

CBSE Class 10 – Social Science

Practice Question Paper – Set 1

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper consists of **5 Sections A, B, C, D and E**.
3. Question numbers 1–20 are MCQs.
4. Use of maps is compulsory for map-based questions.
5. All questions carry equal internal choices where applicable.

SECTION A – MCQs

(1 × 20 = 20 Marks)

1. The French Revolution began in the year:
 - (a) 1774
 - (b) 1789
 - (c) 1792
 - (d) 1804
2. Who introduced the ‘Civil Code of 1804’ in France?
 - (a) Louis XVI
 - (b) Robespierre
 - (c) Napoleon Bonaparte
 - (d) Metternich
3. Which soil is most suitable for cotton cultivation?
 - (a) Alluvial soil
 - (b) Red soil
 - (c) Black soil
 - (d) Laterite soil
4. The Indian National Congress was founded in:
 - (a) 1880
 - (b) 1882
 - (c) 1885
 - (d) 1905
5. Which sector includes agriculture and mining?
 - (a) Primary
 - (b) Secondary

- (c) Tertiary
- (d) Quaternary

6. Who is known as the 'Father of Indian Constitution'?
 - (a) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (c) Dr B. R. Ambedkar
 - (d) Sardar Patel
7. Which type of forest is found in regions with heavy rainfall?
 - (a) Thorn forests
 - (b) Montane forests
 - (c) Tropical evergreen forests
 - (d) Mangrove forests
8. The Rowlatt Act was passed in:
 - (a) 1917
 - (b) 1918
 - (c) 1919
 - (d) 1920
9. Which organisation conducts elections in India?
 - (a) Parliament
 - (b) Supreme Court
 - (c) Election Commission
 - (d) Cabinet
10. Which crop is known as a beverage crop?
 - (a) Wheat
 - (b) Rice
 - (c) Tea
 - (d) Jowar

11–20. MCQs from **History, Geography, Political Science and Economics** as per syllabus.

SECTION B – Very Short Answer

(2 × 5 = 10 Marks)

21. What was the main aim of the French Revolution?
22. Name any two features of alluvial soil.
23. What is meant by secularism?
24. Define tertiary sector.
25. What is deforestation?

SECTION C – Short Answer

(3 × 6 = 18 Marks)

26. Explain any three causes of the French Revolution.

27. Describe any three features of black soil.
28. Explain the concept of federalism in India.
29. What is democracy? State any two features of a democratic government.
30. Explain any three problems faced by the unorganised sector in India.
31. Explain the importance of forests for the environment.

SECTION D – Long Answer

(5 × 5 = 25 Marks)

32. Describe the role of women in the French Revolution.
33. Explain the major characteristics of Indian agriculture.
34. How does power sharing reduce the possibility of conflict? Explain.
35. Explain the role of public and private sectors in the Indian economy.
36. Explain the causes and effects of deforestation.

SECTION E – Case Study Based Question

(5 Marks)

37. Case Study: Democracy in India

India is a democratic country where citizens elect their representatives through free and fair elections.

Answer the following:

- a) What is meant by democracy?
- b) State two features of democratic elections.
- c) Why is democracy important for a country?

□ ANSWER KEY / MARKING POINTS (Set 1)

Section A (Key answers)

1. (b)
2. (c)
3. (c)
4. (c)
5. (a)

6. (c)
7. (c)
8. (c)
9. (c)
10. (c)

Section B

21. To establish equality, liberty and fraternity
22. Fertile, rich in minerals
23. Equal treatment of all religions
24. Sector providing services
25. Cutting down of trees on a large scale

Section C & D

- Points as per NCERT content
- Logical explanation
- Relevant examples
- Proper headings for long answers

Section E

- Democracy: rule by the people
- Features: universal adult franchise, free elections
- Importance: equality, accountability, participation