

**CBSE Class 10 - Social Science**  
**Sample Paper-1 (2017-18)**

**General Instructions:**

- i. The question paper has 28 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
  - ii. Marks are indicated against each question.
  - iii. Questions from serial number 1 to 7 are very short answer type questions. Each question carries one mark.
  - iv. Questions from serial number 8 to 18 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
  - v. Questions from serial number 19 to 25 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
  - vi. Question numbers 26 & 27 are map questions from History with 1 mark each.
  - vii. Question number 28 is map question of 3 marks from Geography.
  - viii. 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.
  - ix. Questions at Serial Number - 20, 22, 24 & 25 have Internal Choice. Attempt any one option out of the given in each of these questions.
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1. “The aim of the Zollverein is to bind the Germans economically in to a nation”. Who wrote these words?

**OR**

Which one of the European trading company founded the port of FAIFO?

2. Why and when was Mazzini sent to exile?

**OR**

In which year Laos was added to French Indo-China?

3. What is Bewar?
4. What do you mean by federal division of power?

5. What are the criteria for the classification of economic activities?
6. In which year and by whom was the COPRA enacted?
7. What is NABARD?
8. Compare the views of liberals and conservatives.

**OR**

How would you explain the formation of French Indo-China?

9. Why martial law was imposed in Punjab during the month of April in 1919?
10. What is meant by two types of natural resources? Give one example of each.
11. What do you know about Krishna-Godavari dispute?
12. "Social divisions of one kind or another exist in most countries." In the light of the above statement, mention a few basis of social division in India.
13. What is meant by defection in democracy? Explain.
14. 'Transparency is the most important feature of democracy.' Analyze.
15. What facts shows that modern forms of money are different from the early forms of money?
16. Do you think price regulation is needed in India? Give two arguments in favour of price regulation.
17. How are the three sectors of economy interdependent?
18. What developmental goals encourage women to work outside their home?
19. How was the food problem solved in Britain after scrapping of the Corn Laws?

**OR**

Explain the five causes of Industrial Revolution in England.

**OR**

Ties between members of households loosened in Britain in the era of industrialization. Explain the statement.

20. Explain the different effects of print revolution.

**OR**

In what ways was the novel in colonial India useful for Indians, the colonizers as well as the nationalists?

21. Why are cotton and textile industry spread all over the India? Explain five reasons with suitable examples.
22. Explain the different forms of occurrence of minerals.

**OR**

'Railways are the principal mode of transportation in India'. Explain.

23. Explain the features of third tier of the rural government.
24. Can you explain any five challenges and problems faced by Indian Democracy?

