

First Term Exam (2021-22)

CBSE Class 10 Social Science Sample Paper - 07 (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. The Estates-General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly. New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation. A centralised administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory. The above events took place during which revolution?
 - a. Industrial revolution
 - b. American Revolution
 - c. The Haitian Revolution
 - d. French revolution
2. What is a coalition government?
 - a. Alliance of two or more parties
 - b. Alliance of different social groups
 - c. Power shared among different organs of government
 - d. Power shared among different levels of government
3. Which one of the following is a factor a person considers while excepting a job to a far off place?
 - a. Chances of growth
 - b. Security
 - c. Necessity
 - d. Financial status

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4. The _____ sparked an uprising in Brussels which led to Belgium breaking away from the United Kingdom of the Netherlands.
 - a. French Revolution
 - b. July Revolution
 - c. October Revolution
 - d. February Revolution
5. Reena lived with her family in a small village on the outskirts of Diphu in Assam. She enjoys watching her family members clearing, slashing and burning a patch of land for cultivation. She often helps

them in irrigating the fields with water running through a bamboo canal from the nearby spring. She loves the surroundings and wants to stay here as long as she can, but this little girl has no idea about the declining fertility of the soil and her family's search for fresh a patch of land in the next season. Name the type of farming Rinjha's family is engaged in.

- a. Commercial Farming
 - b. Plantation Farming
 - c. Intensive Subsistence Farming
 - d. Jhumming Farming
6. Choose the correct example from the following for Biotic Resource:
- a. Human beings
 - b. Iron ore
 - c. Book
 - d. Table
7. _____ ensured that the spirit of federalism, respect for diversity, and desire for living together became shared ideals in our country.
- a. Judiciary
 - b. Democratic politics
 - c. Constitutional provisions
 - d. Federal nature
8. Which of the following activity is of the tertiary sector?
- a. Forestry
 - b. Making sugar
 - c. Dairy farming
 - d. Banking
9. Who said, "When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold"?
- a. Metternich
 - b. Giuseppe
 - c. Lord Byron
 - d. T S Eliot
10. Agriculture is a _____ activity, which produces most of the food that we consume.
- a. service
 - b. secondary
 - c. primary
 - d. tertiary
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11. Panch, a president or sarpanch are _____ elected by all the adult population living in that ward.
- a. indirectly
 - b. hierarchy
 - c. directly
 - d. forcefully
12. Which one of the following is not a measure of development in the Human Development Report of the UNDP?
- a. None of these
 - b. Body mass index

- c. Per capita income in US\$
 - d. Life expectancy at birth
 - e. Education Levels of the people
13. In 2005, some new laws were made in Russia giving more powers to its:
- a. President
 - b. Prime Minister
 - c. Legislature
 - d. Judiciary
14. Which sector is also known as the Industrial sector?
- a. Service sector
 - b. Secondary Sector
 - c. Primary sector
 - d. IT(Information technology) sector
15. At least _____ of seats of all positions are reserved for women.
- a. half
 - b. one-third
 - c. one-fourth
 - d. two-third
16. What concept of Mahatma Gandhi did Vinobha Bhave spread?
- a. Gram swarajya
 - b. Nagara swarajya
 - c. Bhoomi swarajya
 - d. Sacrifice land
17. Which of these sectors are classified on the basis of ownership of enterprises?
- a. Primary and secondary sectors
 - b. Public and Private sectors
 - c. Organized and unorganized sectors
 - d. Primary and tertiary sectors
18. Which community has increased the feeling of alienation in Sri Lanka?
- a. Indian Tamils
 - b. Sri Lankan Tamils
 - c. Sinhallas
 - d. Christians
19. Which of the following activity is not from the primary sector?
- a. Fishing
 - b. Animal husbandry
 - c. Making sugar from sugarcane
 - d. Bee-keeping
20. Ideology is the system of ideas reflecting a particular _____ vision. Choose the correct one.
- i. Social
 - ii. Political
 - iii. Economical
- a. iii and i
 - b. i , ii and iii
 - c. i and ii
 - d. ii and iii
21. The Constitution declared India as a _____ of States.

- a. federation
 - b. union
 - c. community
 - d. departments
22. Which of the following activity is of the secondary sector?
- a. Providing loans to the farmer
 - b. Manufacturing clothes
 - c. Cultivating cotton
 - d. Providing a storage facility for the cultivated cotton
23. In which of the following state/states overgrazing is one of the main reason for land degradation?
- a. All of these
 - b. Gujarat and Rajasthan
 - c. Madhya Pradesh
 - d. Maharashtra
24. Which language is spoken by 80 percent people of Brussels?
- a. Latin
 - b. German
 - c. Dutch
 - d. French
25. India is the second largest producer of sugar after _____ country.
- a. France
 - b. China
 - c. Brazil
 - d. Cuba
26. It is an island nation.
- a. China
 - b. Myanmar
 - c. India
 - d. Sri Lanka
27. Public facility includes:
- a. Tourist places
 - b. Air
 - c. Hill stations
 - d. Public toilet
28. When and who prepared a series of four prints visualising a world of democratic and social Republics?
- a. None of these
 - b. 1815, Duke Metternich
 - c. 1848, Frederic Sorrieu
 - d. 1804, Napoleon

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:

- a. Assertion and reason both are correct statements and reason is correct explanation for assertion.
- b. Assertion and reason both are correct statements but reason is not correct explanation for assertion.
- c. Assertion is correct statement but reason is wrong statement.

