूरोपीयअमेरिकाकीतरफक्योंभागगए?

Or

"The typical worker in the mid 19th Century was not a machine operator, but the traditional craftsperson and labours." Support the statement with examples.

"19वींसदीकेमध्यकाऔसतमजदूरमशीनोंपरकामकरनेवालानहींपरंपरागतकारीगरऔरमज़दूरहीहोताथा।" अपनेउत्तरकेसमर्थनमेंउदारहरणदेकरस्पष्टकरे।

SECTION-C

Q29.How had the female figures become an allegory of the nation during nineteenth century in Europe. Analysis?

19वींसदीमेंयूरोपमेंमहिलाचित्रकिसप्रकारराष्ट्रकेरूपकबनगए।इसकथनकीविवेचनाकीजिए।

Or

"The development of Nationalism did not come about only through wars and territorial expansion. Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation." Elaborate upon the statement.

"राष्ट्रवादकाविकासकेवलयुद्धोंऔरक्षेत्रीयविस्तारनहींहुआ।राष्ट्रकेविचारकेनिर्माणमेंसंस्कृतिनेअहमभूमिकानिभाई।"कथनकीविवेचनाकीजिए।

Q30. Read the extract and answer the questions that following:

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 flood and international frontiers, etc in the absence of air transport. Air travel has made access easier. Air India provides International air services.Pawanahans Helicopters Ltd. Provides helicopter services to off 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.

30.1) What is special feature about Airways?

30.2) What is the service area of Pawanhans Helicopter Ltd?

30.3) What else is being done by Indian Airlines other than providing domestic services?

निम्नगघांशकोपढ़िएऔरप्रश्नोकेउत्तरदीजिए:-

आजवायुपरिवहनतीव्रतम,आरामदायकवप्रतिष्ठितपरिवहनकासाधनहै|
इसकेद्व्राराअतिदुर्गमस्थानोंजैसेऊँचेपर्वत, मरुस्थलों,
घनेजंगलोंवलंबेसमुद्रीरास्तोंकोसुगमतासेपारकियाजासकताहै|
वायुपरिवहनकेअभावमें,देशकेउत्तरीपूर्वीराज्योंकेविषयमेंसोचेंजहाँबड़ीनदियां,

विच्छिन्नधरातल,घनेजंगल, निरंतरबाढ़आदिएकसामान्यबातहै|

एयरइंडियाअंतराष्ट्रीयवायुसेवाएंभीप्रदानकरतीहै|

पवनहंसहेलीकाप्टरलिमिटेड,तेलवप्राकृतिकगैसआयोगकोइसकीअपतटीयसंक्रियाओंमेंतथा अगम्यवदुर्लभभू-भागोंजैसेउत्तरी-पूर्वीराज्योंतथाजम्मूकश्मीर,हिमाचलप्रदेशवउत्तराखंडकेआंतरिकक्षेत्रोंमेंहेलीकाप्टरसेवाएंउपलब्धकरवाताहै|

30. 1) वायुमार्गकीक्याखासविशेषताएँहै?

30. 2) पवनहंसहेलीकाप्टरलिमिटेडकासेवाक्षेत्रहै?

30. 3) घरेलूसेवाएंप्रदानकरनेकेअलावाइंडियाएयरलाइनअन्यकौनसीसेवाएंप्रदानकरताहै?

Q31. “The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries.”Support the statement with arguments.

“विनिर्माणउघोगसामान्यत: विकासकीतथाविशेषतआर्थिकविकासकीरीढ़समझेजातेहै|”इसकथनकेसमर्थनमेंतर्कदें|

Or

“NTPC has a pro-active approach for preserving the natural environment in places where it is setting up power plants.”Explain how NTPC is preserving that.

"राष्टीयताविघुतग्रहप्राकृतिकपर्यावरणऔरसंसाधनोंकोसरंक्षितकरनेहेतुउत्तमतकनीकोंको अपनानेकीहिमायतीहैखासकरवहांजहाँतापविघुतकेंद्रस्थापितहै|" बताइएंवहकिसप्रकारसरंक्षणकरतीहै|

Q32. State the main elements of the power sharing model evolved in Belgium.

बेल्जियममेंसत्ताकीसाझेदारीकोआदर्शकीमुख्यविशेषताएँबताइएं|

Q33.“Democracy stands much superiorin promoting dignity and freedom of the citizens.”Justify the statement.

"व्यक्तिकीगरिमाऔरआजादीकेमामलेंमेंलोकतांत्रिकव्यवस्थाकिसीभीअन्यशासनप्रणाली सेकाफीआगेहै|"इसकथनकीविवेचनाकीजिए|

Or

“Democracy is seen to be good in principle but felt to be not so good in practice.” Justify the statement.

"सैद्धांतिकरूपमेंतोलोकतंत्रकोअच्छामानाजाताहैपव्यव्हारमेंइसेइतनाअच्छानहींमानाजाता| " इसकथनकीविवेचनाकरो|

Q34. “Technology has stimulated the globalization process.” Support the statement with examples.

