

CLASS X (2019-20)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-2

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions :

- (i) The question paper has 35 questions in all.
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number 1 to 20 are objective type questions. Each question carries **one mark**. Answer them as instructed.
- (iv) Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are **3 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **80 words** each.
- (v) Questions from serial number 29 to 34 are **5 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **120 words** each.
- (vi) Question number 35 is a map question of **6 marks** with two parts-**35 a.** from History (2 marks) and **35 b.** from Geography (4 marks).

Section-A

1. Match the following items given in column A with those in column B. [1]

Column A		Column B	
(A)	French Revolution	(1)	brought the conservative regimes back to power
(B)	Liberalism	(2)	ensured right to property for the privileged class
(C)	Napoleonic Code	(3)	transfer of sovereignty from monarch to the French citizens
(D)	The Treaty of Vienna	(4)	individual freedom and equality before law

Ans : A – 3, B – 4, C – 2 , D– 1

2. Which of the following is a negative effect of industrialisation? [1]
- (a) Economic growth
 - (b) Rapid Urbanisation
 - (c) Pollution
 - (d) Foreign exchange earnings

Ans : (c) Pollution

3. Which of the following aspects is best illustrates of this picture? [1]



- (a) Deteriorating family relations
- (b) Cultural import of the west
- (c) Representation of traditional roles
- (d) Respect of women in the family

Ans : (b) Cultural import of the west

4. Which language is spoken by the majority of Belgians? [1]

Ans :
Dutch language.

5. ‘The Poona Pact’ took place in [1]
- (a) August 1933
 - (b) September 1932
 - (c) July 1933
 - (d) May 1932

Ans : (b) September 1932

6. Complete the following table by writing the values of A and B in the table. [1]

Country	Monthly income of people in (2007) (In Rupees)					Average
	1	2	3	4	5	
Country-A	9500	10500	9800	10000	10200	A-?
Country-B	500	500	500	500	4800	B-?

Ans :

A-10,000

B-10,000

7. Crude oil reserves are limited all over the world. If people continue to extract it at the present rate, the reserves would last only 35-40 year more. Suggest any one way to solve this problem. [1]

Ans :

Drive at a constant and moderate speed as far as possible. Driving at a high speed or slow speed wastes a lot of fuel.

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite. The highest institution of Panchayati Raj in rural area is the high court. [1]

Ans :

The highest institution of Panchayati Raj in rural area is the **Zila Parishad**.

or

EDI is used to measure level of development of a country.

Ans :

HDI is used to measure level of development of a country.

9. Which one of the following option best signifies this cartoon? [1]



- (a) Secular Governance
- (b) Caste discrimination
- (c) Problem of apartheid
- (d) Gender discrimination

Ans : (a) Secular Governance

10. The state governments are required to share some

power and with local governments bodies . [1]

Ans : revenue

or

After 1990, there was the rise of regional political parties as well as the beginning of era of at the centre.

Ans : Coalition Governments

11. Who were the indentured labourers ? [1]

Ans :

Indentured labourers were bonded labourers who were transferable to any countries on contract for a specific amount of wage and time.

or

Who invented the Spinning Jenny ? [1]

Ans :

Spinning Jenny was invented by James Hargreaves in 1764.

12. When was the Communist Party of India formed? [1]

Ans :

The Communist Party of India was formed in 1925.

13. Which of the following is not a feature of communalism? [1]

- (a) Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community.
- (b) Religion is seen as the basis of nation.
- (c) Beliefs of one religion are presented as superior to those of other religions.
- (d) The followers of a particular religion can belong to different communities

Ans : (d) The followers of a particular religion can belong to different communities

14. Kharif crops are grown with on set of in different parts of country. [1]

Ans : Mansoon.

15. Which of the following subjects is included in the Concurrent List? [1]

- (a) Banking
- (b) Trade
- (c) Police
- (d) Education

Ans : (d) Education

16. The main criterion used by the world Bank in classifying different countries is average income. [1]

Ans : per capita or average.

or

..... is a inventory measure of the market value of all final goods and services produced in a period.

