

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL JAMMU

SAMPLE PRACTICE PAPER

HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION

SESSION 2024-25

Class X

Subject: SOCIAL SCIENCE

Duration: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. This question paper contains 37 questions. All questions are compulsory.*
- 2. Question paper is divided into SIX sections – Section A, B, C, D, E and F.*
- 3. Section A – Question Nos. 1 to 20 are multiple choice type questions. Each question carries 1 mark.*
- 4. Section B -Question Nos. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer type questions. Each question carries 2 marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed 40 words.*
- 5. Section C-Question Nos. 25 to 29 are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries 3 marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed 60 words.*
- 6. Section D-Question Nos. 30 to 33 are Long Answer (LA) type questions. Each question carries 5 marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed 120 words.*
- 7. Section E-Question Nos. 34 to 36 are Case-based/Source-based questions with four sub-questions. Each question carries 4 marks.*
- 8. In Section F-Question Nos. 37 is Map skill-based question with two parts 37(i) History (2 marks) and 37(ii) Geography (3 marks). This question carries total 5 marks.*

Section A

(Multiple Choice Questions)

Q1. Which of the following is an example of a biotic resource? 1

- a) Land
- b) Water
- c) Minerals
- d) Forests

Q2. Which type of irrigation system is most commonly used in India? 1

- a) Drip irrigation
- b) Canal irrigation

- c) Sprinkler irrigation
- d) Well irrigation

Q3. Which one of the following is a Rabi crop? 1

- a) Cotton
- b) Rice
- c) Wheat
- d) Maize

Q4: Which organisation supports liberalisation of foreign trade and investments in India?

- (a) International Labour Organisation (ILO)
- (b) World Bank
- (c) World Trade Organisation (WTO)
- (d) International Monetary Fund (IMF) 1

Q5: The main channel that connected the countries in past was _____

- (a) Labour
- (b) Religion
- (c) Technology
- (d) Trade 1

Q6: The term used for rapid integration or interconnection between countries is known as:

- (a) Privatisation
- (b) Globalisation
- (c) Liberalisation
- (d) Socialisation 1

Q7: Which of the following comes under the tertiary sector?

- a) Transport
- b) Communication
- c) Both (a) & (b)
- d) None of the above 1

Q8. Service sector also includes some essential services that may not directly help in the production of goods. State whether true or false.

- a) True
- b) False 1

Q9. _____ shows how big the economy of a country is. 1

- a) GSDP
- b) GDP

- c) PPP
- d) None of the above

Q10. In India, _____ was the least producing sector in 2010-11. 1

- a) Primary sector
- b) Secondary sector
- c) Tertiary sector
- d) None of These

Q11. Identify the correct statement with regard to 'The Act of Union -1707' from the following options. 1

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. The British monarchy surrendered the power to English Parliament. | C. The formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'. |
| B. The British parliament seized power from Ireland. | D. The British nation was formed as a result of a war with Scotland and Wales |

Q12. Which of the following treaty recognized Greece as an independent nation? 1

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Treaty of Sevres | C. Treaty of Lausanne |
| B. Treaty of Versailles | D. Treaty of Constantinople |

Q13. Which of the following was the reason for calling off 'the Non-cooperation Movement' by Gandhiji? 1

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| A. Pressure from the British Government | C. Gandhiji's arrest |
| B. Second Round Table Conference | D. Chauri-Chaura incident |

Q14. Mahatma Gandhi had come from South Africa where he had successfully fought the racist regime with a novel method of mass agitation.

According to the above-mentioned statement, choose the correct year in which Mahatma Gandhi returned to India. 1

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| (A) January, 1916 | (C) March, 1921 |
| (B) January, 1915 | (D) April, 1917 |

Q15. Population of Sri Lankan Tamils is concentrated in _____ region of Sri Lanka.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| A. North and South | C. East and West |
| B. North and East | D. South and East |

Q16. What is Majoritarianism.

- A. Rule by Minority B. Rule by Majority. C. Rule by Both. D Rule by other country.

Q17. Which of the following pairs is incorrect? 1

- (A) State government- State List
- (B) Central Government- Union List
- (C) Central and State- Concurrent List Government List
- (D) Local government- Residuary powers

Q18. Consider the following statements on Zila Parishad and select the answer using the codes given below. 1

- I. Zila Parishad is the lowest tier of the Panchayati Raj System.
- II. Zila Parishad coordinates the activities of all the Block Samitis.
- III. Most members of the Zila Parishad are elected.
- IV. The Zila Parishad Chairperson is the political head of the Zila Parishad.

Select the correct option.

- (a) I and II
- (b) II and III
- (c) I, III and IV
- (d) II, III and IV

Q19. The Constitution declared India as a Union of States. The Indian Union is based on the principles of federalism. What does the given image reflect? 1



- (a) It shows the supreme authority of State Governments.
- (b) It shows Central Government is undermining the spirit of federalism.
- (c) It shows inequality in the distribution of powers.
- (d) None of the above

Q20. **Assertion:** Power sharing is desirable. 1

Reason: It leads to violence and political instability.

- 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 and R is true

Section B

(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

- Q21. What is the significance of wildlife sanctuaries in conserving biodiversity? 2
- Q22: Define formal and Informal sector. 2
- Q23. Why did Gandhiji start Non-Cooperation Movement? Explain. 2
- Q24. Discuss the Ethnic composition of Belgium and Srilanka. 2

Section C

(Short Answer Type Questions)

- Q25. Describe the main features of commercial farming in India. 3
- Q26. Define the three sectors of Indian Economy. 3
- Q27: Why different people have different developmental goals? 3
- Q28. Discuss how federalism is practised in India. 3
- Q29. Write a short note on Greek war of Independence. 3

Section D

(Long Answer Type Questions)

- Q30. How RBI act a Supervisor to Commercial Banks? 5

OR

Which sector is most important and Why?