**OR**

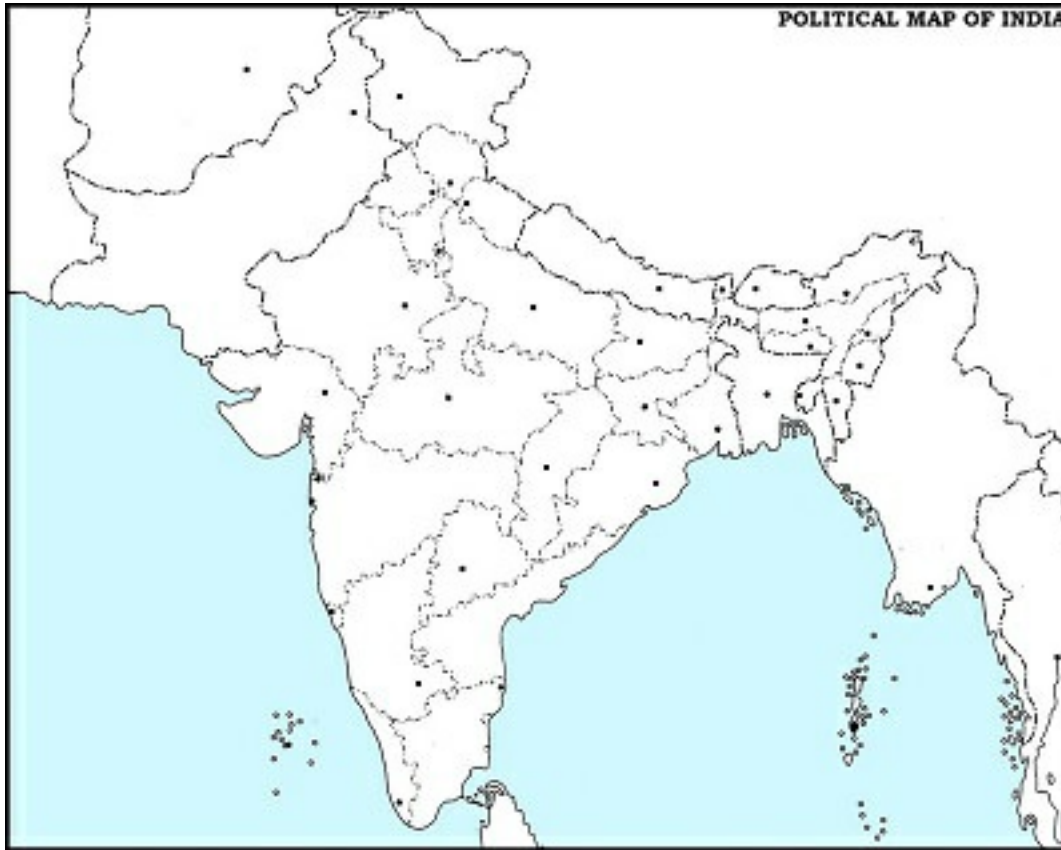
Examine the basic features of the caste system prevailing in India.

25. Explain the factors which facilitate Globalisation.

**OR**

"Be careful! That's our world you are playing with! Some day you'll have to pay a price!" How would you prioritize the facts behind this warning?

26. Locate and label the place in the given outline political map of India:  
**The place associated with Civil Disobedience Movement.**



27. Locate and label the place in the given outline political map of India:  
**The place where Congress Session was held in September 1920.**



28. Two features A and B are marked 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 on the map.

1. Headquarter of Eastern Railways
2. Headquarter of Northern Railways.

Locate and Label Mumbai Church gate Headquarter Western railway with appropriate symbols on the same map given for identification.



**CBSE Class 10 - Social Science**  
**Social Science Sample Paper-1**

**Solutions**

1. Friedrich List, Professor of Economics at the University of Tübingen in Germany, wrote these words.

**OR**

The port of FAIFO was founded by Portuguese merchants.

2. Mazzini was sent to exile for attempting a revolution in 1831.

**OR**

In the year 1893 Laos was added to French Indo-China.

3. Bewar is primitive form of cultivation practised by Baiga tribe. It is called Dahiya in MP.
4. Power shared at different levels of government
5. A. Nature of economic activities  
B. Ownership of assets  
C. Term of employment
6. COPRA was enacted by the Central government in 1986.
7. NABARD is National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development.
8. The comparison of liberal and conservative views are as follows:

| <b>Liberals</b>   | <b>Conservatives</b>  |
|---|---|
| 1. Most of the followers of liberalism were people from middle classes. | 1. Conservatives were the people who belonged to upper class or associated with them. |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| 2. Liberals stood for the end of autocracy. They argued for a representative, elected parliamentary government. But they did not believe in universal adult franchise. | 2. They supported autocracy and were non-believer of a representative government,   |
| 3. They favoured radical changes like - abolition of clerical privileges.  | 3. They favoured only those which could strengthen autocratic monarchies of Europe. |

**OR**

One of the most visible forms of French control was military. French troops landed in Vietnam in 1858 by the mid 1880s, they had established a firm grip over the northern region. After the Franco-Chinese war, the French assumed control of Tonkin and Anaam and in 1887 the French Indo-China was formed. In the following decades the French sought to consolidate their position in Vietnam.