- d. Assertion is wrong statement but reason is correct statement.
29. **Assertion:** The representatives of the European powers met at Vienna in 1815.
Reason: They met to transfer sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens and to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.
30. **Assertion:** The entire tertiary sector has not grown in importance.
Reason: At one end, there are limited numbers of services that employ highly skilled and educated workers. At the other end, there are a very large number of workers engaged in services such as small shopkeepers, repair persons, etc.
31. **Assertion:** Different persons have different notions of development.
Reason: Each person seeks similar things. All persons seek things that are least important for them.
32. **Assertion:** Resource planning is an easy process in India.
Reason: Resource planning involves planning structure, identification, and inventory of resources across the regions.
33. **Assertion:** The French-speaking community in Belgium was rich and powerful.
Reason: Belgian government favored the French-speaking community.

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

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

The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789. France was a full-fledged territorial state in 1789 under the rule of an absolute monarch. The political and constitutional changes that came in the wake of the French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens. The revolution proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny. From the very beginning, the French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that could create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. The ideas of La Patrie and Le Citoyen emphasised the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution. A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard. The Estates-General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly. New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation. A centralized administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory. Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted. Regional dialects were discouraged and French became the common language of the nation.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

34. What was the major change that occurred in the political and constitutional scenario due to the French Revolution in Europe?
- Transfer of sovereignty from a body of French citizens to the monarchy
 - Establishment of the Congress of Vienna
 - Establishment of Custom Union
 - Transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens
35. Mention the proclamation of the French Revolution.
- The French people would constitute the nation and shape its destiny
 - The monarchy would constitute the nation and shape its destiny
 - The absolutist would constitute the nation and shape its destiny
 - The Napolean would constitute the nation and shape its destiny
36. Which of the following is incorrect with respect to "measures and practices which created a sense of collective identity"?
- The Estates-General was elected by the body of active citizens

- b. New hymns were composed and oaths were taken
 - c. Regional dialects were discouraged
 - d. A new royal standard flag was chosen to replace the tricolor French flag
37. Which one of the following types of government was functioning in France before the revolution of 1789?
- a. Dictatorship
 - b. Military
 - c. Body of French Citizen
 - d. Monarchy

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. Uttar Pradesh - Major Sugarcane Producer
 - b. Maharashtra - Major Sugarcane Producer
 - c. Karnataka - Major Sugarcane Producer
 - d. Tamil Nadu - Major Sugarcane Producer
40. In this map, label C represents:
- a. Laterite Soil - Nagaland
 - b. Laterite Soil - Arunachal Pradesh
 - c. Laterite Soil - Mizoram
 - d. Laterite Soil - Manipur

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Solution

1. (d) French revolution
Explanation: From the very beginning, the French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that could create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.
2. (a) Alliance of two or more parties
Explanation: Two or more parties form an alliance to contest elections. If their alliance is elected, they form a government called a coalition government.
3. (a) Chances of growth
Explanation: Facilities for the family, opportunity to learn, chances of growth, working atmosphere, and job security are some of the factors a person considers while accepting a job to a far off place.
4. (b) July Revolution
Explanation: The July Revolution sparked an uprising in Brussels which led to Belgium breaking away from the United Kingdom of the Netherlands.
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5. (d) Jhumming Farming
Explanation: 'Slash and Burn' is also called as Jhumming agriculture. A patch of land is cleared by slashing the vegetation and then the slashed plants are burnt. The ash; thus obtained is mixed with the soil and crops are grown.
This type of farming produces just enough crops to sustain the family. After a couple of seasons, the patch is left fallow and a new patch of land is prepared for farming. This allows the earlier patch of land to replenish its fertility through the natural process.
6. (a) Human beings
Explanation: Biotic Resources: These are obtained from the biosphere and have life such as human beings, flora, and fauna, fisheries, livestock, etc. Biotic resources are obtained from the biosphere (living and organic material), such as forests and animals, and the materials that can be obtained from them. Fossil fuels such as coal and petroleum are also included in this category because they are formed from decayed organic matter.
7. (b) Democratic politics
Explanation: The real success of federalism in India can be attributed to the nature of democratic politics in our country. This ensured that the spirit of federalism, respect for diversity, and desire for living together became shared ideals in our country.
8. (d) Banking
Explanation: The service sector consists of the production of services instead of end products. Banking is the activity of the tertiary sector which also includes insurance and investment management.
9. (a) Metternich
Explanation: When France sneezes, Metternich once remarked, "the rest of Europe catches a cold. The July Revolution sparked an uprising in Brussels which led to Belgium breaking away from the United Kingdom of the Netherlands.
10. (c) primary
Explanation: Agriculture is a primary activity, which produces most of the food that we consume. Besides food grains, it also produces raw material for various industries.
11. (c) directly

Explanation: This is a council consisting of several ward members, often called panch, and a president or sarpanch. They are directly elected by all the adult population living in that ward.

