CBSE 10th Social Science 2014 Unsolved Paper

All India

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TIME - 3HR. | QUESTIONS – 30

THE MARKS ARE MENTIONED ON EACH QUESTION

Q.1 What type of conservative regimes were set up in 1815 in Europe? Choose the appropriate answer for the following : *1 mark*

(A) Autocratic

(B) Democratic

(C) Aristocratic

(D) Dictatorial

OR

Who, among the following, was the head of the Revolutionary Society formed by Phan Boi Chau?

(A) Prince Cuong De

(B) Phan Boi Chau

(C) Phan Chu Trinh

(D) Liang Qichao

Q.2 In which one of the following Indian National Congress Sessions was the demand of "Purna Swaraj" formalised in December 1929 ? *1 mark*

(A) Madras Session

(B) Lahore Session

(C) Calcutta Session

(D) Nagpur Session

Q.3 National Waterway No. 1 is navigable between which of the following places? *1 mark*

(A) Sadiya and Dhubri

(B) Allahabad and Haldia

(C) Udyogamandal and Champakkara

(D) Kottapuram and Komman

Q.4 Which one of the following political parties came to power in Bolivia in 2006? *1 mark*
 (A) The Communist Party
 (B) The Republican Party
 (C) The Socialist Party
 (D) The Conservative Party

Q.5 Which one of the following is the most popular form of government in the contemporary world? *1 mark*
 (A) Dictatorship
 (B) Monarchy
 (C) Military Rule
 (D) Democracy

Q.6 Which one of the following is a "National Political Party"? *1 mark*
 (A) Samajwadi Party
 (B) Rashtriya Janata Dal
 (C) Rashtriya Lok Dal
 (D) Bahujan Samaj Party

Q.7 Which one of the following days is being observed as "National Consumer's Day" in India? *1 mark*
 (A) 24 December
 (B) 25 December
 (C) 10 December
 (D) 31 December

Q.8 Which one of the following laws was enacted by the Government of India in October 2005? *1 mark*
 (A) The Right to Property Act
 (B) The Right to Education Act
 (C) The Consumer Protection Act
 (D) The Right to Information Act

Q.9 Which one of the following refers to investment? *1 mark*
 (A) The money spent on religious ceremonies
 (B) The money spent on social customs
 (C) The money spent to buy assets such as land
 (D) The money spent on household goods

Q.10 Explain the conditions that were viewed as obstacles to the economic exchange and growth by the new commercial classes during the nineteenth century in Europe.
3 marks

OR

How did students in Vietnam fight against the colonial government's efforts to prevent Vietnamese from qualifying for 'white collar jobs'? Explain.

Q.11 Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act, 1919? Explain. *3 marks*

Q.12 Describe the main features of the 'Salt March'. *3 marks*

Q.13 What are the two main ways of generating electricity? How are they different from each other? Explain. *3 marks*

Q.14 Name the non-metallic mineral which can be split easily into thin sheets. Mention its uses. *3 marks*

Q.15 Why are efficient means of transport pre-requisites for the fast development of the country? Explain. *3 marks*

Q.16 Name the six 'National Political Parties' in India in a chronological order. *3 marks*

Q.17 What inspiration do we get from Bolivia's popular struggle? Explain any three values that we can learn from it. *3 marks*

Q.18 How is democratic government known as responsive government? Explain with examples. *3 marks*

Q.19 How have markets been transformed in recent years? Explain with examples. *3 marks*

Q.20 Explain any three factors which gave birth to the 'Consumer Movement' in India. *3 marks*

Q.21 Explain with an example, how credit plays a vital and positive role for development.
5 marks

Q.22 How had revolutionaries spread their ideas in many European States after 1815? Explain with examples. *5 marks*

<div align="center">OR</div>

Explain, with examples, how religious groups played an important role in the development of anti-colonial feelings in Vietnam.

Q.23 How did different social groups conceive the idea of 'Non-Cooperation'? Explain with examples. *5 marks*

Q.24 Why is there a pressing need for using renewable energy sources in India? Explain any five reasons. *5 marks*

Q.25 "Advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its prosperity." Support the statement with suitable examples. *5 marks*

Q.26 "About hundred years ago there were few countries that had hardly any political party. Now there are few countries that do not have political parties." Examine the statement. *5 marks*

Q.27 Compare the popular struggles of Nepal and Bolivia. *5 marks*

Q.28 "Globalisation has been advantageous to consumers as well as to producers." Support the statement with suitable examples. *5 marks*

Q.29 Why are rules and regulations required in the market-place? Explain *3 marks*

Q.30 (30.1) Two features A and B are marked in the political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map : *2 marks*
A. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.
B. The place which is associated with the movement of Indigo Planters.

(30.2) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols : *3 marks*
(i) Narora - a nuclear power plant
(ii) Rourkela - an iron and steel plant
(iii) Kandla - a major sea port.