9. The martial law was imposed in Punjab because Rowlatt Act was introduced by the British Government. Against this act rallies were organized in various cities, workers went on strike in railway workshops and shops closed down. British Government decided to clamp down on the nationalist leaders. Local leader were picked up from Amritsar. Mahatma Gandhi was barred from entering Delhi. On 10 April, the police in Amritsar fired upon a peaceful procession, provoke widespread attacks on banks post offices and railway stations. Due to this martial law was imposed and General Dyer took command.
10. All gifts of nature which are useful in making the life of human beings comfortable and worth living are known as natural resources.  
Their two main types are: biotic and abiotic resources.  
Forests and animals are biotic resources while land water and soil are abiotic natural resources.
11. The Krishna-Godavari dispute is based on the objections raised by the governments of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. The reason behind this dispute was diversion of more water flow at Koyna by the Maharashtra government for irrigation and a

hydro electricity project. It was felt that this would lessen the flow in their states which would have adverse affects on industry and agriculture.

12.
  - A. Social division on the basis of caste.
  - B. Social division on the basis of religion.
  - C. Social division on the basis of language.
  - D. Social division on the basis of region.
  - E. Social division on the basis of community.
  - F. Social division on the basis of Economic status.
  
13. Defection in politics means changing political party to another party for some personal benefits. It means changing party allegiance from the party on which a person got elected to a different party. It happens when a legislature, after having been elected from a particular party leaves it and joins in other party. To prevent this custom of changing party legislature of India made a law that is anti defection law. The constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties. Now the law says that if any MLA and MP changes parties, he or she will lose seat in the legislature. The new law has brought defection down and has made dissent even more difficult.
  
14.
  - i. Democracy ensures that decision making will be based on norms and procedures.
  - ii. So, a citizens who wants to know if a decision was taken through correct procedures can find this out.
  - iii. Citizens have the right and the means to examine the process of decision making. This why transparency is meant to be the most important feature of democracy.
  
15.
  - A. Modern forms of money are includes currency-paper ,notes and coins.
  - B. Unlike the things that were used as money earlier, modern currency is not made of precious metal such as gold, silver and copper.
  - C. This currency vanishes barter system , they are neither of everyday use.
  
16. Yes, there is a need of regulating prices in India. The two benefits of price regulation in India are:



- i. It checks market exploitation: Market exploitation takes place in various ways. For example, traders sometime raise the prices to earn more profit when shopkeepers weigh less than what they should or when traders add charges that were not mentioned before, etc. Such types of traders earn huge profit by exploiting the innocent poor consumers.
- ii. It checks market manipulation: Companies with huge wealth, power and reach manipulates the market. At times false information is passed on through the media, and other sources to attract consumers. For example, a company for years sold powder milk for babies all over the world as the most scientific product claiming this to be better than mother's milk. It took years of struggle before the company was forced to accept that it had been making false claims.

Above discussed reasons necessitates the need for regulation of traders and keeping a close watch on them by the government.

17.
  - A. There are many activities that are undertaken by directly using natural resources. When we produce a good by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of primary sector.
  - B. The secondary sector covers activity in which the natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity. It is the next step after primary. For example by using sugarcane as a raw material we make sugar.
  - C. The third category of activities falls under tertiary sector. These activities help in the development of the primary sector and secondary sectors. These activities, by themselves, do not produce goods but they are an aid or a support for the production process. For example transport and communication.
18.
  - i. The dignity of women in household and society increases if women do paid work.
  - ii. When there is respect for women, the members of the household are willing to share housework.
  - iii. A person accepts that women working outside their homes earn a livelihood.
  - iv. A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business.

