

Sample Question Paper

(SSLC Examination 2024-25)

Social Science

(Old Course)

by

Meghalaya Board of School Education (MBOSE)

A. The Scheme of Examination

	Maximum Marks	Pass Marks
Theory Examination	80	24
Internal Assessment	20	6
Total	100	30

B. Scheme of Theory Examination

Section	Type of Questions	Marks for Each Question	No. of questions to be attempted/ No. of questions given	Total Marks
Section-A	Multiple choice Questions (MCQs)	1	30/30	1x30=30
Section-B	Short Answer Questions	2	9/12	2x9=18
Section-C	Long Answer Questions	5	4/8	5x4=20
Section-D	Case Based Questions	4	2/4	4x2=8
Section-E	Map Pointing	1	4/7	1x4=4
Total Marks				80

Note: Questions of Section-D will be from Civics and Economics. Questions of Section-E will be from History and Geography. The overall weightage in all the sections as given below in “D. Content Weightage in Theory Examination”.

C. Scheme of Internal Assessment

Marks for internal assessment can be internally assessed through anyone of the following:

1. Project Work
2. Written Tests
3. Assignments (Class or Home Work)

While Assessing equal weightage may be given to History, Civics, Economics and Geography.

Different types of Projects Works

- Class/Interclass discussion and debates.
- Preparations of a report based on newspapers/magazines clippings.
- Conducting a survey in the locality (activity to be accompanied by a brief report).
- Posters.
- Mock drills to deal with fire mishaps, earthquakes, flood and landslides to be practised for the topic, ‘Disaster Management’.

D. Content Weightage in Theory Examination

The subject-wise weightage shown below is only indicative for the purpose of information of teachers while prioritising different chapters during teaching or assessment. Though the weightage in Theory Examination conducted by MBOSE would broadly follow the following pattern, there may still be some variation.

Subject	Syllabus	Marks (80)
History	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Rise of Nationalism in Europe• Non – Cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movement• Industrialisation (1850s-1950s)• Urbanisation and Urban lives• Print Culture and Nationalism	20
Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Resources• Land Resources• Water Resources• Forest Resources• Minerals and Energy Resources• Agriculture manufacturing Industries• Lifelines of National Economy• Meghalaya: an Overview	20
Civics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Role of Caste in Indian Politics and Communalism• Nature of Indian Federal Structure• Popular Struggles and Movements• Political Parties• Challenges to Democracy• Voters awareness and its Importance• Women’s Rights in India• Rights of Person with Disabilities Act, 2016	20
Economics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sectors of the Indian Economy• The Story of Development• Money and Financial System• Globalisation and the Indian Economy• Consumer Rights	20

E. List of Map Items

Subjects	Name of the Chapter	List of areas to be located on the Political Map of India
History	Non- Cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satyagraha Movement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kheda - Champaran - Ahmedabad Mill workers • Jallianwalla Bagh Tragedy • Chauri Chaura Incident • Dandi March • Session of the Congress <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1920 Calcutta - 1920 Nagpur - 1927 Madras Session
	Industrialisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian Textiles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trade Relation between Armenian and Persian - Surat Port - First Indian Jute Mill - The Mills of Kanpur - Fly Shuttle
	Print Culture and Nationalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Print Comes to India <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set-up of Printing Press - Bengal Gazette • Religious Reforms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Naval Kishore Press - Folk Literature - Battala
Geography	Forest Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Parks (North Eastern) • Wildlife Sanctuary (Southern)
	Minerals and Energy Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iron Ore mines <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mayurbhanj - Durg - Bailadila - Bellary - Kudremukh • Coal Mines <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raniganj - Bikaro - Talcher - Neyveli • Nuclear <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Narora - Kakrapara - Tarapur - Kalpakkam
	Lifelines of National Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major Sea Port <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kandala