12. (b) Body mass index

Explanation: A country scores higher HDI when the lifespan is higher, the education level is higher, and the GDP per capita is higher. The HDI was developed by Pakistani economist Mahbub ul Haq which was further used to measure the country's development by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). Body mass index (BMI) is a measure of body fat based on height and weight that applies to adult men and women. It has nothing to do with the measurement of development.

13. (a) President

Explanation: In 2005, some new laws were made in Russia giving more powers to its president, Putin.

14. (b) Secondary Sector

Explanation: The secondary sector is also known as the industrial sector as most of the development of the sector is related to industries.

15. (b) one-third

Explanation: At least one-third seats of all the positions are reserved for women. But this reservation is applicable only in the election to the Panchayati Raj Institutions and not in the elections to the State Assemblies or Lok Sabha.

16. (a) Gram swarajya

Explanation: Mahatma Gandhi declared Vinoba Bhave as his spiritual heir. He also participated in Satyagraha as one of the foremost satyagrahis. He was one of the votaries of Gandhi's concept of gram swarajya.

17. (b) Public and Private sectors

Explanation: on the basis of ownership of enterprises, sectors are classified as Public and Private sectors. The public sector consists of enterprises that are owned, controlled, and managed by the government and the private sector consists of enterprises that are owned, controlled, and managed by individuals or are privately owned. The objective of the public sector is to serve citizens of the country, whereas the objective of the private sector is to earn a profit.

18. (b) Sri Lankan Tamils

Explanation: All these government measures, coming one after the other, gradually increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils. They felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders was sensitive to their language and culture.

19. (c) Making sugar from sugarcane

Explanation: Extracting sugarcane is an activity of the primary sector however making sugar from sugarcane is an activity of the secondary sector.

20. (c) i and ii

Explanation: Ideology - System of ideas reflecting a particular social and political vision.

21. (b) union

Explanation: The Constitution declared India as a Union of States as it has established the federal form of government where the powers are divided into 3 lists- Union, State and Concurrent.

22. (b) Manufacturing clothes

Explanation: The cloth is made in industries, let it be a power loom or handloom but both are a part of the secondary sector. Therefore manufacturing clothes is the activity of the secondary sector.

23. (a) All of these

Explanation: In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra overgrazing is one of the main reasons for land degradation. Nearly 30% of India's land is now undergoing desertification, primarily as a result of the land degradation accompanying over-cultivation, overgrazing, deforestation, and the overexploitation of water resources. The root causes of the situation, though, are

fundamentally linked to growing population levels and the inevitable growing exploitation of the land.

24. (d) French

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

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25. (c) Brazil

Explanation: India is the second largest producer of sugarcane only after Brazil. It is the main source of sugar, gur (jaggary), Khansari, and molasses.

26. (d) Sri Lanka

Explanation: Sri Lanka is an island nation, just a few kilometres off the southern coast of Tamil Nadu.

27. (d) Public toilet

Explanation: Public Facilities refer to the facilities that are provided by the government to the people. These facilities are considerably important to sustain a comfortable life.

28. (c) 1848, Frederic Sorrieu

Explanation: In 1848, Frederic Sorrieu, a French artist, prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a world made up of 'democratic and social Republics', as he called them.

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

Explanation: The Treaty of Vienna of 1815 was signed with the main aim of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars. It was signed to re-establish conservative regions in Europe.

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

Explanation: Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

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

Explanation: Different persons have different notions of development or progress. Each of them seeks different things. All persons seek things that are most important for them i.e. that which can fulfil their aspirations or desires.

32. (d) Assertion is a wrong statement but the reason is a correct statement.

Explanation: Resource planning is essential for the sustainable existence of all forms of life. Resource planning is not an easy but a very complex process as it involves surveying, mapping, quantitative and qualitative estimation, and measurement of the resources. The reason is correct but the assertion is false.

33. (c) A is true but R is false

Explanation: There was ethnic tension between french speaking and dutch speaking communities in Belgium. for resolving the government where all the communities got equal representation.

34. (d) Transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens

35. (a) The french people would constitute the nation and shape its destiny

36. (d) A new royal standard flag was chosen to replace the tricolor French flag

37. (d) Monarchy

38. Nagarjuna Sagar Dam

39. Tamil Nadu - Major Sugarcane Producer

40. Laterite Soil - Nagaland