

Model Paper 1

1 mark questions

- 1 Who hosted the congress of Vienna in 1815? Metternich
- 2 What is “El Dorado” in South Africa famous for? Gold
- 3 Who presides over the meeting of a municipal corporation? Mayor

2-mark questions

- 1 What do you understand by globalization? Explain in your words

A) a) Globalisation is the process of rapid integration or inter connection between countries.

b) Countries are connected through the movements of goods, services, investments, technology, and people between countries.

- 2 Prepare any two slogans to alert consumers.

A) a) Know about products-Buy the better ones.

b) Purchase goods -Take bills.

c) Before you buy-Observe the logo of ISI

8 Mark questions

29 B) Enlist the various institutional reform programmes introduced by the government in the interest of farmers?

- a) Land reforms like abolition of Zamindari system were implemented.
- b) Green Revolution and White Revolution (Operation Flood) were started.
- c) Crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease was provided.
- d) Grameen Banks, cooperative societies and bank were established to provide loans at lower interest.
- e) Kissan Credit Card (KCC), Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) are introduced.
- f) Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers were introduced on the radio and television.
- g) The government announces minimum support price, remunerative and procurement prices for important crops.

- h) Agricultural Research Institutes are established to develop better varieties of seeds, and introduce modern farming technologies.

30A) “The Salt March to make clear way it was an effective Symbol of resistance against colonialism.” Comment on it

- a) Mahatma Gandhi found that the salt can unite the nation.
- b) On 31 January 1930, he sent a letter to Viceroy and demanded to abolish the salt tax.
- c) Salt was consumed equally by both rich and poor, and it was one of the most important food items.
- d) He started salt march along with 78 volunteers on 12th March in 1930. The march started from Sabarmati to Dandi.
- e) He requested the people to peacefully oppose the British.
- f) He made salt at Dandi on 6 April and violated the salt law.
- g) Thousands of people violated the salt law across the country.
- h) People boycotted foreign cloth. Peasants refused to pay taxes. Forest people violated forest laws. Liquor shops were picketed. Village officials resigned

32A) Evaluate the power sharing System in India?

- a) Power is shared among the legislature, executive and judiciary in India.
- b) These organs are placed at the same level. They have different powers. None of the organs has unlimited power. Each organ checks the others. Thus, there is a balance of power among these organs.
- c) Power is shared among central government, state government and local government in India.
- d) Some seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Assemblies and Parliament in India.
- e) Some seats are reserved for Backward Classes in local governments i.e., Panchayats and Municipalities.
- f) One-third of seats are reserved for women in local governments i.e., Panchayats and municipalities.
- g) Power is shared between different political parties in India. Different political parties together formed coalition governments i.e., UPA, NDA.

B) The government takes suggestions of people in making different policies.

Example **Describe the functions of Political Parties?**

- a) Political Parties contest elections.
- b) Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them.
- c) Parties play a key role in making laws for a country.

National Policy on Education

- d) Parties form and run governments.
- e) Defeated political parties play the role of opposition.
- f) Parties shape public opinion.
- g) Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes.
- h) Parties organise movements on public problems like rising prices.

33 A) Locate the following in the given outline map of India.

1) Narmada River 2) Gujarat 3) Paradwip 4) Tamil Nadu

(OR)

5) Kolkata 6) Mahanadi River 7) Bay of Bengal 8) Deccan Plateau
(B) Locate the following in the given outline map of world.

1) China 2) Japan 3) France 4) Mediterranean Sea

(OR)

5) Egypt 6) Black Sea 7) Sicily 8) Britain

SCERT Model Paper - II SOCIAL STUDIES

1. **Metals : Recyclable : : Fossil fuels : _____.**

(Non-recyclable)

2. **Who wrote the book “small is beautiful”?**

(Schumacher)

3. **From which raw material is Aluminium extracted?**

(Bauxite)

4. **Find out the mismatched pair from the following.**

(Andreas Rebmann – Historian)

Frederic sorrieu - Artist

Earnest Renan - philosopher

Andreas Rebmann - Historian

Friedrich list - professor of economics

5 Who was the founder of 'Young Italy'? (Giuseppe Mazzini)

6. Arrange the following in the correct chronological order. (ii, iv, i, iii)

i) The first world war ii) Potato famine in Ireland iii) The Great Depression

iv) Rinderpest or cattle plague in Africa

7) Which of the following countries is an example for "holding together" federation?

a) USA b) Australia c) Switzerland d) India (D)

8) Define a multi party system. (A multi-party system is a system where more than two [political parties](#) take part in [elections](#))

2 Marks questions

20) Write two slogans on consumer rights.

- a) If you find defected goods – Take the help of consumer forums
- b) Before going to markets – Know your rights
- c) Trader cheats - if you are not aware of rights

4 Marks questions

24) How did East India company procure regular supply of cotton and silk textiles from Indian weavers?