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kolkata - Mumbai - Marma Gao - Kochi - Vishakhpathnam - Chennai - Tuticorin
	Manufacturing Industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cotton Textile Industries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mumbai - Indore - Surat - Kanpur - Coimbatore
	Meghalaya: An Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Tourism

Sample Question Paper

SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS – X

Question Paper Code: XY

Time: 3 hours

Max Marks: 80 (Pass Marks: 24)

General Instructions:

1. Please check that this Question Paper contains 55 Questions.
2. Question Paper Code given above should be written on the Answer Book, in the space provided, by the Candidate.
3. For candidates without an Internal Assessment, their marks will be multiplied by 1.25 to adjust their total to a maximum of 100 marks.
4. 15 minutes time is given for the candidates to read the Question paper. The Question Paper will be distributed 15 minutes before the scheduled time of the examination. In these 15 minutes, the candidates should only read the instructions and questions carefully and should not write answers on the Answer Sheet.
5. The Question Paper contains 4 sections, Section A, B, C, D and E.
6. Section-A contains Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ). Choose the most appropriate answer from the given options. The answers to this Section must be provided in the boxes provided in the Answer Sheet. Answers provided anywhere else will not be counted for marking.
7. Section-B contains Short Answer Questions. Answer the questions briefly, in not more than 30 (thirty) words.
8. Section-C contains Long Answer Questions. Answer the questions in not more than 80 (eighty) words each.
9. Section-D contains Cased Based Questions.
10. Section-E contains Map skill based Questions. A Map provided with Answer Paper should be used for this section.

Section-A

Multiple Choice Questions: Attempt **ALL** Questions (30x1=30)

1. Which 19th Century movement sought to unify various German states into a single nation-state?
 - A) Pan-Germanism
 - B) German Nationalism
 - C) The Frankfurt Parliament
 - D) The Unification of Italy
2. Who led the Non-Cooperation Movement in India?
 - A) Mahatma Gandhi
 - B) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - C) Subhas Chandra Bose
 - D) Lala Lajpat Rai
3. The concept of "self-determination" is closely tied to:
 - A) Nationalism
 - B) Imperialism
 - C) Federalism
 - D) Globalization
4. Which European country is known for its historic nationalist movement led by Giuseppe Garibaldi?
 - A) France
 - B) Germany
 - C) Italy
 - D) Spain
5. Who were the primary beneficiaries of the Poona Pact?
 - A) Scheduled Castes (SCs)
 - B) Scheduled Tribes (STs)
 - C) Other Backward Classes (OBCs)
 - D) Depressed Classes (DCs)
6. What was the main objective of the HSRA?
 - A) To achieve independence through non-violent means
 - B) To establish a socialist republic in India
 - C) To promote communal harmony
 - D) To support British rule
7. Who invented the movable-type printing press?
 - A) Johannes Gutenberg
 - B) William Caxton

- C) Martin Luther
- D) Christopher Columbus

8. Who introduced printing to India in the 16th century?

- A) Portuguese missionaries
- B) British colonialists
- C) French traders
- D) Dutch explorers

9. What was the name of the first newspaper published by James Augustus Hickey?

- A) Bengal Gazette
- B) Calcutta Journal
- C) Bombay Samachar
- D) Sambad Kaumudi

10. A consumer buys a product with a label showing a picture of a recycle symbol.
What does this label indicate?

- A) The product is eco-friendly
- B) The product can be recycled
- C) The product is biodegradable
- D) The product is reusable

11. What is the primary goal of consumer rights?

- A. To protect businesses
- B. To protect consumers
- C. To promote competition
- D. To regulate markets

12. Which of the following is an example of an unfair trade practice?

- A. Misleading advertising
- B. High prices
- C. Poor customer service
- D. All of the above**

