

CLASS X (2019-20)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-3

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)	Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay	(1)	Depressed Classes Association
(B)	B.R Ambedkar	(2)	Famous image of Bharat Mata
(C)	Sir Mohannad Iqbal	(3)	President of the Muslim League
(D)	Abanindranath Tagore	(4)	Vande Matram

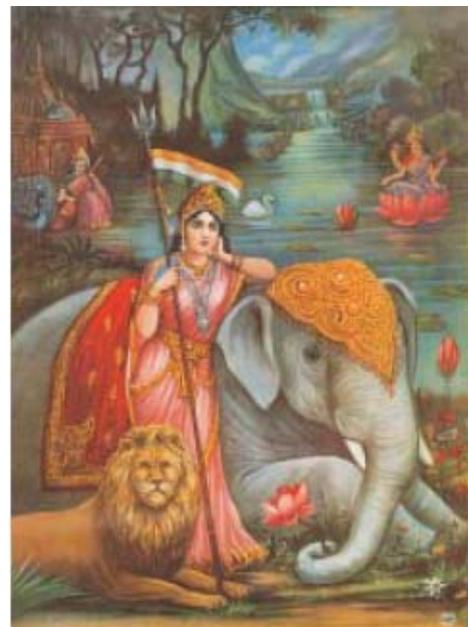
Ans : A -4 , B -1 , C -3 , D-2

2. Which one of the following is true regarding how the new artists depicted liberty during the French Revolution? [1]

- (a) As a female figure with a torch of enlightenment in one hand and the Charter of Rights of Man in the other hand
- (b) Blindfold woman carrying a pair of weighing scales.
- (c) The gold red and black tricolour
- (d) Rays of the rising sun

Ans : (a) As a female figure with a torch of enlightenment in one hand and the Charter of Rights of Man in the other hand

3.



The above figure is the symbol of [1]

- (a) Power and authority
- (b) Power and Justice
- (c) Justice and Liability
- (d) Power and Liability

Ans : (a) Power and authority

4. Who allots a 'symbol' to the political parties ? [1]

Ans :

The Election Commission allots a symbol to the political parties.

5. In which Schedule of the Indian Constitution are the 22 Scheduled languages included ? [1]

- (a) Tenth Schedule
- (b) Eighth Schedule
- (c) Twelfth Schedule
- (d) Ninth Schedule

Ans : (b) Eighth Schedule

6. Complete the following table with the correct information regarding Indian national congress. [1]

Political party	Foundation Year	Alliance	Election symbol
Indian national congress	A-?	B-?	R i g h t Hand

Ans :

A-1885

B-United progressive alliance

7. Consumption of energy in all forms has been rising all over the country. There is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development and energy saving. Suggest any one measures to solve this burning problem. [1]

Ans :

We can do one bit by using public transport systems instead of individual vehicle.

or

India is an important iron and steel producing country in the world. Yet we are not able to perform to our full potential. Suggest any one measure to get full potential.

Ans :

India is an important iron and steel producing country in the world yet, we are not able to perform to our full potential largely due to high costs and limited availability of coking coal.

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite.
Bokaro has emerged as the electronic capital of India. [1]

Ans :

Bengaluru has emerged as the electronic capital of India.

or

The television and mobile are two electronic media of mass communication.

Ans :

The television and **Radio** are two electronic media of mass communication

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



- (a) Bank lockers of corrupted leaders
- (b) Poverty and unemployment
- (c) Politics with in caste
- (d) Caste inequality

Ans : (c) Politics with in caste

10. is the finest iron ore with a very high content of iron up to 70 percent. [1]

Ans : Magnetite

or

..... refineries act as a 'nodal industry' for synthetic textile, fertiliser and numerous chemical industries.

Ans : Petroleum

11. Name any two West Indies cricketers who have their roots to indentured labour migrants from India ? [1]

Ans :

Ramnaresh Sarwan and Shivnaraine Chanderpaul

or

Define the term Proto-industrialisation.