Ans : GDP (Gross domestic product)

17. The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the area called the [1]

- (a) Balkans
- (b) Northeastern France
- (c) Nottinghamshire
- (d) Milan

Ans : (a) Balkans

18. Arrange the following iron ore mines in the direction

of North to South. [1]

1. Bailadila
 2. Durg
 3. Mayurbhanj
 4. Bellary
- (a) 3, 2, 1, 4 (b) 1, 2, 3, 4
(c) 4, 3, 2, 1 (d) 1, 2, 4, 3

Ans : (a) 3, 2, 1, 4

or

Arrange the following party according to its foundation year.

1. Indian National congress
 2. Bharatiya Janta Party
 3. Bahujan Samaj Party
 4. Communist Party of India
- (a) 1, 4, 2, 3 (b) 1, 2, 3, 4
(c) 4, 3, 2, 1 (d) 3, 4, 2, 1

Ans : (a) 1, 4, 2, 3

19. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option: [1]

Assertion (A) : An individual who manufactures flour from wheat is engaged in primary sector.

Reason (R) : When some process of manufacturing is used the product is a part of secondary sector.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

20. The following table shows source of rural households in India in the year 2003. [1]

Source	Share
Money lender	30%
Co-operative societies	27%
Commercial Bank	25%
Other (Merchant, Relative etc.)	18%

Analyzing the table above, what is the share of formal sector in total credit?

- (a) 25% (b) 27%
- (c) 52% (d) 18%

Ans : (c) 52%

Section B

21. How and when nationalism captures the hearts and minds of people ? [3]

Ans :

When people begin to believe strongly that they are part of the same nation. Also, when they discover common bonds that unite them, when they share the same struggles and have a common folklore, history and culture, then nationalism grips their hearts and

minds. Nationalism is based on common heroic past of endeavours, sacrifices and devotion to the country.

or

How did the non-cooperation become a movement ? Explain ? [3]

Ans :

Mahatma Gandhi proposed that the movement should advance in stages. It should begin with the surrender of titles awarded by the government, and a boycott of civil services, army, police, courts, legislative councils, schools—all institutions of the British Raj. Then foreign goods would be boycotted and burnt. In case the government used repression, a full civil disobedience campaign would be launched. During the summer of 1920 Mahatma Gandhi and the Ali brothers toured the nook and corners of India, mobilising popular support for the movement. At the Congress session at Nagpur in December 1920, the Non-Cooperation programme was adopted. The Non-Cooperation-Khilafat movement began in January 1921. Various social groups participated in this movement which spread all over towns, cities and in rural areas of India.

22. What are the conditions under which democracies accommodate social diversities ? [3]

Ans :

- i. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general views.
- ii. It is necessary that rule by majority does not become rule by majority community in terms of religion, race, linguistic group, etc. Different persons or groups should be allowed to form a government as a result of an election conducted.
- iii. Democracies accommodates diversities based on religion, class and gender.

or

No system is ideal for all countries and all situations. Explain.

Ans :

No system is ideal for all countries and in all situations because party system is not something any country can choose. It evolves over a long time, depending on the nature of society, its social and regional divisions, its history of politics and its system of elections. Each country develops a party system that is conditioned by its special circumstances.

23. Read the source below and answer the question that follows

SOURCE-A

‘From the depredation of a lawless Banditti of colliers and their wives, for the wives had lost their work to spinning engines ... they advanced at first with much insolence, avowing their intention of cutting to pieces the machine, lately introduced in the woollen manufacture; which they suppose, if generally adopted, will lessen the demand for manual labour. The women became clamorous. The men were more open to conviction and after some expostulation were induced to desist from their purpose and return peacefully home.’