"टेक्नोलॉजीनेवैश्वीकरणकीप्रक्रियाकोतीव्रकियाहै|" इसकथनकेसमर्थनमेंतर्कदीजिए|

SECTION-D

Q35. Only for blind students in lies of map question

केवलदृष्टिहीनविद्यार्थिओंकेलिएमानचित्रकीजगहअन्यप्रश्न

A. i. Name the place a where Gandhi ji started civil disobedience movement

उसस्थानकानामबताओजहाँगाँधीजीनेसविनयअवज्ञाआंदोलनशुरूकिया|

ii. Name the place associated with Indian National Congress session Dec.1920

उसस्थानकानामबताओजहाँकांग्रेसकाअधिवेशनदिसंबर1920 मेंहुआथा।

iii.Name the place associated with Satyagraha of 1916.

1916 सत्याग्रहसेजुड़ेस्थानकानामबताओ|

35. A) Identify or locate any three of the following on the same political map of India

1. Identify an area of Arid Soil.

2. A Dam

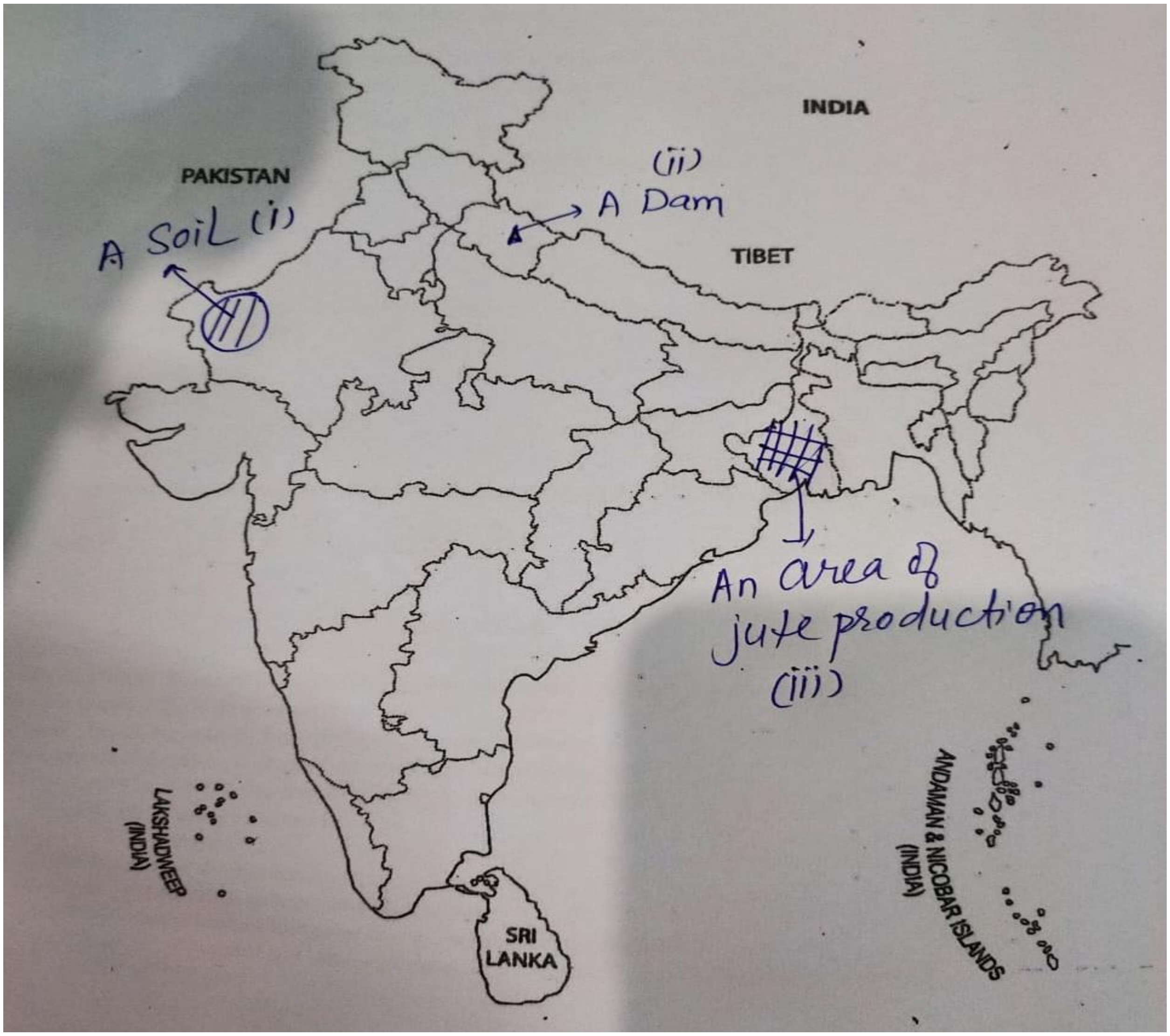
3. An Area of Jute Production

4. Nuclear Power plant in Tamilnadu

5. Kochi Port

भारत के उसी मानचित्र में किन्ही तीन स्थानो को भरिए या पहचानिए

1. मरुस्थली मिट्टी का क्षेत्र
2. एक बांध
3. जुट उत्पादक क्षेत्र
4. तमिलनाडू का परमाणु ऊर्जा केंद्र
5. कोची बन्दरगाह



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iii.Name the place associated with Satyagraha of 1916.

1916 सत्याग्रहसेजुड़ेस्थानकानामबताओ|

35. b) 1. Name the nuclear power plant in Maharashtra

महाराष्ट्रमेंपरमाणुउर्जाकेंद्रकानामबताओ।

2. Name the port which was established just after Independence

स्वतंत्रताकेबादस्थापितकिएगएबंदरगाहकानामबताओ।