

## First Term Exam (2021-22)

### CBSE Class 10 Social Science Sample Paper - 08 (MCQ Based)

**Maximum Marks:** 40 Marks

**Time Allowed:** 90 Minutes

#### General Instructions:

- i. This question paper is prepared by the team of teachers at myCBSEguide.
- ii. It contains 40 questions including MCQ, Case Study, Map and Assertion & Reasoning.
- iii. myCBSEguide questions 1-28 are based on Multiple Choice Questions.
- iv. myCBSEguide questions 29-33 are based on Assertion & Reasoning Questions.
- v. myCBSEguide questions 34 to 37 are based on Case Study Questions.
- vi. myCBSEguide questions 38 to 40 are based on Maps.

1. Which unit was used to measure the cloth in Germany?
  - a. Pound
  - b. Elle
  - c. Livre
  - d. Meters
2. \_\_\_\_\_ allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers.
  - a. Conflict resolution
  - b. Horizontal distribution
  - c. Majoritarianism
  - d. Vertical distribution
3. There are four families in a country. Family A earns ₹20,000, Family B earns ₹40,000, Family C earns ₹30,000 & family D earns ₹50,000. Calculate per capita income from the above data.
  - a. ₹30,000
  - b. ₹25,000
  - c. ₹40,000
  - d. ₹35,000
4. The term absolutist is referred to:
  - a. A vision
  - b. None of these
  - c. Monarchical government
  - d. Abstract theory
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is also a type of commercial farming. In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area.
  - a. Plantation
  - b. Irrigated cultivation
  - c. Beverage crops
  - d. Food grains cultivation
6. The oceanic resources beyond \_\_\_\_\_ of the Exclusive Economic Zone belong to open ocean.

- a. 200 miles
  - b. 200 meters
  - c. 200 nautical miles
  - d. 20 nautical miles
7. In what ways powers are shared between the state government and the central government in India?
- a. mutual cooperation
  - b. conflict resolution
  - c. list system
  - d. decentralisation
8. GDP is the total value of \_\_\_\_\_ produced during a particular year.
- a. All final goods and services
  - b. All intermediate and final goods and services
  - c. All intermediate goods and services
  - d. All goods and services
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9. Which one of the following was NOT the reason for the popularity of scientific ideas among the common people in eighteenth-century Europe?
- a. Development of a printing press
  - b. Traditional aristocratic groups supported it
  - c. Printing of ideas of Isaac Newton
  - d. The interest of people in science and reason
10. Over these years, cultivation methods have changed significantly depending upon the characteristics of the physical environment and \_\_\_\_\_ practices.
- a. technology & socio cultural
  - b. floods in some areas
  - c. less rainfall
  - d. growing population
11. The distinguishing feature of a federal government is:
- a. National government gives some powers to the provincial governments.
  - b. Governmental power is divided between different levels of government.
  - c. Elected officials exercise supreme power in the government.
  - d. Power is distributed among the legislature, executive and judiciary
12. Equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect for others are the examples of:
- a. Income
  - b. Growth
  - c. Material things
  - d. Non material things
13. Which one of the following is a major caste group of Sri Lanka?
- a. Christian and Tamil
  - b. Buddhist and Hindu
  - c. Sinhala and Christian
  - d. Sinhala and Tamil
14. Find the odd one out:
- i. Vegetable vendor
  - ii. IT sector
  - iii. Postal services