Ans :

Proto-industrialisation was the stage when large scale industrial production took place within houses in the absence of modern factories for international market.

12. What is secularism ? [1]

Ans :

Secularism means all religions are given the same respect and there is no state religion.

13. Which among the following statements about India's Constitution is wrong? It [1]

- (a) prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.
- (b) gives official status to one religion.
- (c) provides to all individuals freedom to profess any religion.
- (d) ensures equality of citizens within different religious communities.

Ans : (b) gives official status to one religion.

14. The goods produced by exploiting natural resources comes under the category of [1]

Ans : Primary sector

15. When people produce a good by exploiting natural resources, it is known as [1]

- (a) Tertiary sector
- (b) Secondary sector
- (c) Primary sector
- (d) Service sector

Ans : (c) Primary sector

16. unemployment is a kind of unemployment in which some people look like being employed but are actually not employed fully. [1]

Ans : Disguised

or

..... sector is the part of a country's economic system that is run by individuals and companies, rather than the government.

Ans : Private

17. Who among the following wrote Ninety Five Theses criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church ? [1]

- (a) Galileo Galileo
- (b) Martin Luther
- (c) Copernicus
- (d) Petrarch

Ans : (b) Martin Luther

18. Arrange the following cotton textile industries place in the direction of North to south [1]

- 1. Kanpur
- 2. Indore

3. Coimbatore
 4. Madurai
 (a) 1, 2, 4, 3 (b) 1, 2, 3, 4
 (c) 4, 3, 2, 1 (d) 3, 4, 2, 1

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

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) : Belgium and Spain has 'holding together' federation.

Reason (B) : A big country divides power between constituent states and national government.

- (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 : (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

20. The following table gives the GDP in rupees (crores) by the three sectors [1]

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1950	80,000	19,000	39,000
2011	9,65,00	13,70,000	30,10,000

The share of primary sector in above GDP table for 1980?

- (a) 57.97 (b) 59.97
 (c) 28.26 (d) 13.17

Ans : (a) 57.97

Section B

21. Some people think that democracy produces less efficient and effective government. Do you agree with their views ? [3]

Ans :

It is true that some delay is bound to take place in democracy as it is based on deliberation and negotiation. It is also true that non-democratic rulers can be very quick and efficient in decision-making and implementation. But they may take decisions that are not acceptable to the people and are forced on them. On the other hand, because democratic governments follow procedures, their decisions may be more acceptable to the people and more effective. So I do not agree with the view that democracy is a less effective and an inefficient form of government.

or

Mention any four challenges faced by political parties in India ?

Ans :

- i. Lack of internal democracy within parties
 ii. Challenge of dynastic succession
 iii. Role of money and muscle power in parties, especially during elections.

- iv. Parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters.

Dynastic succession means that the power remains in the hands of a few. They pass on this power to their family members, who may not have popular support or enough experience in politics and governance. In many parties, the top positions are always controlled by members of one family.

22. Explain the two important factors that shaped Indian politics during the 1920s. [3]

Ans :

- i. The first was the worldwide economic depression which brought the agricultural prices crashing down in India. Farmers could not sell their produce and the whole countryside was in turmoil.
 ii. The British constituted a statutory commission in 1927 under Sir John Simon. The aim was to diffuse nationalism aroused by the Non-Cooperation Movement. The Commission was to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India. It was an all-white commission, with not a single Indian member in it.

It set the political world in India on fire and led to Gandhiji starting the Civil Disobedience Movement.

or

"Method of reinterpretation of history was followed to encourage feeling of nationalism." Give any three arguments to support this statement.