- a. The East India Company established direct control over the weaver by appointing gomasthas.
- b. Gomasthas supervise weavers, collect supplies, and examine the quality of cloth.
- c. The company prevented weavers from dealing with other buyers. The company gave loans to weavers to purchase the raw material.

The weavers had to hand over the cloth to the *gomastha*. They could not sell the cloth to any other trader

29)A) Explain how water becomes a renewable resource

- a) Three-fourth of the earth's surface is covered with water, but only a small proportion of it is fresh water.
- b) This fresh water is mainly obtained from surface run off and ground water.
- c) The fresh water is always being renewed and recharged through hydrological cycle.
- d) Hydrological cycle is the continuous movement of water from the earth's surface to the atmosphere and then back to the ground.
- e) Water on the surface is heated by sunlight and turns into vapor and rises into the atmosphere.

30)B)'Print culture would bring enlightenment' - Do you agree? Justify your opinion.

- f) The ideas of scientists and philosophers reached common people through books.
- g) Scientists like Isaac Newton published their discoveries, which influenced the readers.
- h) Books became a means of spreading progress and enlightenment.
- i) Enlightenment thinkers criticised the tradition, superstition and despotism. Their ideas were popularised through print.
- j) They argued for the rule of reason rather than custom. They demanded that everything be judged through application of reason and rationality.
- k) They attacked the authority of the Church and despotic power of the state.
- l) The writings of Voltaire and Rousseau were read widely.
- m) Print created a new culture of dialogue and debate. New ideas of social revolution came into being.
- n)
- o) This water vapour in the atmosphere gets cooled and clouds are formed.
- p) When clouds meet cool air, water returns to the surface in the form of rain and snow etc. H) All water moves within the hydrological cycle ensuring that water is a renewable resource. (OR)

B) Explain the importance of Agriculture in India.

- q) **Employment:-** Two-thirds of India's population is engaged in agricultural activities.
- r) **Food:-** It produces most of the food that we consume.
- s) **Industries:-** It also produces raw material for various industries.
- t) **Exports:-** Some agricultural products like tea, coffee, spices, etc. are also exported.
- u) **Services:-** Agriculture increases service activities like transport, trade, and insurance etc.
- v) **GDP:** Agriculture contributes to growth of Gross Domestic Product.

w) Prevents urbanisation:- Agriculture and allied activities stop people from migrating to cities.

x) Culture: People celebrate festivals basing on agricultural activities, and sn

32 B) Explain the characteristics of a National party.

- a) There are some country-wide parties, which are called national parties.
- b) National parties have their units in various states.
- c) All these units follow the same policies, programmes and strategy that is decided at the national level.
- d) **A party that secures at least six per cent of the total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four States and wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha is recognised as a national party**
- e) Each National party is given a special symbol. The party use this symbol in whichever state they contest.
- f) Election commission gives national party status basing on the party's performance in the last general election.
- g) National parties made manifestoes in view of the national wide interests.

There are 7 National parties in the country in 2019

SCERT Model Paper - III SOCIAL STUDIES

5) Germany : Axis power : : Britain : _____. Allied power

8) _____ was the first state created on the basis of language.

(Andhra Pradesh)

2 Marks questions

19. Give some examples where factors other than income are important aspects of our lives. People look for some non-material things in life i.e Security, peace, friendship, good health condition, respect for others, equal treatment, freedom, a pollution-free environment etc.

28. Mention a few factors which cause exploitation of consumers

- a) Some consumers are **illiterates**. Traders may cheat those consumers.
- b) Producers may sell the products at higher prices due to **limited competition**.
- c) Some consumers do **not aware of consumer rights**.

- d) Traders may cheat consumers because consumers buy in **small quantities**, and they are **scattered**.
- e) Traders may cheat consumers when **government's supervision is weak**.
- f) Consumers are forced to buy at higher prices when the **supply is limited**.
- g) Consumers are cheated when they **do not know complete, true information** about goods.

8 marks questions

29. A) Explain the importance of water resources.

- a) Water gives life to all living beings.
- b) We use water to drink, cook food, wash clothes etc.
- c) Water is necessary for agriculture.
- d) Industries use water for different purposes i.e., cooling machines.
- e) Water is used to generate hydroelectric power.
- f) Water is necessary for economic development.
- g) Water resources are used to transport goods and human beings.
- h) Many civilisations emerged on the banks of rivers.

2 33. A) Locate the following in the given outline map of India.

3 **1) Mumbai 2) Jammu 3) Jamshedpur 4) Goa**

4 **(OR)**

5 **5) Kerala 6) Bihar 7) Delhi**

8) Arabian Sea B). Locate the following in the given map of world.

6 **1) Italy 2) South Africa 3) Belgium 4) Germany**

7 **(OR)**

8 **5) Nigeria 6) Pacific Ocean 7) Norway 8) Pakistan**

9

10 **PRE-FINAL EXAMINATIONS : 2024-2025**

11 **SOCIAL STUDIES : 10th CLASS**

15) Write about Bretton woods Agreement?

