

Directorate of Education, GNCT of Delhi

Practice Paper (Session: 2023-24)

Class: X

Subject: Social Science

Duration: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. **Section A** – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. **Section B** – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- iv. **Section C** contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
- v. **Section D** – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. **Section-E** - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each
- vii. **Section F** – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
- viii. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.

In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

S.No.	Section A Multiple Choice Question	Maximum Marks (20X1=20)
1.	Who is often credited as a key figure in the unification of Italy during the 19th century? a) Otto von Bismarck b) Giuseppe Garibaldi c) Benjamin Disraeli d) William Gladstone	1
2.	Who authored the book "Hind Swaraj," which discussed the idea of self-rule and Indian nationalism? a) Jawaharlal Nehru b) Rabindranath Tagore c) Mahatma Gandhi d) Subhas Chandra Bose	1
3.	The spread of newspapers, pamphlets, and novels contributed to: a) A decline in literacy rates. b) The isolation of urban and rural communities. c) The shaping of public opinion, political awareness, and social reform. d) The resurgence of oral storytelling traditions.	1
4.	What is the significance of power sharing in a democracy? a) It centralizes power in the hands of a few. b) It allows for the domination of one community. c) It ensures the peaceful coexistence of different social groups. d) It leads to autocratic rule.	1
5.	In a federal system, what is the relationship between the central government and state governments? a) Central government has all the powers. b) State governments have all the powers. c) Both central and state governments share powers. d) All the financial powers are vested with the central government.	1
6.	The concept of "sustainable development" involves: a) Rapid industrialization without environmental concerns b) Balancing economic growth with ecological and social sustainability c) Isolating a country from global trade d) Focusing solely on agricultural development	1
7.	Which activities are typically categorized under the Primary sector of the Indian economy? a) Manufacturing and processing b) Agriculture and related activities	1

	c) Services and tourism d) Mining and construction	
8.	What is a key feature of the Tertiary sector in India? a) It includes activities that directly extract natural resources. b) It is the largest contributor to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). c) It primarily involves manufacturing industries. d) It has limited employment opportunities.	1
9.	What does the term "collateral" refer to in the context of loans and credit? a) Interest rate on loans b) Valuable assets or property provided as security for a loan c) Maximum loan amount available to an individual d) Currency notes and coins	1
10.	In a modern economy, what is the role of money primarily? a) Facilitating the exchange of goods and services b) Accumulating wealth for individuals c) Funding government expenditures d) De-regulating international trade	1
11.	Which resource can be considered both a renewable and non-renewable resource, depending on how it is managed and used? a) Solar energy b) Fossil fuels c) Wind energy d) Water resources	1
12.	What is the primary role of national parks and wildlife sanctuaries in India? a) Commercial logging and hunting b) Protecting wildlife and their habitats c) Promoting urbanization and industrialization d) Forest product extraction	1
13.	In the context of forest and wildlife resources, what does "poaching" refer to? a) Sustainable harvesting of forest products b) Illegal hunting and capturing of wildlife c) Forest conservation efforts d) Afforestation practices	1
14.	What is the primary purpose of building dams and reservoirs in the context of water resources? a) Controlling soil erosion b) Regulating water flow and preventing flooding c) Promoting aquatic biodiversity d) Extracting minerals from riverbeds	1

15.	Who built a tank in Hauz Khas in the fourteenth century? a) Akbar b) Iltutamish c) Chandragupta Maurya d) Samudragupta	1
16.	Which mineral is essential for the generation of nuclear power? a) Uranium b) Coal c) Petroleum d) Natural gas	1
17.	In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option: Assertion (A): Democracy is expected to reduce economic disparities. Reason(R) : Democracy is based on economic equality. Option : A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). C. Assertion (A) is correct and Reason (R) is incorrect. D. Assertion (A) is incorrect but Reason (R) is correct.	1
18.	In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option: Assertion (A): Hundreds of thousands of Ireland's poor peasants died during mid-1840s. Reason(R): The potato crop was destroyed by the disease. Option : A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). C. Assertion (A) is correct and Reason (R) is incorrect. D. Assertion (A) is incorrect but Reason (R) is correct.	1
19.	In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option: Assertion (A): Iron ore is the basic mineral and the backbone of industrial development. Reason(R): India exports substantial quantities of ferrous minerals after meeting her internal demands. Option :	1

	<p>A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p> <p>B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p> <p>C. Assertion (A) is correct and Reason (R) is incorrect.</p> <p>D. Assertion (A) is incorrect but Reason (R) is correct.</p>	
20.	<p>In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:</p> <p>Assertion (A): Kerala has a low Infant Mortality Rate.</p> <p>Reason(R): It has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities.</p> <p>Option</p> <p>A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p> <p>B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p> <p>C. Assertion (A) is correct and Reason (R) is incorrect.</p> <p>D. Assertion (A) is incorrect but Reason (R) is correct.</p>	1
	<p style="text-align: center;">Section B</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Very Short Answer Type Questions</p>	(4X2=8)
21.	<p>(a) Name two prominent nationalist leaders who played a significant role in the unification of Italy.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>(b) Briefly describe the impact of the French Revolution on the rise of nationalism in Europe.</p>	2 2
22.	What is the importance of power-sharing in a democracy?	2
23.	Explain the significance of the tertiary sector in the Indian economy.	2
24.	How can rainwater harvesting contribute to sustainable water resource management?	2
	<p style="text-align: center;">Section C</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Short Answer Type Questions</p>	(5X3=15)
25.	<p>(a) Describe the three forms of power-sharing in a democracy.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Explain, how power-sharing can be a solution to the problem of social divisions?</p>	3 3
26.	What was the impact of the print culture on religious reform movements in the 19th century?	3

