

**Year: 2024-25**  
**Std:- X CBSE**

**Practice Paper – 3**  
**Social Science**

**Marks :- 80**  
**Duration :- 3 hours**

**General Instruction :**

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

**SECTION A**

**(1 x 20 = 20)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_, King of Prussia joined other monarchs to oppose the elected Assembly.  
a. Kaiser William I    b. Kaiser William II    c. Bismarck    d. Friedrich Wilhelm IV
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment.  
a. Allegory    b. Romanticism    c. Zollverein    d. Rastafarianism
3. The historical \_\_\_\_\_ is called National Highway No.1, between Delhi and Amritsar.  
a. LBS Marg    b. Sher-Shah Suri Marg    c. MG Road    d. Indira Gandhi Marg
4. Which nation was recognized as an independent nation as per 'Treaty of Constantinople' in 1832?  
a. Italy    b. Turkey    c. Germany    d. Greece
5. In which country was the first International Earth Summit conducted in the year 1992?  
a. US    b. Brazil    c. China    d. Russia
6. What is the full form of ICAR?  
a. Indian Centre for Agricultural Research  
b. International Council of Agricultural Research  
c. Indian Council of Agricultural Research  
d. Indian Committee of Agricultural Research
7. 'Development should take place without damaging the environment, and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generations.'  
The above statement explains the concept of –  
a. environment protection    b. development of resources  
c. depletion of resources    d. sustainable development

8. Identify the incorrect pair –

- a. Linseed and mustard – Rabi Crops      b. Groundnut – Kharif crop
- c. Soyabean – Rabi Crop                      d. Watermelon – Zaid season

9. What has contributed significantly to the stabilisation of sand dunes and in stabilising the desert in western India?

- a. Contour ploughing      b. Terrace cultivation      c. Strip cropping      d. Shelter Belts

10. Which minority community was relatively rich and powerful in Belgium?

- a. French speaking      b. Dutch speaking      c. German speaking      d. English speaking

11. Which amongst the following is a moral reason of power sharing?

- a. Power sharing helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups
- b. Power sharing is important as social conflict often leads to violence
- c. Power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order
- d. Power sharing is important as people have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed

12. Which of the following country is an example of 'Holding Together' federation?

- a. Australia      b. USA      c. Switzerland      d. Spain

13. Identify the incorrect –

- a. For an ordinary citizen it is easy to approach a local party leader than a government officer.
- b. Political Parties have lakhs of members and activists spread all over the country
- c. A government is expected to base its policies on the line taken by the opposition party.
- d. Political Parties try to persuade people why their policies are better than others.

14. Identify the incorrect statement –

- a. In recent years, the central and state governments in India are taking special steps to attract foreign companies to invest in India.
- b. Industrial zones, called Special Economic Zones (SEZs), are being set up.
- c. SEZs are to have world class facilities
- d. Companies who set up production units in the SEZs pay taxes for an initial period of five years.

15. For calculating Body Mass Index, weight of the person is divided by the:

- a. Square of the weight                              b. Square of the height
- c. Square root of the height                      d. Square of the sum of height and weight

16. In the question below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Read the statements and choose the correct option:

**Assertion (A):** Workers in agricultural sector are underemployed.

**Reason (R):** There are more people in agriculture than is necessary.

- 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

17. \_\_\_\_\_ is the total number of children of age group 14 and 15 years attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.

- a. National Children Survey                      b. Infant Mortality Rate
- c. Literacy Rate                                      d. Net Attendance Ratio

18. In India, the mammoth task of measuring GDP is undertaken by \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. the Prime Minister Office                      b. a Special Commission
- c. a central government ministry                d. none of the above

19. Each one is doing some work but no one is fully employed. This is the situation of underemployment, where people are apparently working but all of them are made to work less than their potential. This kind of underemployment is hidden in contrast to someone who does not have a job and is clearly visible as unemployed. Hence, it is also called –

- a. deceptive unemployment                      b. invisible unemployment
- c. over unemployment                              d. disguised unemployment

20. Since the 1990s, it is also common to see a large number of workers losing their jobs in the \_\_\_\_\_ sector.

- a. organised                      b. Unorganised                      c. Banking                      d. Human Resource

### **SECTION B**

**(2 x 04 = 08)**

21. Who introduced print in Japan? Name the oldest Japanese book.

22. The focus on caste in politics can sometimes give an impression that elections are all about caste and nothing else. That is far from true. Justify in two points.