SOURCE-B

'It appears that twenty years ago, a brisk trade was carried on in the manufacture of cloth at Jahanabad and Bihar, which has in the former place entirely ceased, while in the latter the amount of manufacture is very limited, in consequence of the cheap and durable goods from Manchester with which the Native manufactures are unable to compete.'

SOURCE-C

'The Koshtis, like the weavers of the finer kinds of cloth in other parts of India, have fallen upon evil times. They are unable to compete with the showy goods, which Manchester sends in such profusion and they have of late years emigrated in great numbers, chiefly to Berar, where as day labourers they are able to obtain wages...'

SOURCE-A

23 (1) What made the women to make strong protest? Why? [1]

Ans : The introduction of Spinning Jenny, made the women to make strong protest as they feared they would lose their jobs.

SOURCE-B

23 (2) Give any one main reason for the decline of India's textile industry, according to the author. [1]

Ans : Indian textile industry declined because of the cheap and durable goods from Manchester (England) which were flooding the Indian markets.

SOURCE-C

23 (3) Why did the Indian cloth market decline. [1]

Ans : The Indian cloth market declined due to the showy goods that flooded the markets from Manchester.

24. "Culture had played an important role in the development of nationalism in Europe during eighteenth and nineteenth centuries." Support the statement with examples. [3]

Ans :

1. Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation, art and poetry, stories and music helped to express and shape nationalist feelings.
2. Emotions, intuition and mystical feelings were not focused.
3. Their effort was to shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation.
4. They criticized the glorification of reason and science.
5. German philosopher Johann Gottfried popularised true spirit of nation through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dance.

or

"Nationalism no longer retained its idealistic liberal democratic sentiment by the last quarter of the nineteenth century in Europe." Analyse the statement with examples.

Ans :

Nationalism in Europe- The Balkans:

1. During this period, nationalist groups become increasingly intolerant of each other.
2. Manipulations of the nationalist aspirations were there.
3. The Balkan was under the control of the Ottoman Empire.
4. Ideas of romantic nationalism spread in the Balkan.
5. They claimed for independence or political rights on nationality and used history to prove that they had once been independent but had subsequently been subjugated by foreign domination.
6. Russia, Germany, England, Austria-hungary were keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans.
7. This led to a series of wars in the region and finally the First World War.

25. Write a short note on one-party system. [3]

Ans :

One-party system is followed in China, North Korea and Cuba. This system was also prevalent in the USSR till its break up into 15 independent states. They are mostly communist countries. There is no competition in this system. The lone party nominates candidates and the voters have to say "yes" or "no" only against the name of the candidates. They have another choice of not voting at all. One-party system is popular in communist or authoritarian countries. Supporters of one-party system claim that this system helps the government in mobilising the talents of all citizens towards a common goal.

But this system limits the choices and freedom of the citizens, hence it is not a good system for a democracy. In democracy people must have at least two parties to choose from.

26. Why are petroleum refineries termed as 'nodal industries' ? [3]

Ans :

Petroleum refineries act as a 'nodal industry' for synthetic textile, fertiliser and numerous chemical industries. During fractional distillation of mineral oil, apart from petrol, diesel and kerosene which act as fuel, a number of by-products like naphtha, phenyl, paraffin wax, asphalt or tar and a number of petrochemicals are obtained. Chemical fertilisers, insecticides and chemicals, artificial fibres and artificial rubber are products of petrochemicals. Thus, petrochemicals, provide raw materials for fertilisers, numerous chemicals, synthetic textiles, synthetic rubber and plastic industries.

27. Why are metalled roads better than unmetalled roads? What is the role of border roads and national highways in transportation ? [3]

Ans :

Metalled roads are made of either cement, concrete or even bitumen of coal and are therefore more durable than unmetalled roads. Unmetalled roads go out of use in rainy season. They are not durable. Border roads play an important role in connecting strategically important difficult areas and help in the economic development of the area. National Highways are the

primary road system which links various parts of the country. They provide the backbone of transportation.

or

Explain three factors that make minerals extraction commercially viable. [3]

Ans :

- i. The mineral content of the ore must be in sufficient quantity.
- ii. The type of formation or structure determine the relative ease with which mineral ores are extracted. Extraction should not be too difficult.
- iii. The cost of extraction of the minerals must be less than the value of minerals.