- 1) Bretton Woods Agreement was a framework to preserve economic stability and full employment in the industrial world.

It was agreed upon at the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference held in July 1944 at Bretton Woods in New Hampshire,

18) Mention some problems faced by the women today in India

- g) Various kinds of harassment, exploitation and violence against women are going on.
- h) They are not safe even within their own home from domestic violence.
- i) They are getting low wages compared to men.
- j) They are not given much importance in politics.

27) What is per capita income? How is it calculated?

- k) Per capita income is the average income of the people in a country.
- l) Per capita income is calculated by dividing a country's national income by its total population.
- m) Per capita income is used to compare the development of different countries.
- n) World Bank used per capita income as a criterion to classify countries.

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31 a) Locate the following in the given outline map of India.

- 1) Thar desert 2) Chennai 3) Chilka Lake 4) New Delhi

(OR)

- 5) River Mahanadi 6) Lakshadweep Islands 7) Sikkim 8) Amaravati

b) Locate the following in the given world map

- 1) New York 2) Germany 3) India 4) South Africa

(OR)

- 5) Brazil 6) Japan 7) England 8) Mexico

GRAND TEST : 2024-2025

SOCIAL STUDIES : 10th CLASS

18. Mention the problems faced by the women today.

- a) Various kinds of harassment, exploitation and violence against women are going on.
- b) They are not safe even within their own home from domestic violence.
- c) They are getting low wages compared to men.

- d) They are not given much importance in politics.
- e) They are harassed at the work place.
- f) There are many cyber crimes against women.

28) Prepare a pamphlet to aware people on consumer rights.

- a) **Right to safety:-** Consumers have the right to be protected from goods and services that cause harm to their life and property.
- b) **Right to be informed:-** Consumers have the right to be informed about the particulars of goods and services.
- c) **Right to choose:-** Any consumer who receives a service has the right to choose whether to continue to receive the service.
- d) **Right to seek redressal:-** Consumers have the right to seek redressal against unfair trade practices and exploitation.
- e) **Right to represent:-** Consumers have the right to represent in the Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions.
- f) **Right to consumer education:-** Consumer has right to consumer education which makes the person a well-informed consumer.

29. a) Explain the importance of water resources.

- a) **Water gives life to all living beings.**
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- c) **Water is necessary for agriculture.**
- d) **Industries use water for different purposes i.e., cooling machines.**
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29 B) Describe any four features of Indian agriculture sector.

a) Primary activity:

- (i) **Agriculture is a primary activity. It produces food grains and raw material for various industries.**

(ii) Two-thirds of India's population is engaged in agricultural activities.

b) Farming systems:

(i) Primitive subsistence farming is practised in some parts of India like north-eastern states. It depends upon monsoon and natural fertility of the soil.

(ii) Intensive subsistence farming is practised in highly populated areas. High doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used in this system.

(iii) In commercial farming, high yielding variety seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides are used.

c) Cropping Pattern:

(i) Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June.

(ii) Kharif crops are grown with the onset of monsoon and harvested in September-October.

(iii) Zaid crops grown during the summer months.

d) Land-holding size:

(i) Right of inheritance leads to the division of land among successive generations. Land holding size became small and uneconomical.

(ii) As there is no alternative source of livelihood, people continued to depend on agriculture.

e) Major Crops: Major crops grown in India are rice, wheat, millets, pulses, tea, coffee, sugarcane, oil seeds, cotton and jute, etc.

30.) "The Salt March was an effective symbol of resistance against colonialism. Comment on it.

a) Mahatma Gandhi found that the salt can unite the nation.

b) On 31 January 1930, he sent a letter to Viceroy and demanded to abolish the salt tax.

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(OR)

b) “Some people feared that development of print could lead to the growth of dissenting”.

Comment on it.

- a) **Some people feared that rebellious and irreligious thoughts might spread**
- b) **Some people attacked the authority of the Church and despotic power of the state.**
- c) **Martin Luther criticised many of the practices of Roman Catholic Church in his Ninety**

Five Theses

- d) **Print and religious literature inspired many interpretations of faith even among littleeducated.**
- e) **Menocchio, a miller in Italy, reinterpreted the message of the Bible and created a view of God and Creation.**
- f) **The Roman Church executed Menocchio. It imposed severe controls over publishers and book sellers.**
- g) **People began to think reason for everything. Thus, new ideas emerged.**
- h) **Print encouraged debates and discussions on different topics. Thus, dissenting ideas created**

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- h) **There are 7 National parties in the country in 2019.**

33. A) Locate the following in the given outline map of India.

1) River Narmada 2) Bihar 3) Deccan Plateau 4) Kanyakumari
(OR)

5) Kavaratti 6) Gujarat 7) Chandigarh 8) Aravali Range

B) Locate the following in the given World map

1) China 2) France 3) Mediterranean Sea 4) Venezuela
(OR)

5) Belgium 6) Russia 7) Egypt 8) Mexico