13. Which sector contributes the most to India's GDP?

- A. Agriculture
- B. Industry
- C. Services
- D. Manufacturing

14. Which industry is the largest consumer of power in India?

- A. Textiles
- B. Steel
- C. Cement
- D. Aluminium

15. What is the primary goal of sustainable development?

- A. Economic growth

- B. Environmental protection
- C. Social justice
- D. All of the above

16. Which of the following is a consequence of caste-based politics in India?

- A. Reduced social inequality
- B. Increased communalism
- C. Improved representation of marginalized groups
- D. Enhanced economic development

17. Which article of the Indian Constitution prohibits discrimination based on caste?

- A. Article 14
- B. Article 15
- C. Article 16
- D. Article 17

18. What is the basis of the Indian federal system?

- A. Linguistic states
- B. Religious states
- C. Geographical regions
- D. Cultural zones

19. What is the purpose of the Finance Commission?

- A. To allocate funds to states
- B. To advise the center on financial matters
- C. To oversee state finances
- D. To resolve financial disputes between states

20. Which party is led by Mamata Banerjee?

- A. All India Trinamool Congress (AITC)
- B. Indian National Congress
- C. Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)
- D. Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)

21. What is the role of the Election Commission of India in promoting voter awareness?

- A. To conduct elections
- B. To promote political parties
- C. To educate voters about the electoral process
- D. To monitor election expenses

22. Which of the following forest ecosystems is most vulnerable to climate change-induced die-offs?

- A) Tropical rainforests
- B) Boreal forests
- C) Temperate deciduous forests
- D) Montane cloud forests

23. What is the national flower of India?

- A) Lotus
- B) Rose

- C) Sunflower
- D) Marigold

24. Which of the following animals is the national animal of India?

- A) Bengal Tiger
- B) Asiatic Lion
- C) Indian Elephant
- D) Snow Leopard

25. What is the most common species of tree found in Indian forests?

- A) Teak
- B) Sal
- C) Mango
- D) Banyan

26. Which of the following birds is the national bird of India?

- A) Peacock
- B) Parrot
- C) Myna
- D) Sparrow

27. Which of the following plants is known for its medicinal properties in India?

- A) Neem
- B) Tulsi
- C) Turmeric
- D) All of the above

28. Which of the following birds is known for its distinctive call that sounds like laughter?

- A) Peacock
- B) Parrot
- C) Myna
- D) Hornbill

29. What is the primary goal of mineral conservation?

- A. To increase mineral production
- B. To reduce mineral waste
- C. To protect the environment
- D. To promote sustainable use of minerals

30. Which of the following is a primary classification of industries in India?

- A. Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary
- B. Light, Heavy, and Cottage
- C. Public, Private, and Joint
- D. Manufacturing, Service, and Agriculture

Section-B

Short Answer Questions: Answer **any 9 (nine)**.

(9x2=18 marks)

31. Why did some industrialists in nineteenth-century Europe prefer hand labour over machines?
32. How did factories in England multiply in the late 18th Century?
33. How did the East India Company procure regular supplies of cotton and silk textiles from Indian weavers?
34. Define Urbanization? State the causes for urbanization?
35. Explain how print culture assisted the growth of nationalism in India
36. What are resources? Classify the resources
37. Compare the advantages and disadvantages of multipurpose river projects.
38. What do you know about the 'Bamboo-Drip Irrigation System'?
39. Discuss the geographical features of Meghalaya?
40. Mention any four challenges facing Indian democracy?
41. Highlight any two measures to deepening democracy in India?
42. Write any two Constitutional Rights of Women in India.

Section-C

Long Answer Questions: Answer **either A or B** for each question. (4x5=20 marks)

43. A. What steps did the French revolutionaries take to create a sense of collective identity among the French people?
OR
B. Briefly explain the process of unification of Italy.
44. A. Describe the main clauses of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815
OR
B. What action did the British government take after the famous Dandi March?
45. A. Explain the importance of the 'Salt march' of Gandhiji as a symbol to unite the nation.
OR
B. How did the industrial working classes participate in Civil Disobedience Movement?
46. A. What are the causes of land degradation? What are the ways to solve this problem?
OR
B. What is soil erosion? What are the main causes of soil erosion?