28. Why were the 1830s called the years of great economic hardship in Europe? Give any three reasons. [3]

Ans :

The 1830s were called the year of great economic hardship in Europe.

- i. During the first half of the nineteenth century there was an enormous growth of population requiring lakhs of jobs. Due to the rise of population, unemployment also increased.
- ii. The job seekers or unemployed people migrated from villages to cities where they lived in overcrowded slums. Small producers in towns faced stiff competition from import of cheap goods from England.
- iii. Peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations. The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest led to widespread poverty.

Section C

29. Write a short note on the developments or innovations in the printing technology in the 19th century. [5]

Ans :

There were a series of innovations in the printing technology in the 19th century.

- i. Richard M. Hoe of New York perfected the power-driven cylindrical press. He could print 8000 sheets per hour. His press was very useful for printing newspapers.
- ii. The late 19th century saw the development of offset press capable of printing six colours at a time.
- iii. Electrically-operated press in the early 20th century increased the rate of printing operations.
- iv. Methods of feeding paper improved, quality of plates became better, machines were fed automatic paper reels and photoelectric controls of colour register were introduced.

or

How did French territory undergo changes due to the Treaty of Vienna in 1815 ? [5]

Ans :

Representatives of European powers, i.e. Austria, Britain, Russia and Prussia, met at Vienna in 1815 after having defeated Napoleon. The Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich was the head of the Congress. Here the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 was drawn up to undo the changes after the Napoleonic wars. Thus the Bourbon

dynasty, deposed during the French Revolution, was put back in power even as France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon.

To prevent every future expansion of France, many states were set up on France's boundaries. So the kingdom of Netherlands including Belgium came up in the north, while Genoa came together with Piedmont in the south. Prussia received some important new territories on its western frontiers. Austria gained control of northern Italy. The 39 states in the German Confederation as set up by Napoleon underwent no changes. In the east, Russia received a part of Poland and Prussia received a part of Saxony.

The objective was to restore the monarchies overthrown by Napoleon and create a new conservative order in Europe.

30. Read the extract and answer that follows [5]

'The enormous expanse of Bombay city; its great and palatial private and governmental mansions; broad streets which accommodate up to six carriages abreast ... the struggle to enter the merchants lanes; the frequent troublesome noise of passenger and goods trains whistles and wheels; the wearisome bargaining in every market, by customers who wander from place to place making enquiries with silver and notes in their pockets to buy a variety of commodities; the throngs of thousands of boats visible in the harbour ... the more or less rushed pace of official and private employees going to work, checking their watches ... The clouds of black smoke emitted by factory chimneys and the noise of large machines in the inwards of buildings... Men and women with and without families belonging to every caste and rank travelling in carriages or horseback or on foot, to take the air and enjoy a drive along the sea shore in the slanting rays of the sun as it descends on the horizon ...'

(i) What is the source of this passage?

Ans : This passage is taken from 'The Obverse Side of British Ruler or Out Dire Poverty' by G.G. Agarkar.

(ii) Give some key features of the city of Bombay.

Ans : Main features of Bombay City :

- a. Its vast expanse.
- b. Its great and palatial private and governmental mansions.
- c. Its broad streets
- d. Frequent troublesome noise of passengers and goods trains whistles and wheels.

(iii) Mention any three activities of the people in the city.

Ans : Activities of the People :

- a. Customers wandering from place to place to buy varieties of commodities.
- b. Officials and private employees going to work.
- c. Men and women travelling in carriages or horsebacks or on foot along the sea shore.