19. After scrapping of the Corn Laws, food could be imported into Britain more cheaply than it could be produced within the country. So Britain began to import food grains from rest of the world.
- i. Around the world, especially in Eastern Europe, Russia, America and Australia, land was cleared and food production expanded to meet the British demand.
  - ii. There had been complex changes in labour movements patterns, capital flow, ecology and technology.
  - iii. Crops were not grown by a peasant tilling his own land but by an agricultural worker. Food came from thousands of mile away.
  - iv. Food and other essential commodities were transported by railways and by ships manned by low paid workers from southern Europe, Asia, Africa and Caribbean islands

**OR**

The five causes of Industrial Revolution in England are:

- i. Inventions: A series of invention in the eighteenth century increased the efficacy of each step of the production process and paved the way for industrialization in England.
- ii. Overseas trade: There had been enormous expansion in overseas trade of Britain. This was one of the major causes of technological revolution.
- iii. Surplus benefit: The vast amount of capital which England had accumulated out of profits of her growing trade enabled her to make large expenditure on the machinery and building. This led to new technological developments.
- iv. Geographical location: The geographical location of England greatly helped in industrial revolution. It had extensive coastline and many navigable rivers when water was the easiest means of transportation.
- v. Factories: In the early nineteenth century, factories increasingly became an intimate part of the English landscape. So visible were the imposing new mills, so magical seemed to be the power of new technology, that contemporaries were dazzled.

**OR**

Ties between members of household loosened and among the working class the institution of marriage tended to break down. The function and the shape of the family got completely transformed by life in the industrial city. Women of the upper and middle classes in Britain faced increasingly higher levels of isolation, although their lives were made easier by domestic maids who cooked, cleaned and cared for young children on low wages. Women who worked for wages had some control over their lives, particularly among the lower social classes. However, many social reformers felt that the family as an institution had broken down, and needed to be saved or reconstructed by pushing these women back into the home. Moreover, the new spirit of 'individualism' among both men and women in urban household dispensed freedom from the collective values that were a feature of the smaller rural communities. But by the twentieth century, the urban family transformed partly by the experience of the valuable wartime meet war demands. The family now consisted of much smaller units. By now, the family became the heart of a new market – of goods and services, and of ideas.

20. The effects of print revolution are as follows:

- i. Printing reduced the cost of books.
- ii. The time and labour required to produce each book came down and multiple copies could be produced with greater ease.
- iii. Print created the possibility of wide circulation of ideas and introduced a new world of debate and discussion.
- iv. Print brought about a new intellectual atmosphere and helped in spreading the new ideas that led to the reformation.
- v. Due to print people became aware and they started questioning the authorities.
- vi. Print culture was responsible for the French Revolution.
- vii. The writings of the enlightened thinkers provided a critical commentary on tradition, superstition and despotism.

**OR**

A. Source of Information: Colonial administrators found the 'vernacular' novels a valuable source of information on native life and customs. Such information was useful for them in governing Indian society, with its large and a variety of

communities and castes. As outsiders, the British knew little about life inside Indian households. The novels in Indian languages often had descriptions of domestic life.

- B. Novels and colonialism : The novel originated in Europe at a time when it was colonizing the rest of the world. The early novel contributed to colonialism by making the readers feel they were part of a superior community of fellow colonialists.
- C. The novel and nation making : The history written by colonial historians tended to depict Indians as weak, divided, and dependent on the British. These histories could not satisfy the tastes of the new Indian administrators and intellectuals. Nor did the traditional Puranic stories of the past- peopled by gods and demons, filled with the fantastic and the supernatural-seem convincing to those educated and working under the English system. Such minds wanted a new view of the past that would show that Indians could be independent minded and had been so in history. The novel provided a solution. In it, the nation could be imagined in a past that also featured historical characters, places, events and dates.
- D. Novels and struggle for freedom : The imagined nation of the novel was so powerful that it could inspire actual political movements. Bankim's Anandamath (1882) is-a novel about a secret Hindu militia that fights Muslims to establish a Hindu Kingdom. It was a novel that inspired many kinds of freedom fighters.
- E. Novels and common sharing novelists included : Various classes in the novel in such a way that they could be seen to belong to a shared world. Premchand's novels, for instance, are filled with all kinds of powerful characters drawn from all levels of society. In his novels you meet aristocrats and landlords, middle level peasants and landless labourers, middle class professionals and people from the margins of society. The women characters are strong individuals, especially those who come from the lower classes and are not modernised.
21. The cotton and textile industry is the oldest industry in India. It spread over both the rural and urban areas all over the country during colonial rule.
- i. In rural areas the handloom industry is doing its work while in urban areas the textile mills and factories work day and night.