- iv. Railway
- (A)
  - (B)
  - (C)
  - (D)
15. Hindi was identified as the \_\_\_\_\_ language.
- constitutional
  - national
  - compulsory
  - official
16. \_\_\_\_\_ crop is used as both food and fodder.
- Bajra
  - Maize
  - Wheat
  - Jowar
17. NSSO is an organisation under the ministry of:
- Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution
  - Commerce and industry
  - Agriculture and farming
  - Statistics, Planning and Programme Implementation
18. Which among the following has not to border with Belgium?
- France
  - Germany
  - Netherlands
  - Dutch
19. Kanta works in an office. She attends her office from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. She gets her salary regularly at the end of every month. In addition to the salary, she also gets provident fund as per the rules laid down by the government. She also gets medical and other allowances. Kanta does not go to the office on Sundays. This is a paid holiday. When she joined work, she was given an appointment letter stating all the terms and conditions of work. In which sector Kanta is engaged? Tick the most appropriate option.
- Unorganised Sector
  - Organised Sector
  - Secondary Sector
  - Primary Sector
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20. The image of - Germania guarding the Rhine was painted by which artist?
- Pablo Picasso
  - Leonardo da Vinci
  - Lorenz Classmen
  - Frédéric Sorrieu
21. In \_\_\_\_\_, the boundaries of several old States of India were changed in order to create new States.
- 1950
  - 1948
  - 1947
  - 1954

22. Which sector has grown the most between 1973-74 and 2013-14?
- Secondary sector
  - Primary sector
  - Agriculture
  - Tertiary sector
23. Agenda 21 is an agenda to combat \_\_\_\_\_ through global co-operation on common interests, mutual needs and shared responsibilities.
- Environmental damage
  - Disease
  - All of these
  - Poverty
24. This community was relatively rich and powerful:
- Dutch-speaking
  - English-speaking
  - Minority French-speaking
  - German-speaking
25. In \_\_\_\_\_ farming the land is used for growing food and fodder crops and rearing livestock.
- mixed
  - traditional
  - commercial
  - intensive
26. How many people speak French and Dutch in the capital city of Brussels?
- 80% German and 20% French
  - 80% French and 20% Dutch
  - 80% Dutch and 20% French
  - 60% French and 40% Dutch
27. Which of the following state in India has the lowest infant mortality rate?
- Andhra Pradesh
  - Tamil Nadu
  - Kerala
  - Karnataka
28. Name the region that was ruled by the Habsburg Empire.
- Russia - Prussia
  - Austria - Hungary
  - Belgium - Holland
  - Belgium - Brussels

**For question numbers 29-33, two statements are given- one labeled Assertion (A) and the other labeled Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below:**

- Assertion and reason both are correct statements and reason is correct explanation for assertion.
  - Assertion and reason both are correct statements but reason is not correct explanation for assertion.
  - Assertion is correct statement but reason is wrong statement.
  - Assertion is wrong statement but reason is correct statement.
29. **Assertion (A):** Italy was divided into seven states, of which only one was ruled by an Italian princely house.  
**Reason (R):** The north was under the domination of the Bourbon kings of Spain.

30. **Assertion (A):** The public sector plays an important role in the economy of India.  
**Reason (R):** The public sector helps in creating and expanding infrastructure such as the construction of roads, bridges, railways, schools, hospitals etc.
31. **Assertion (A):** Kerala a low Infant Mortality Rate.  
**Reason (R):** Kerala lacks the provision of basic health and educational facilities.
32. **Assertion (A):** The availability of resources is not the only necessary condition for the development of any region.  
**Reason (R):** Corresponding change in technology is also necessary for the development of any region.
33. **Assertion (A):** The Parliament cannot on its own change the fundamental structure of the Constitution.  
**Reason (R):** Under a federal government, the fundamental provisions cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of the government.

**Answer questions 34-37 based on the following case study:**

**Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:**

During the years following 1815, the fear of repression drove many liberal-nationalists undergrounds. Secret societies sprang up in many European states to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas. To be revolutionary at this time meant a commitment to oppose monarchical forms that had been established after the Vienna Congress, and to fight for liberty and freedom. Most of these revolutionaries also saw the creation of nation-states as a necessary part of this struggle for freedom. One such individual was the Italian revolutionary Giuseppe Mazzini. Born in Genoa in 1807, he became a member of the secret society of the Carbonari. As a young man of 24, he was sent into exile in 1831 for attempting a revolution in Liguria. He subsequently founded two more underground societies, first, Young Italy in Marseilles, and then, Young Europe in Berne, whose members were like-minded young men from Poland, France, Italy and the German states. Mazzini believed that God had intended nations to be the natural units of mankind. So Italy could not continue to be a patchwork of small states and kingdoms. It had to be forged into a single unified republic within a wider alliance of nations. This unification alone could be the basis of Italian liberty. Following his model, secret societies were set up in Germany, France, Switzerland and Poland. Mazzini's relentless opposition to monarchy and his vision of democratic republics frightened the conservatives. Metternich described him as 'the most dangerous enemy of our social order'.

**Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:**

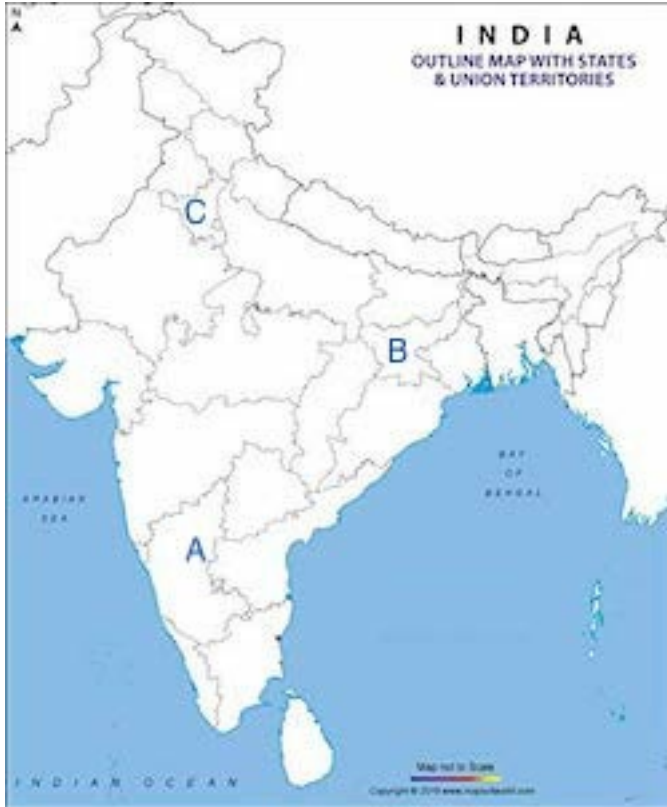
34. Which of the following is incorrect with respect to views of Giuseppe Mazzini?
- He believed that nations are natural units of mankind.
  - In his view, the creation of nation-states is a necessary part of the struggle for freedom.
  - He believed in the creation of small states and kingdoms and wanted to further disintegrate them.
  - He believed that unification is the basis of Italian liberty.
35. Which one of the following statements is not true about Giuseppe Mazzini?
- He wanted a united Italian Republic.
  - He founded an underground society called "Young Italy".
  - He wanted Italy to be a monarchy.
  - He was exiled for attempting a revolution in Liguria.
36. "Most of the revolutionaries saw the creation of nation-states as a necessary part of this struggle for freedom." A nation-state is a state \_\_\_\_\_.
- where people of all groups enjoy equal rights.
  - where the nation has its own emblem and flag.
  - which has a non-contiguous territory.
  - where people develop a sense of identity and share a common history.

37. Which of the following title best describes the given extract?

- a. Visualising the Liberals.
- b. The Revolutionaries.
- c. The Romantic Imagination and National Feeling.
- d. Visualising the Nation.

**Answer questions 38-40 based on the following Maps**

On the map of India, some places are labelled as A, B and C. Answer the questions below based on these labels.



38. In this map, label A represents:

- a. Sardar Sarovar Dam
- b. Hirakud Dam
- c. Nagarjuna Sagar Dam
- d. Tungabhadra Dam

39. In this map, label B represents:

- a. Bihar – Major Rice Producer
- b. Odisha - Major Rice Producer
- c. Jharkhand - Major Rice Producer
- d. West Bengal - Major Rice Producer

40. In this map, label C represents:

- a. Alluvial Soil - Haryana
- b. Alluvial Soil - Punjab
- c. Alluvial Soil - Uttar Pradesh
- d. Alluvial Soil - Bihar

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**Class 10 - Social Science**

**Solution**

1. (b) Elle

**Explanation:** The measure of cloth was the Elle which in each region stood for a different length. An Elle of textile material bought in Frankfurt would get you 54.7 cm of cloth, in Mainz 55.1 cm, in Nuremberg 65.6 cm, in Freiburg 53.5 cm.

