

General Instructions:

There are 38 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.

- The question paper has Four Sections - A - History, B - Geography C - Political Science, and D - Economics.
- Each Section is of 20 Marks and has MCQs, VSA, SA, LAs and CBQ.
- Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSA), carry 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- Short Answer Type Questions (SA), carry 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- Long answer type questions (LA), carry 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- There are case based questions (CBQ) with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 100 words.
- The map - based questions, carry 5 marks with two parts - Q9. In Section A - History (2 marks) and Q19. In Section B - Geography (3 marks)
- 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 must be attempted.

SECTION-A HISTORY (20 marks)

(Ques. 1 – 4 each carry 1 mark, Ques. 5 carry 2 marks, Ques. 6 carry 3 marks, Ques. 7 carry 5 marks, Ques. 8 carry 4 marks, Ques. 9 carry 2 marks.)

1. Match the following:

(a) A term used to describe pocket-size books that are sold by travelling pedlars	(i) Almanac
(b) A term used to describe low-priced small books printed on poor quality paper,	(ii) Chapbook
(c) An annual publication giving astronomical data, information about the movements of the sun and moon, the timing of full tides and eclipses	(iii) Bibliotheque Bleue
(d) Chinese traditional book-which folded and stitched at the side	(iv) Accordion Book

- a) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iii), (c) - (i), (d) - (iv) b) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (i)
 c) (a) - (iii), (b) - (ii), (c) - (i), (d) - (iv) d) (a) - (ii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iii), (d) - (iv)

2. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:

Which of the following aspect is portrayed in the image of Bharat Mata?

- Dispensing Heroism, Justice and Shelter
- Dispensing learning, food and clothing
- Dispensing Justice, Knowledge and Education
- Dispensing power, authority and responsibility



3. Who organised the dalits into the Depressed Classes Association?

- Subhas Chandra Bose
- Mahatma Gandhi
- Jawaharlal Nehru
- B.R. Ambedkar

Class 10th Sample Paper 2

4. Read the information given below and select the correct option

In 1815, representatives of the European powers Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria, who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe. The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich. The delegates drew up the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 with the object of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe. In which war changes took place in Europe?

- a) American war b) Peninsular war c) Napoleonic war d) British war

5. How was the **Silk Route** an example of vibrant pre - modern trade? Explain.

OR

Explain any three ways in which nationalist feelings were kept alive in Poland in the eighteenth and nineteenth century.

6. Justify the statement with suitable example that, “Nationalism, aligned with imperialism, led Europe to disaster in 1914.”

OR

Identify Cavour, telling the part played by him in the unification of Italy.

7. Which incident marked the beginning of Civil Disobedience Movement? Why did the peasants join the Civil Disobedience Movement?

OR

Describe the economic impact of the First World War on India.

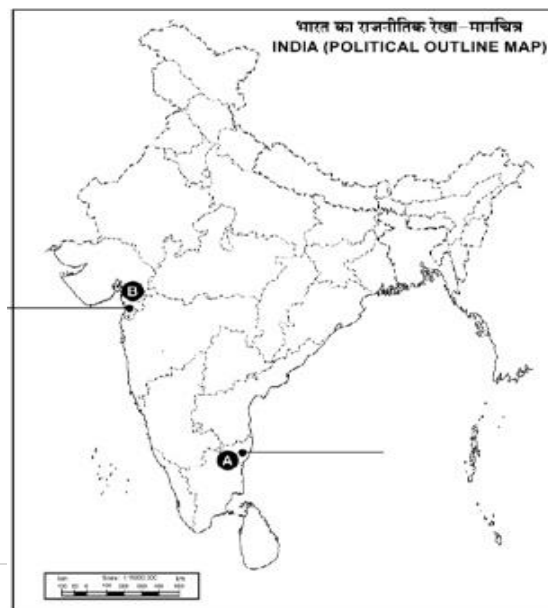
8. **Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow: Printed Words** This is how Mercier describes the impact of the printed word, and the power of reading in one of his books:

‘Anyone who had seen me reading would have compared me to a man dying of thirst who was gulping down some fresh, pure water... Lighting my lamp with extraordinary caution, I threw myself hungrily into the reading. An easy eloquence, effortless and animated, carried me from one page to the next without my noticing it. A clock struck off the hours in the silence of the shadows, and I heard nothing. My lamp began to run out of oil and produced only a pale light, but still I read on. I could not even take out time to raise the wick for fear of interrupting my pleasure. How those new ideas rushed into my brain! How my intelligence adopted them!’

1. How does the passage reflect the immersive nature of reading of Mercier? (1)
2. Why did Mercier describe himself as a virtual writer? (1)
3. How did reading influence Mercier’s intellectual capacity and his engagement with new concepts? Explain in any two points. (2)

9. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

1. The Place where Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.
2. The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke Salt law.