- ii. Wide market and the availability of raw material, transport, banking and electricity facilities in almost all parts of the country have led to decentralization of cotton mills in different parts of the country.
- iii. Weaving is highly decentralized to provide scope for incorporating traditional skills and designs of weaving in cotton, silk, zari, embroidery etc.
- iv. Textile industry is a labour intensive industry so a large number of people are required in different stages of its working such as weeding, spinning, dyeing, weaving, designing, printing and packing. As labour is easily and cheaply available in all parts of the country so textile mills spread all over India.

22. The difference forms of occurrence of minerals are:

- i. In igneous and metamorphic rocks: In igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals may occur in cracks, crevices, faults and joints. The smaller occurrence is called veins and the larger are called lodes. Major metallic minerals like tin, copper, zinc and lead, etc. are obtained from veins and lodes.
- ii. In sedimentary rocks: In sedimentary rocks a number of minerals occur in beds and layers. They have been formed as a result of deposition, accumulation and concentration in horizontal strata. Coal and some forms of iron ore have been concentrated as a result of long periods.
- iii. Through decomposition of surface rocks: Another mode of formation involves the decomposition of surface rocks, and the removal of soluble constituents, leaving a residual mass of weathered material containing ores. Bauxite is formed in this way.
- iv. Alluvial deposits: Certain minerals may occur as alluvial deposits in sands of valley floors and the base of hills. These deposits are called placer deposits.
- v. In ocean water and ocean beds: The ocean water contains vast quantities of minerals. Common salt, magnesium and bromine are largely derived from ocean water. The ocean beds too are rich in manganese nodules.

**OR**

Railways are the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India. There are various reasons behind it.

- i. At first place, Railways also make it possible to conduct multifarious activities like business, sightseeing, and pilgrimage along with transportation of goods over longer distances.
  - ii. Apart from an important means of transport the Indian Railway has been great integrating force for more than 150 years.
  - iii. Railways in India bind the economic life of the country as well as accelerate the development of the industry and agriculture.
  - iv. The Indian Railways have a network of 7,031 stations spread over a route length of 63,221 km. with a fleet of 7817 locomotives, 5321 passenger services vehicles, 4904 other coach vehicles and 228,170 wagons as on 31 March 2004.
23. The features of the third tier of rural government are:
- A. Rural local government is popularly known by the name Panchayat Raj. Each Village or group of villages in some state has a Gram Panchayat.
  - B. This is a council consisting of several ward members called Panchs and a president called Sarpanch. They are directly elected by the adult population living in the ward or village.
  - C. The Panchyats works under the overall supervision of the Gram Sabha. All the voters of the village are the members of Gram Sabha.
  - D. The local government structure goes right up to the district level. A few Gram panchayat are grouped together to form Sanchayat Samiti or Block. The members of all the Block are elected by the panchayat members of the area.
  - E. All the Panchayat Samitis or Mandals in a district together constitute the Zila Parishad.
24. A. Challenge of expansion: Indian democracy is facing the challenge of expansion. This challenge of Indian democracy involves the practical aspects like-ensuring grater power to local governments, an extension of federal principals to all the units of the federation, the inclusion of women and minority groups.
- B. The problem of Casteism: Casteism playing a major role in the Indian politics. There are many castes based pressure groups and interest groups. All these influences those who are in power. Casteism is also harmful to the unity of the country.
- C. The problem of Communalism: Communalism has also is the negative

implication in Indian Politics. It leads to intolerance, suspicion, and fear towards members of the other communities. Besides this, there are various types of communal violence in the society.