23. State two features of the Swaraj flag.

24. State any two steps taken by the government for wildlife protection.

### **SECTION C**

**(3 x 05 = 15)**

25. Why did Metternich remarked – ‘When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold.’?

**OR**

25. Who was described as the ‘Most dangerous enemy of our social order’ by Metternich? Why?

26. Why are many Sugar industries located in Maharashtra?

27. Why does the concept of National Development tend to vary from person to person?

28. Write about the formation of Bhartiya Janata Party and its aims.

29. ‘The tertiary sector is also called the service sector.’ Elaborate.

### **SECTION D**

**(5 x 04 = 20)**

30. Write about the participation of rich peasant communities in civil disobedience movement.

**OR**

30. Write about the participation of poor peasant communities in civil disobedience movement.

31. What is Globalisation? What is the impact of globalisation on India?

**OR**

31. Illustrate how technology is a factor that have enabled Globalisation.

32. Describe in brief the Language policy of India.

33. Suggest some solutions for Soil Erosion.

**SECTION E****(4 x 03 = 12)**

34. Economists began to think in terms of the national economy. They talked of how the nation could develop and what economic measures could help forge this nation together. Friedrich List, Professor of Economics at the University of Tübingen in Germany, wrote in 1834: 'The aim of the Zollverein is to bind the Germans economically into a nation. It will strengthen the nation materially as much by protecting its interests externally as by stimulating its internal productivity. It ought to awaken and raise national sentiment through a fusion of individual and provincial interests. The German people have realised that a free economic system is the only means to engender national feeling.'

- 34.1. What is Zollverein? (1)  
34.2. What is liberalism? (1)  
34.3. Why was it necessary to unify German economy? (2)

35. Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources. It has importance in a country like India, which has enormous diversity in the availability of resources. There are regions which are rich in certain types of resources but are deficient in some other resources. There are some regions which can be considered self-sufficient in terms of the availability of resources and there are some regions which have acute shortage of some vital resources. For example, the states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are rich in minerals and coal deposits. Arunachal Pradesh has abundance of water resources but lacks in infrastructural development. The state of Rajasthan is very well endowed with solar and wind energy but lacks in water resources. The cold desert of Ladakh is relatively isolated from the rest of the country. It has very rich cultural heritage but it is deficient in water, infrastructure and some vital minerals. This calls for balanced resource planning at the national, state, regional and local levels. Resource planning is a complex process.

- 35.1. Why is resource planning important? (1)  
35.2. Name a state has abundance of water resources but lacks infrastructural development. (1)  
35.3. 'Resource planning is a complex process.' Give two reasons. (2)

36. Union List includes subjects of national importance such as defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency. They are included in this list because we need a uniform policy on these matters throughout the country. The Union Government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union List.

State List contains subjects of State and local importance such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation. The State Governments alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the State List.

Concurrent List includes subjects of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Governments, such as education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession. Both the Union as well as the State Governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in this list. If their laws conflict with each other, the law made by the Union Government will prevail.

- 36.1. Who can make laws related to the subjects under concurrent list? (1)  
36.2. Name one subject included under 'residuary list.' (1)  
36.3. What makes India a federal country? State two points. (2)

**(NOTE – This page is to be attached with the Main answer booklet)**



Roll no. \_\_\_\_\_

**SECTION F**

**(5 x 01 = 05)**

**37. A.** Two places 'a' and 'b' have been marked on the given outline map of India.

Identify them and write their correct names in the answer sheet –

- a. Place where Non- Cooperation Movement ended abruptly due to violence.
- b. Place where the resolution of Non-cooperation movement was passed

**37. B.** On the outline map of India given below, locate and label **any THREE** of the following with suitable Symbols.

- a. Tehri Dam
- b. Kakrapar Nuclear Power Plant
- c. Software Technology Park in Maharashtra
- d. Indira Gandhi International Airport

