

CBSE Class 10 – Social Science

Practice Question Paper – Set 2

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. Section A contains MCQs.
4. Map work is compulsory where indicated.
5. Use appropriate headings in long answers.

SECTION A – MCQs

(1 × 20 = 20 Marks)

1. The term “*Nationalism*” refers to:
 - (a) Love for one’s culture only
 - (b) Sense of common identity among people
 - (c) Expansion of territory
 - (d) Economic development
2. The idea of *Satyagraha* was introduced by:
 - (a) Subhas Chandra Bose
 - (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (c) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
3. Which soil is best suited for tea cultivation?
 - (a) Black soil
 - (b) Red soil
 - (c) Laterite soil
 - (d) Alluvial soil
4. Which movement was started in response to the Jallianwala Bagh incident?
 - (a) Khilafat Movement
 - (b) Non-Cooperation Movement
 - (c) Civil Disobedience Movement
 - (d) Quit India Movement
5. Which form of government exists at the village level in India?
 - (a) State government
 - (b) Union government

- (c) Panchayati Raj
- (d) Judiciary

6. Which sector contributes the most to India's GDP?
 - (a) Primary
 - (b) Secondary
 - (c) Tertiary
 - (d) Agricultural
7. Which crop is a *Rabi* crop?
 - (a) Rice
 - (b) Cotton
 - (c) Wheat
 - (d) Jute
8. Which fundamental right ensures equality before law?
 - (a) Right to Freedom
 - (b) Right to Equality
 - (c) Right to Religion
 - (d) Right to Education
9. The term *GDP* stands for:
 - (a) Gross Domestic Product
 - (b) General Development Programme
 - (c) Global Development Process
 - (d) Gross Demand Price
10. Which type of forest is found in coastal regions?
 - (a) Tropical deciduous
 - (b) Mangrove
 - (c) Montane
 - (d) Thorn

11–20. MCQs from **Nationalism in India, Agriculture, Power Sharing, Political Parties, Sectors of Economy, Resources.**

SECTION B – Very Short Answer

(2 × 5 = 10 Marks)

21. What is meant by nationalism?
22. Name any two major food crops of India.
23. What is meant by power sharing?
24. Define unemployment.
25. What is afforestation?

SECTION C – Short Answer

(3 × 6 = 18 Marks)

26. Explain any three features of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
27. Describe any three characteristics of Indian agriculture.
28. Explain any three forms of power sharing in modern democracies.
29. What are political parties? State any two functions of political parties.
30. Explain any three causes of unemployment in India.
31. Why is conservation of natural resources important?

SECTION D – Long Answer

(5 × 5 = 25 Marks)

32. Describe the main features of the Non-Cooperation Movement.
33. Explain the major factors influencing the location of industries in India.
34. Explain the working of the Indian federal system.
35. Explain the role of money in an economy.
36. Describe the causes and consequences of soil erosion.

SECTION E – Case Study Based Question

(5 Marks)

37. Case Study: Agriculture in India

Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy and provides livelihood to a large population.

Answer the following questions:

- a) Why is agriculture important for India's economy?
- b) Name any two major problems faced by Indian farmers.
- c) Suggest any one measure to improve agricultural productivity.

□ ANSWER KEY / MARKING POINTS (Set 2)

Section A (Key answers)

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

5. (c)
6. (c)
7. (c)
8. (b)
9. (a)
10. (b)

Section B

21. Feeling of unity and common identity among people
22. Any two: Rice, Wheat, Maize
23. Distribution of power among different levels of government
24. Situation where people are willing to work but do not get work
25. Planting of trees on a large scale

Section C & D

- Answers should be **NCERT-based**
- Proper explanation with examples
- Logical structure and clarity
- Use of correct terminology

Section E

- Agriculture provides food and employment
- Problems: low income, dependence on monsoon, small landholdings
- Measures: irrigation, modern technology, government support