31. Do you agree with the view that casteism has not disappeared from Indian society ? Discuss. [5]

Ans :

Although the old barriers of caste system are breaking down, casteism still continues to be there in the Indian society. Some of the older aspects of caste system have

persisted :

- i. Even now most people many within their own caste or tribe.
- ii. Untouchability has not ended completely, despite the constitutional provisions to prohibit it.
- iii. Effects of centuries of advantages and disadvantages continue to be felt today. For example, the caste groups that had access to education under the old system, have done very well in acquiring modern education as well, while those that were prohibited have lagged behind.
- iv. Caste continues to be closely linked to economic status.
- v. There is 'caste in politics' and 'politics in caste'.

32. Why is the tertiary sector becoming so important in India? Give reasons. [5]

Ans :

- i. Almost all the basic services are included in tertiary sector. The government has to take responsibility for provision of these services.
- ii. Greater development of the primary and secondary sectors has created more demand for services.
- iii. As income levels have risen, affluent sections have been availing more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals and schools, etc.
- iv. Over the past few decades there has been vast expansion of services based on information and communication technology.

33. What makes India a federation ? [5]

Ans :

The Constitution declared India as a Union of states. The following points clearly show that the Indian Union is based on the principles of federalism –

- i. The Constitution clearly provided a three-fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union government and the State governments in the three lists—Union, State and Concurrent lists.
- ii. Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy..
- iii. This sharing of power is basic to the structure of the Constitution, and it cannot be changed by Parliament; it has to be ratified by at least half of the state legislatures.
- iv. In a federation, judiciary solves the disputes between different levels of government. In any such case of a dispute, the High Courts and the Supreme Court make a decision.

or

In which way does the language policy in India help our country avoid the situation that Sri Lanka is in today ? [5]

Ans :

Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language. Although Hindi was identified as the official language, there were many safeguards to protect other languages.

According to the Constitution, the use of English for official purpose was to stop in 1965. However, many non-Hindi speaking states demanded that the use of English should continue. The Central government decided to

continue the use of English alongwith Hindi for official purposes. Hindi is not imposed on states where people speak a different language. The flexibility shown by Indian political leaders helped our country avoid the kind of situation that Sri Lanka finds itself in. In Sri Lanka, the major social groups are the Sinhala-speakers (74%) and the Tamil-speakers (18%). In 1956, an Act was passed to recognize Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil. Due to this, and other reasons, the relations between the Sinhala and the Tamil communities got strained over time.

34. The table below shows the estimated number of workers in India in the organised and unorganised sectors. Read the table carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Worker in different Sectors (in Millions)			
Sector	Organised	Unorganised	Total
Primary	2	240	242
Secondary	9	54	63
Tertiary	17	76	93
Total	28	370	398
Total Percentage	7%	93%	100%

- i. Which is the most important sector that provides most jobs to the people ?
- ii. What is the number of persons engaged in the unorganised sector ?
- iii. Why is the unorganised sector more important ? Give one reason.
- iv. Which is the most important organised sector ? Give one reason. [5]

Ans :

- i. The primary sector is the most important sector that provides most jobs to the people.
- ii. The number of person engaged in the unorganised sector is 370 million.
- iii. Unorganised sector is more important because it provides employment to a far greater number of people (93%), specially from lower strata of society, when compared to those employed by the organised sector.
- iv. Tertiary sector is the backbone which further boosts the growth of primary and secondary sectors. For example, infrastructure and communication help in smooth flow of goods and services across the country.

Section D

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

- 35.** (a) Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them
- (A) The place where the Indian congress session was held in december 1920.
 - (B) The place where Gandhi ji arganized satyagraha with cotton textil mill workers.
- (b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable symbols.
- (i) Namroop-Thermal power plant

- (ii) Narora-Atomic power plant
- (iii) Mumbai-Cotton textile Industry center
- (iv) Durgapur-Iron and steel plant
- (v) Noida-Software technology park
- (vi) Kandala-Major sea port



Ans :