- D. The problem of Corruption: This problem of Indian democracy is related to the criminal record and personal possession of politicians. Corruption is an obstacle to the development of Indian economy.
- E. The problem of Criminalization: Money and muscle power is used during elections. Here is a lack of electoral ethics and insufficient representation of various sections of society like minorities and women.

**OR**

- A. It is a hierarchical occupational division of the society.
- B. It has four main divisions- Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras.
- C. It is hereditary.
- D. The members of the same caste group formed a social community that followed similar occupations, married within the caste and did not mingle with the other caste.
- E. The caste system was based on the exclusion of and discrimination against the 'outcaste' groups that were subjected to the inhuman practice of untouchability.

25. The factors which facilitate Globalisation are:

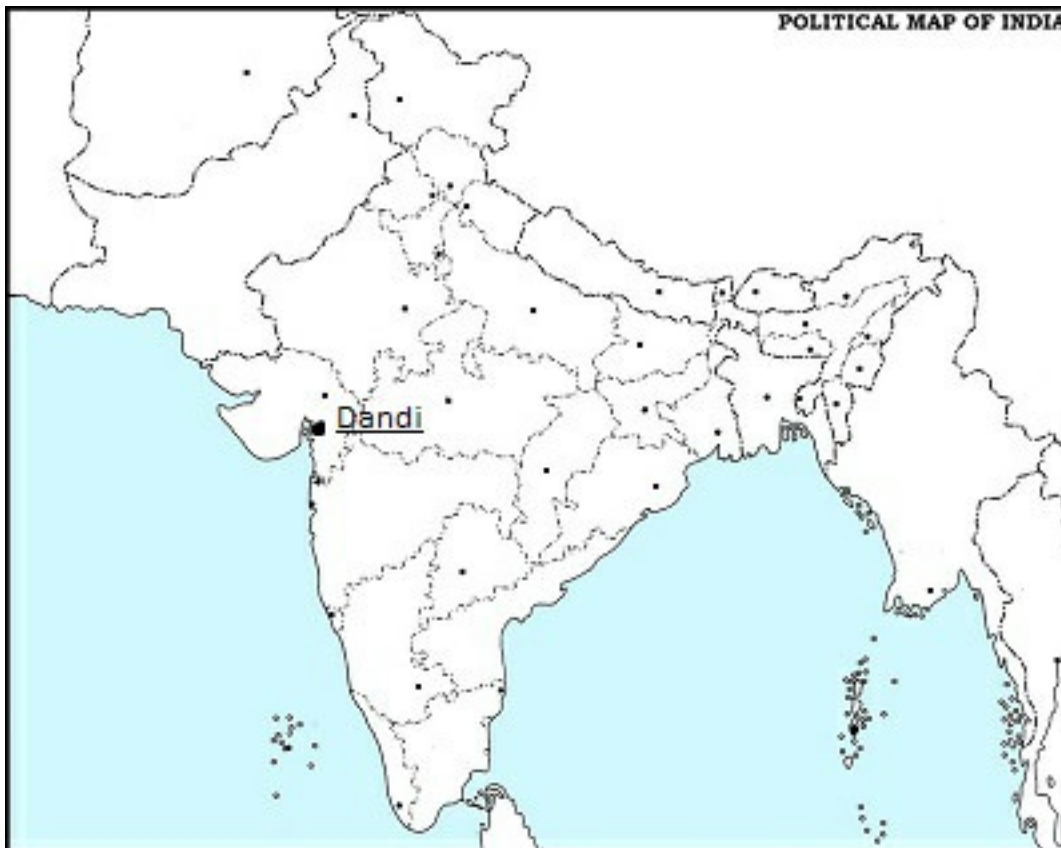
- a. Rapid improvement in Technology which has stimulated the process of Globalization..
- b. Liberalization of foreign trade and foreign investment policies.
- c. Pressure from international organizations like WTO and World Bank.
- d. Improvement in transportation and communication facilities.
- e. Dependence of Developing countries upon Developed Countries