2. (b) Horizontal distribution

**Explanation:** Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive, and judiciary. It is a horizontal distribution of power because it allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers.

3. (d) ₹35,000

**Explanation:** Per capita income measures the average income earned per person in a given area (city, region, country, etc.) in a specified year. It is calculated by dividing the area's total income by its total population.

Here average per capita income

$$= (\text{₹}30,000 + \text{₹}20,000 + \text{₹}40,000 + \text{₹}50,000)/4$$

$$= \text{₹}1,40,000/4 = \text{₹}35,000.$$

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4. (c) Monarchical government

**Explanation:** Absolutist literally means a government or system of rule that has no restraints on the power exercised. In history, the term refers to a form of monarchical government that was centralised, militarized, and repressive.

5. (a) Plantation

**Explanation:** The plantation is also a type of commercial farming. In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area. The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry. Plantations cover large tracts of land, using capital intensive inputs, with the help of migrant labourers.

6. (c) 200 nautical miles

**Explanation:** The oceanic resources beyond 200 nautical miles of the Exclusive Economic Zone belong to open ocean and no individual country can utilise these without the concurrence of international institutions. India obtained a wide exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of about 2.172-million km<sup>2</sup> in the sea all along the 7500 km long coastline around her. The living and nonliving resources in this zone, which measures about two-third of the landmass of the country, are exclusive to India, so also the trading and transport facilities navigated through this area.

7. (c) list system

**Explanation:** The Constitution clearly provided a threefold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Governments. Thus, it contains a system of three lists: Union, State, and Concurrent.

8. (a) All final goods and services

**Explanation:** GDP or 'Gross Domestic Product' is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year. GDP shows how big the economy is.

9. (a) Development of a printing press

**Explanation:** The development of the Printing Press was not the reason for the popularity of scientific ideas among the people in the 18th century in Europe because the printing press was invented long

back in 1436 by Johannes Gutenberg.

10. (a) technology & socio cultural

**Explanation:** Agriculture is an age-old economic activity in our country. Over these years, cultivation methods have changed significantly depending upon the characteristics of the physical environment, technological know-how, and socio-cultural practices. Farming varies from subsistence to commercial type.

11. (b) Governmental power is divided between different levels of government.

**Explanation:** Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. Usually, a federation has two levels of government. One is the government for the entire country that is usually responsible for a few subjects of common national interest. The others are governments at the level of provinces or states that look after much of the day-to-day administering of their state. Both these levels of governments enjoy their power independent of the other.

12. (d) Non material things

**Explanation:** Equal treatment, freedom, Security, and respect for others are non-material things. We can't buy non-material goods but in some cases, these may be more important than more income or more consumption because material goods are not all you need to live.

13. (d) Sinhala and Tamil

**Explanation:** In the South Asia region, Sri Lanka has a diverse population. The major social groups are the Sinhala-speakers (74 per cent) and the Tamil-speakers (18 per cent).

14. (a) (A)

**Explanation:** A vendor often manufactures inventoriable items and then sells those items to a customer, therefore a vegetable vendor belongs to the secondary sector, and rest three belongs to the tertiary sector.

15. (d) official

**Explanation:** Hindi was identified as the official language. But Hindi is the mother tongue of only about 40 percent of Indians.

16. (b) Maize

**Explanation:** Maize is a crop which is used both as food and fodder. It is a Kharif crop which requires temperature between 21°C to 27°C and grows well in old alluvial soil.

17. (d) Statistics, Planning and Programme Implementation

**Explanation:** Since 1972, the NSSO has fallen under the Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation of the Government of India (GOI). It is the largest organisation in India conducting regular socio-economic surveys. It was established in 1950.