27.	Evaluate the challenges and benefits of community participation in forest and wildlife conservation.	3
28.	How does democracy ensures accountable government?	3
29.	List the factors affecting globalization.	3
Section D Long Answer Type Questions		(4X5=20)
30.	(a) Discuss the role of Mahatma Gandhi in the Indian Nationalist Movement and his methods of struggle. OR (b) How was the Non Co-operation movement different from the Civil Disobedience movement?	5 5
31.	(a) Explain the significance of the federal system in a large and diverse country like India. OR (b) Differentiate between a unitary and federal form of government with suitable examples.	5 5
32.	(a) 'The role of Self Help Groups (SHGs) is important in economic development in rural areas.' Justify the statement. Or (b) Analyze the functions of the Reserve Bank of India.	5 5
33.	(a) Assess the challenges and benefits of integrating environmental concerns into resource planning and management. OR (b) Compare the resource utilization patterns of developed and developing countries.	5 5
Section E CASE BASED QUESTIONS		(4X3=12)
34.	Read the passage and answer the questions that follows: The silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world. The name silk routes points to the importance of west-bound Chinese silk cargoes along this route. Historians have identified several silk routes over land and by sea, knitting together vast regions of Asia and linking Asia with Europe and Northern Africa. They are known to have existed since before the Christian era and thrived almost till the 15 th century. But Chinese	

pottery also travelled the same route as did textiles and spices from India and Southeast Asia. In return precious metals- gold and silver -flowed from Europe to Asia.

34.1. What was the importance of Silk route?

1

34.2. Name the materials which were traded though the Silk route?

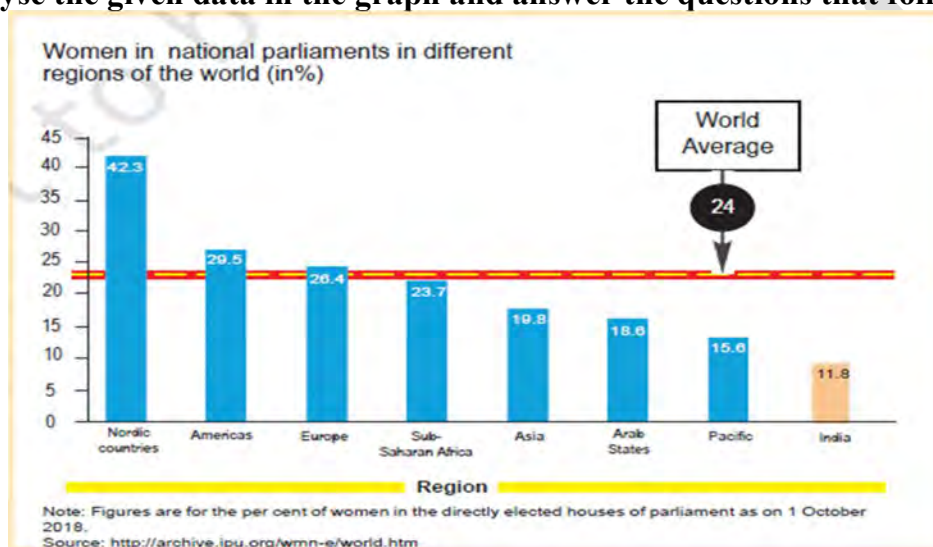
34.3. Why the trade route was named as Silk route?

1

2

35. Analyse the given data in the graph and answer the questions that follows:

1+1+2=4



35.1. Name a region which has more than the world average in women in national parliament?

35.2. Name a region which has less than the world average in women in national parliament?

35.3. List the factors that encourages the participation of women in the Parliament.

36. Read the passage and answer the questions that follows:

1+1+2=4

At times two persons or groups of persons may seek things which are conflicting. A girl expects as much freedom and opportunity as her brother and that he also shares in the household work. Her brother may not like this. Similarly, to get more electricity, industrialists may want more dams. But this may submerge the land and disrupt the lives of people who are displaced – such as tribals. They might resent this and may prefer small check dams or tanks to irrigate their land. So, two things are quite clear: one, different persons can have different developmental goals and two, what may be development for one may not be development for the other. It may even be destructive for the other.

	<p>36.1. What could be the developmental goal for a landless labour in rural area?</p> <p>36.2. What could be the developmental goal for the urban unemployed youth?</p> <p>36.3. “The developmental goals of different persons may be contradictory.” Explain the statement with suitable example.</p>	
	Section F Map Based Questions	(2+3=5)
37.	<p>37.a. On the given outline map of India two places are marked as ‘A’ and ‘B’. Identify these on the basis of given information and write their names on the given line.</p> <p>I- The place where the session of Indian National Congress occurred in 1920.</p> <p>II- The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke salt Law.</p> <p>37.b. On the outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Salal Dam 2. Digboi oil field 3. Narora nuclear power center 4. Rajiv Gandhi International Airport <p>Note: The following questions are only for the visually impaired candidate in lieu of question number 37.</p> <p>37.a. History</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where did the session of congress occur in September 1920? 2. Name the place where Mahatma Gandhi broke salt Law. <p>37.b. Geography</p> <p>Attempt any three</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Name the state/ Union Territory where Salal Dam is located. 4. Name the state/ Union Territory where Digboi oil field is located. 5. Name the state/ Union Territory where Narora nuclear power center is located. 6. Name the state/ Union Territory where Rajiv Gandhi International Airport is located. 	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>

INDIA - POLITICAL AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES

भारत - राजनैतिक और पड़ोसी देश