**OR**

“Be careful! That’s our world you are playing with! Some day you’ll have to pay a price!” These are the words said by a kid to the owner of MNCs when he said. “Globalization is fun”. Following are some of the facts behind this warning:

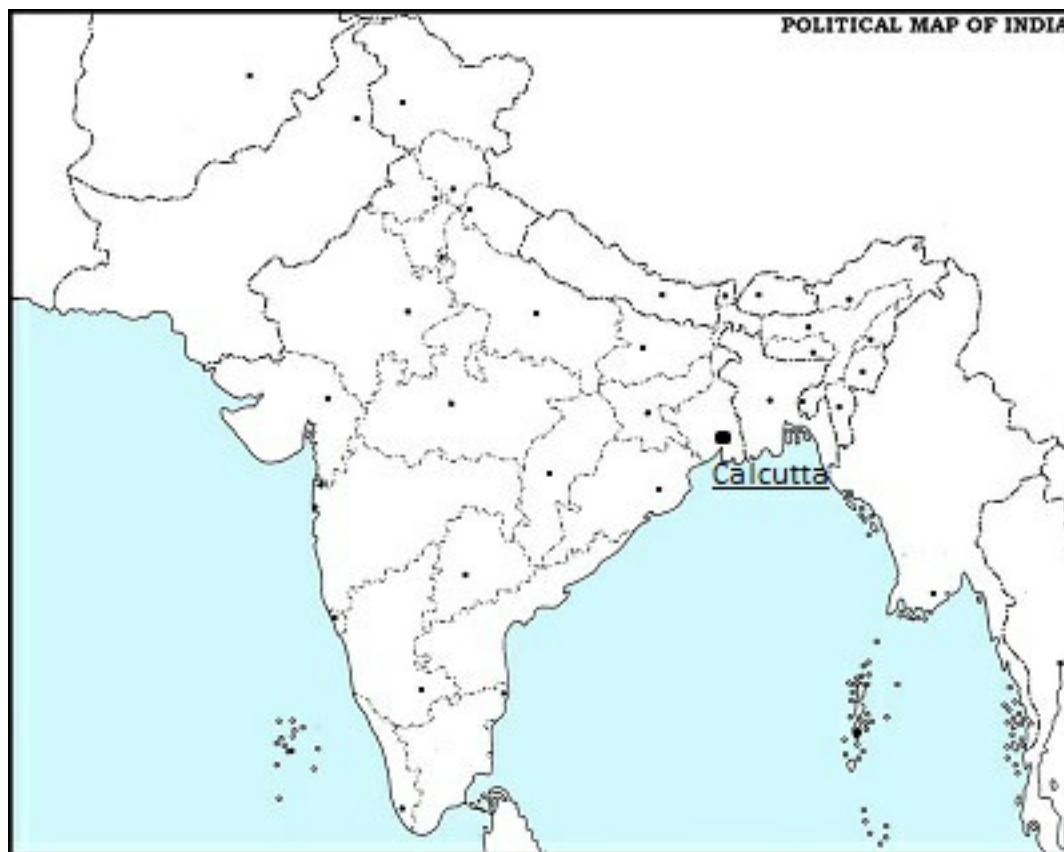
- a. This indicates that Globalisation is a process of **earning huge profit** by the MNCs. The main motive the MNCs is to earn huge profit. To achieve this motive, these MNCs **exploit the resources** of earth without caring environment.
- b. MNCs put pressure on the governments of the developing countries to **mend their policies** according to them.
- c. Some critics said globalisation is a form of **neo-colonialism**.
- d. The manufacturing units of the MNCs are the major cause of **spreading pollution** in the environment.
- e. Globalisation **widens the gap** between rich and poor. One day all the effects of globalisation will bring disaster in the world. The people of the whole world will suffer from it.

26.



27.





28.