18. (d) Dutch

**Explanation:** Belgium shares borders with France (556 km), Germany (133 km), Luxembourg (130 km) and the Netherlands (478 km).

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19. (b) Organised Sector

**Explanation:** Kanta works in the organised sector. Organised sector covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, people have assured work. They are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations which are given in various laws such as the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act etc. They get paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity etc. They are supposed to get medical benefits. Workers in the organised sector enjoy security of employment. They are expected to work only a fixed number of hours.



20. (c) Lorenz Classmen

**Explanation:** Germania guarding the Rhine. In 1860, the artist Lorenz Clasen was commissioned to paint this image. The inscription on Germania's sword reads: 'The German sword protects the German Rhine.'

21. (c) 1947

**Explanation:** In 1947, the boundaries of several old States of India were changed in order to create new States. This was done to ensure that people who spoke the same language lived in the same State.

22. (d) Tertiary sector

**Explanation:** The tertiary sector has grown the most during 1973-74 and 2013-14 and is now the largest producing sector. Its contribution to the GDP of the country is also increasing.

23. (c) All of these

**Explanation:** Agenda 21 is a non-binding action plan of the United Nations with regard to sustainable development. It is a product of the Earth Summit (UN Conference on Environment and Development) held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992. It is an action agenda for the UN, other multilateral organizations, and individual governments around the world that can be executed at local, national, and global levels. It aims at achieving global sustainable development. It is an agenda to combat environmental damage, poverty, disease through global co-operation on common interests, mutual needs, and shared responsibilities. One major objective of Agenda 21 is that every local government should draw its own local Agenda 21.

24. (c) Minority French-speaking

**Explanation:** The minority French-speaking community was relatively rich and powerful.

25. (a) mixed

**Explanation:** In mixed farming, the land is used for growing food and fodder crops and rearing livestock.

26. (b) 80%French and 20% Dutch

**Explanation:** In the capital city Brussels, 80 percent of people speak French while 20 percent are Dutch-speaking.

27. (c) Kerala

**Explanation:** Infant mortality rate (IMR) is the number of deaths per 1,000 live births of children under one year of age which was 12 in Kerala and the lowest. Kerala has the lowest IMR because it has a very high literacy rate and literate people take care of their children better as compared to illiterate.

28. (b) Austria - Hungary

**Explanation:** The Habsburg Empire that ruled over Austria-Hungary was a patchwork of many different regions and peoples. It included the Alpine regions - the Tyrol, Austria, and the Sudetenland - as well as Bohemia, where the aristocracy was predominantly German-speaking.

29. (c) A is correct but R is wrong

**Explanation:** Italy was divided into seven states during the middle of the nineteenth century of which only one, Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by an Italian princely house. The north was under Austrian Habsburgs and the southern regions were under the domination of The Bourbon kings of Spain.

30. (a) Both assertion and reason are CORRECT and reason is the CORRECT explanation of the assertion.

**Explanation:** Both assertion and reason are CORRECT and reason is the CORRECT explanation of the assertion.

31. (c) A is correct but R is wrong

**Explanation:** Kerala has a low Infant Mortality Rate because it mainly concentrates on human resource development. It has an adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities.

32. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

**Explanation:** The mere availability of resources in the absence of corresponding changes in technology

and institutions may hinder development. Resources can contribute to development only when they are accompanied by appropriate technological development and institutional changes.

33. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

**Explanation:** Under a federal government, the fundamental provisions cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of the government. The Parliament cannot on its own change the fundamental structure of the Constitution. In case of any dispute about the division of powers, the High Courts and the Supreme Court take a decision.

34. (c) He believed in creation of small states and kingdoms and wanted to further disintegrate them.

35. (c) He wanted Italy to be a monarchy.

36. (d) where people develop a sense of identity and share a common history.

37. (b) The Revolutionaries.

38. Tungabhadra Dam

39. Jharkhand - Major Rice Producer

40. Alluvial Soil - Haryana