Section-D

Case Based Questions: Answer **either A or B** for each question. (2x4= 8)

47. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

A. Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of Social community. Communalism involves thinking along the following lines. The followers of a particular religion must belong to one community. Their fundamental interests are the same . Any difference that may have is irrelevant or trivial for community life. It also follows that people who follow different religions can not belong to the same Family laws. Those laws deals with family related matters such as marriage, divorce, adoption, inheritance, etc. In our country, different family laws to apply to the followers of different religious community. If the followers of a different religion have some commonalities these are superficial and immaterial. Their interest is bound to be different and involve a conflict. In extreme form of communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to a different religion cannot live as equal citizen within one nation. Either one of them has to dominate the rest or they have to form different nations.

- (i) What is communal politics? (1 mark)
- (ii) Who do believe that people belong to the different religion cannot live as equal citizen within one Nation? (1 mark)
- (iii) What does the extreme form of communalism lead to? (2 marks)

OR

B. There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government in federalism. Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration. The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of government are specified in the constitution. So, the existence and authority of each tier of government is constitutionally guaranteed. The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government. Such changes require the consent of both the levels of government. Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of government. The highest court acts as an umpire if disputes arise between different levels of government in the exercise of their respective powers. Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy. The federal system thus has dual objectives: to safeguard and promote the unity of the country, while at the same time accommodate regional diversity. Therefore, two aspects are crucial for the institutions and practice of federalism.

- (i) Who acts as the guardian of Indian constitution? (1 mark)
- (ii) In a federal system, the fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government. Give one example to prove the statement. (1 mark)
- (iii) Identify two crucial aspects for the success of federal system of government. (2 marks)

48. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

A. The contribution of Nobel Laureate Professor Mohammad Yunus, who introduced the concept of 'self-help group' as the 'Bangladesh Grameen Bank' in the 1970s to address economic issues faced by the impoverished and lower classes in Bangladesh, remains remarkable. Even today, self-help groups continue to hold great relevance. These groups enable members to provide loans to those in need from their collective savings fund, at the lowest interest rates, thereby fostering entrepreneurship and facilitating local economic activities for livelihood generation. During the period of economic liberalization in India (1991-1992), self-help groups received special encouragement, with NABARD playing a pivotal role in this process. Simultaneously, self-help groups were utilized in the implementation of grassroots development plans during India's Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002).

- (i) What do you understand by Self Help Group? (2 marks)
- (ii) How Self Help Group promotes economic inclusiveness? (2 marks)

OR

B. Anup purchased an ISI marked Heater from Bharti Appliances, Shillong. He made cash payment, but failed to get a Cash Memo. While making use of the heater he observed that it was not working properly. He contacted the shopkeeper immediately and told him the problem. Shopkeeper paid no heed to her complaint. Rather he marked that the goods in question was not bought from his shop. Anup had no evidence of proving that the heater was purchased from his shop only. He discussed the problem with her friend who advised him to approach Consumer Forum and lodge the complaint. Anup was convinced with the idea of lodging the complaint against the shopkeeper but due to lack of cash memo it was difficult for him to proceed.

- (i) Under which Act Anup can seek to protect his rights being a consumer? (1 mark)
- (ii) How does Anup ensure the quality of product while purchasing it? (1 mark)
- (iii) Why Anup can't lodge a complaint against shopkeeper? (2 marks)

Section-E

Map skill based Questions: Answer any **4 (four)** (4x1 = 4)

- 49. The District where Gandhiji offered Satyagraha along with the peasants in 1918.
- 50. Seth Hukumchand set up the first Indian jute mill here in 1917
- 51. The East India company set up a printing press here in 1684
- 52. Jallianwalla Bagh tragedy
- 53. One area growing fibre crop in Meghalaya
- 54. One nuclear power station in South India
- 55. A tidal port in the western part of India.

*** End of the Question Paper ***