Class 10th Sample Paper 2

SECTION-B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

(Ques. 10 – 15 each carry 1 mark, Ques. 16 carry 2 marks, Ques. 17 carry 5 marks, Ques. 18 carry 4 marks, Ques. 19 carry 3 marks.)

10. Rooftop rainwater harvesting was commonly practised to store drinking water, particularly in the state of:
a) Rajasthan b) Karnataka c) Haryana d) Kerala

11. Which of the following provisions of the Indian Wildlife Protection Act are applicable for maintaining ecological diversity and protecting habitats?

1. Integrating diverse flora and fauna into our daily life.
2. Banning hunting and giving legal protection to the animals in their habitats.
3. Recommending establishing national parks and wildlife sanctuaries.
4. Providing legal protection to many marine animals.

- a) Statement i, ii, & iii are correct. b) Statement ii, iii & iv are correct.
c) Statement i and ii are correct. d) Statement ii is correct.

12. Arrange the following in correct sequence:

1. Iron ore is melted. Limestone is added. The slag is removed. Coke is burnt to heat the ore.
2. Transport of raw material to plant.
3. Pig iron is further purified by melting and oxidising the impurities. Manganese, nickel, chromium is added and then rolling, pressing, casting and forging is done.
4. Molten material is poured into moulds called pigs.

- a) ii, i, iv, iii b) iv, iii, ii, I c) i, ii, iii, iv d) ii, i, iii, iv

13. Read the following data and select the appropriate option from the following.

General Land Use Categories	Percentage (2014-15)
Current Fallow	4.9
Culturable Wasteland	4.0
Barren and unculturable land	5.5
Net Sown Area	45.5
Forest Area	23.3

What percentage of land was left without cultivation for one or less than one agricultural year?

- a) 4.0 b) Not mentioned c) 4.9 d) 5.5

14. _____ is a kharif crop in north and rabi crop in south India.

- a) Sunflower b) Groundnut c) Sesamum d) Castor

15. Which technique of collecting water is shown in the given diagram?

- a) Bamboo Drip Irrigation System
b) Tankas Method
c) Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting
d) Rain Catching Method



16. Define the following terms:

- a) Current fallow land
- b) Other than current fallow
- c) Culturable waste land

17. "Conservation of minerals is the need of the hour" support the statement with five facts.

Class 10th Sample Paper 2

OR

"Nuclear energy is expected to play an increasingly important role in India." Give arguments to support this statement.

18. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:

In ancient India, along with the sophisticated hydraulic structures, there existed an extraordinary tradition of water - harvesting system. People had an in - depth knowledge of rainfall regimes and soil types and developed wide ranging techniques to harvest groundwater, rainwater, river water and flood water in keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs. In hilly and mountainous regions, people built diversion channels like the kuls and guls of Western Himalayas for agriculture. Rooftop rainwater harvesting was very commonly practised to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan.

- a) Mention any two methods of traditional water - harvesting used in India. (1)
- b) How do people of Rajasthan utilise rainwater? (1)
- c) Explain any two benefits of rainwater harvesting. (2)

19. On the same outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbols:

- a) Any one of the following:
 - i. The dam is built on the Mahanadi River. It's known for its impressive length.
 - ii. A major seaport in Kerala, situated on the Arabian Sea, connecting the Indian Ocean and the Laccadive Sea.
- b) Any two of the following:
 - i. Salem - Iron and Steel Centre
 - ii. Hyderabad - Software Technology Park
 - iii. Naraura - Nuclear Power Plant

SECTION-C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

(Ques. 20 – 23 each carry 1 mark, Ques. 24-25 each carry 2 marks, Ques. 26 carry 3 marks, Ques. 27 carry 5 marks, Ques. 28 carry 4 marks.)

20. Identify the appropriate reason for introduction of **Community Government** in Belgium.

- a) To give more power to the Dutch speaking community.
- b) To enable power sharing among various political parties.
- c) To ensure power sharing among various organs of the Government.
- d) To share power among different religious and linguistic social groups.

21. Which of the following issue is highlighted in the cartoon?

- a) This reflects an insecurity to women's dignity and inequality that women face today all over the world.
- b) This reflects the women's political representation in politics
- c) This reflects the concept of women's empowerment
- d) This reflects the domestic violence done to the women



22. Which of the following statements will be considered as a glitch about the self - declaration affidavit of the candidate contesting the elections?

Statement i: This system has made a lot of information available to the public.

Statement ii: It has reduced the influence of the rich and criminals.

Statement iii: There is no system to check if the information given by the candidates is true.

Statement iv: The affidavit submitted by the candidates is validated before being accepted.

- a) Statement iii is right.
- b) Statement i and ii are right.
- c) Only statement iv is right.
- d) Statement i, ii and iii are right.