- Q31. Examine the challenges faced by Indian farmers in adopting modern agricultural practices and suggest ways to overcome these challenges. 5

OR

Examine the major agricultural products of India. How do the climatic conditions influence the cropping pattern in different regions of the country?

- Q32. Explain the measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. 5

OR

“Like Germany, Italy too had a long history of political fragmentation”. Explain

- Q33. What are the different forms of power-sharing in modern democracy? Explain.

OR

- What are the differences between a federal and a unitary government? 5

SECTION- E

(Case Based Questions)

- Q34. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: (1x4=4)

"Resources are vital for human survival as well as for maintaining the quality of life. Resources are distributed unevenly over the earth due to the different physical factors like terrain, climate, and altitude. The availability of resources is important for a country's development, but mere availability does not ensure progress. Sustainable management of resources is necessary to avoid resource depletion and environmental degradation. Human beings, as the most important resource, have the ability to use technology to create resources and ensure their optimal utilization."

34.1 Why are resources distributed unevenly across the earth?

- a) Due to differences in population
- b) Due to different physical factors like terrain, climate, and altitude
- c) Due to cultural differences
- d) Due to government policies

34.2 What is necessary to prevent the depletion and degradation of resources?

- a) Maximizing resource extraction
- b) Importing resources from other countries
- c) Sustainable management of resources
- d) Reducing human population

34.3 Which of the following best describes human beings in the context of resources?

- a) A burden on natural resources
- b) The most important resource, capable of creating and utilizing resources
- c) Consumers of resources with no role in their creation
- d) Neutral users of resources

34.4 What does optimal utilization of resources involve?

- a) Using resources as quickly as possible
- b) Balancing resource use with the need to preserve them for future generations
- c) Limiting resource use to only essential activities
- d) Exploiting resources for maximum economic gain

Q35. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

The Belgian leaders recognised the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities. Between 1970 and 1993, they amended their constitution four times so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country. The arrangement they worked out is different from any other country and is very innovative. Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. Some special laws require the support of the majority of members from each linguistic group. Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the Central Government. Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation. The French-speaking people accepted equal representation in Brussels because the Dutch-speaking community has accepted equal representation in the Central Government.

Q35.1 _____ and _____ dealt with the question of power-sharing differently.

- A. India, Srilanka
- B. Belgium, Sri Lanka
- C. Wallonia, Brussels
- D. Flemish, Wallonia

Q35.2 Which of the following is not the element of “Belgian model”?

- A. Equal number of ministers for both the groups
- B. Setting up of Community Government
- C. More power to the central government
- D. Equal representation at the state and central level

Q35.3 “Apart from the Central and the State Government, there is a third kind of government”. Which of the following is incorrect with respect to this?

- A. The unique government is Community Government
- B. A single social group is given powers to handle community-related affairs
- C. Elected by people belonging to Dutch, French and German-speaking
- D. Power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues

Q35.4 Which of the following title best describes the given passage?

- A. The ethnic composition of Belgium
- B. Accommodation in Sri Lanka
- C. Accommodation in Belgium
- D. The ethnic composition of Sri Lanka

Q36. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

Frederic Sorrieu prepared a series of four prints visualizing his dream of a world made up of ‘democratic and social Republics’, as he called them. The first print of the series shows the

peoples of Europe and America – men and women of all ages and social classes – marching in a long train, and offering homage to the Statue of Liberty as they pass by it. Artists of the time of the French Revolution personified Liberty as a female figure. She bears the torch of Enlightenment in one hand and the Charter of the Rights of Man in the other. On the earth in the foreground of the image lie the shattered remains of the symbols of absolutist institutions. In Sorrieu’s utopian vision, the peoples of the world are grouped as distinct nations, identified through their flags and national costume. Leading the procession, way past the Statue of Liberty, are the United States and Switzerland, which by this time were already nation-states. France, identifiable by the revolutionary tricolour, has just reached the statue. She is followed by the peoples of Germany, bearing the black, red and gold flag.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

Q36.1 Who was Frederic Sorrieu?

- A.French artist
- B.German Artist
- C.Italian Artist
- D.British Artist

Q36.2 In which year did Frederic Sorrier prepare a series of four prints?

- A.1845
- B.1843
- C.1848
- D.1841

Q36.3 Which of the following statements correctly describes “absolutist”?

- A.Monarchical Government
- B. Democratic Government
- C.Uncentralised Government
- D. Bureaucratic Government

Q36.4 Which of the following is correct with respect to “utopian vision”?

- A. Homogenous society
- B. Monarchical society
- C. Ideal society

D. All are correct

SECTION F

(Map Skill Based Question) (2+3=5)

Q37. (i). Two places A and B have been marked on the given political map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them:

- (a) The place where the session of the Indian National Congress was held in 1927.
- (b) The place where Gandhiji Started Satyagraha against Indigo Plantation.

Q37 (ii) On the same political map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols:

- (a) Dam- Rana Pratap Sagar
- (b) Dam – Tungabhadra
- (c) Dam- Sardar Sarovar
- (d) Name the soil marked as point C on the Political Map of India.