Class 10th Sample Paper 2

23. **Assertion (A):** Sri Lanka adopted **Tamil** as the official language of the State.

Reason (R): The Govt. of Sri Lanka adopted a series of majoritarian measures.

- 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 true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

24. Explain the working of rural local government.

25. Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community. Justify the statement.

26. Explain any three features of **multi - party system** .

27. Analyse the reasons for the overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world.

OR

Why is democracy not considered simply a rule of majority?

28. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1948. The leaders of the Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over the government by virtue of their majority. As a result, the democratically elected government adopted a series of Majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala supremacy. In 1956, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil. The governments followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs. A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism. 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. They felt that the constitution and government policies denied them equal political rights, discriminated against them in getting jobs and other opportunities and ignored their interests. As a result, the relations between the Sinhala and Tamil communities strained over time.

- 1. What is the predominant religion in Sri Lanka? (1)
- 2. What was the main objective of the Sinhala leaders in Sri Lanka after independence? (1)
- 3. How did the majoritarianism policy affect the Sri Lankan Tamils, and what were their main grievances? (2)

SECTION-D ECONOMICS (20 marks)

(Ques. 29 – 34 each carry 1 mark, Ques. 35-37 each carry 3 marks, Ques. 38 carry 5 marks.)

29. Removing unnecessary trade restrictions and making the economy more competitive is known as:

- a) Privatisation
- b) Liberalisation
- c) Globalisation
- d) Socialisation

30. In a small rural village, Farmer Sundar worked tirelessly on his land, preparing for the upcoming crop season. With limited resources, he sought a crop loan from the local bank to purchase essential inputs. Months later, after a good harvest, Sundar diligently repaid the loan. How do farmers like Sundar in rural areas typically repay crop loans?

- a) By lending additional loans to friends and family
- b) Through the income earned from their crop production
- c) By using savings accumulated over time
- d) By purchasing personal assets or belongings

Class 10th Sample Paper 2

31. Some data regarding India and its Neighbours for 2019

Country	Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP \$)	Life Expectancy at birth	Mean Years of Schooling of People aged 25 and above	HDI Rank in the world (2018)
Sri Lanka	12,707	77	10.6	73
India	6,681	69.7	6.5	130
Myanmar	4,961	67.1	5.0	148
Pakistan	5,005	67.3	5.2	154
Nepal	3,457	70.8	5.0	143
Bangladesh	4,976	72.6	6.2	134

Which of the following countries has the highest level of **Human Development Index (HDI)** ?

- a) Nepal b) Sri Lanka c) India d) Bangladesh

32. Evaluate the reason for putting a barrier to foreign trade by identifying the appropriate statements among the following options:

1. To improve the performance of domestic producers.
2. To create an opportunity for the producers to cover the international markets.
3. To allow businesses to make decisions on imports and exports freely.
4. To protect the producers and service providers within the country from foreign competition.

- a) Only statement iv is appropriate. b) Statements i, ii and iii are appropriate.
c) . All the statements are appropriate. d) Statements i and ii are appropriate.

33. Match the following:

(a) Industries owned by the state or its agencies.	(i) Organised Sector
(b) Small and scattered industries which are largely outside the control of the government.	(ii) Private Sector
(c) Those industries where the terms of employment are regular.	(iii) Public Sector
(d) Industries owned by individuals or firm.	(iv) Unorganised Sector

- a) (a) - (iii), (b) - (ii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (i) b) (a) - (iii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (ii)
c) (a) - (iii), (b) - (ii), (c) - (i), (d) - (iv) d) (a) - (i), (b) - (ii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (iii)

34. Read the information given below and select the correct option

Gopal is supervising the work of one farm labourer. Gopal has seven acres of land. He is one of the few persons in Sonpur to receive a bank loan for cultivation. The interest rate on the loan is 8.5 percent per annum and can be repaid anytime in the next three years. Gopal plans to repay the loan after harvest by selling a part of the crop. He then intends to store the rest of the potatoes in cold storage and apply for a fresh loan from the bank against the cold storage receipt. The bank offers this facility to farmers who have taken crop loans from them. What kind of facility is provided by a bank to Gopal?

- a) Collateral Arrangements b) Credit Arrangements
c) Cold Storage Arrangements d) Cultivation Arrangements

Class 10th Sample Paper 2

35. "Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has played a major role in spreading out products and services across countries". Support this statement.

36. Do you agree that agriculture in India takes place in the unorganised sector?

37. Deepa an 11 year old girl helps her parents in farming throughout the day. She is pale and thin. On the other hand, Geeta, living in Kerela goes to school daily and consumes mid day meals there. In the evening, she helps her parents in farming. What does this show?

38. Most of the poor households are still dependent on informal sources of credit. Explain.

OR

Why is it necessary for banks and co - operatives to extend their lending activities in rural areas? Explain.