Ans :

We love our nation and are proud of its achievements. To awaken the feeling of nationalism many things were practised but the main part was History writing. The Indians started writing glorious events of the past like the stories full of bravery, courage and patriotism. They started developing writing concerned with beautiful art and architecture, great spiritual heritage of India. Some personalities were presented as national heroes like — Shivaji, Maharana Pratap and others. So it developed into a nationalist style of history writing which revived the people's pride in their past achievements.

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

SOURCE-A

'A nation is the culmination of a long past of endeavours, sacrifice and devotion. A heroic past, great men, glory, that is the social capital upon which one bases a national idea. To have common glories in the past, to have a common will in the present, to have performed great deeds together, to wish to perform still more, these are the essential conditions of being a people. A nation is therefore a large-scale solidarity ... Its existence is a daily plebiscite ... A province is its inhabitants; if anyone has the right to be consulted, it is the inhabitant. A nation never has any real interest in annexing or holding on to a country against its will. The existence of nations is a good thing, a necessity even. Their existence is a guarantee of liberty, which would be lost if the world had only one law and only one master'.

SOURCE-B

'The aim of the Zollverein is to bind the Germans economically into a nation. It will strengthen the nation materially as much by protecting its interests externally as by stimulating its internal productivity. It ought to awaken and raise national sentiment through a fusion of individual and provincial interests. The German people have realised that a free economic system is the only means to engender national feeling.'

SOURCE-C

'Let us ask how many men, possessed by thoughts of living and dying for the sake of Liberty, would be prepared to fight for the freedom of the entire people, of all human beings? When asked this question, they would all too easily respond with a "Yes!", though their untiring efforts are intended for the benefit of only one half of humanity - men. But Liberty is indivisible! Free men therefore must not tolerate to be surrounded by the unfree ...

SOURCE-A

23 (1) Explain the meanings of 'Plebiscite'. [1]

Ans : A direct vote by which all the people of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.

SOURCE-B

23 (2) What is theme of this passage? [1]

Ans : The theme of this passage is the free economic system.

SOURCE-C

23 (3) Is the writer in favour of giving equal rights to women or not? [1]

Ans : Yes, the writer is in favour of granting equal rights to women.

24. Give reasons as to why the ideal location of sugar mills is near sugarcane producing areas. Support the statement with reasons. [3]

Ans :

Sugar industries are concentrated in the sugarcane producing areas:

- (i) Sugarcane is a perishable good, it loses its sucrose content if delays in transportation occurs, so it needs to be in the nearby place.
- (ii) Sugarcane is bulky and perishable, so transportation cost reduces.
- (iii) Near it is to the production area, its production automatically increases.
- (iv) In haulage, its sucrose content reduces.

Challenges :

- (i) Seasonal nature of the industry.
- (ii) Old and inefficient methods of production.
- (iii) Transport delays in reaching cane to the mills.
- (iv) Need to maximise the use of bagasse.

or

Suggest any five measures to control industrial pollution in India.

Ans :

1. Minimizing the use of water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages.
2. Harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements

3. Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in to rivers and ponds.
4. Treatment of industrial effluents can be done in three phases.
5. Primary treatment by mechanical means involves screening, grinding, flocculation and sedimentation, Secondary treatment by biological process, Tertiary treatment by biological, chemical and physical processes. This Involves recycling of wastewater.

25. Why is mica considered to be an indispensable mineral for the electronics industry? Mention the names of the main mica-producing areas of India. [3]

Ans :

Mica is a bad conductor of electricity. Due to its excellent dielectric strength, low power loss factor, insulating properties and resistance to high voltage, mica is an indispensable mineral for the electrical and electronics industries. Koderma-Gaya-Hazaribagh belt of Jharkhand is the leading mica-producing area of India. In Rajasthan, the major mica-producing area is around Ajmer. In Andhra Pradesh, the Nellore mica belt is an important mica-producing area.

26. In which year was the unification of Italy completed? Mention two features of the unification movement. [3]

Ans :

Unification of Italy was completed in the year 1870.

- i. Despite formidable hurdles which beset the path of unification of Italy, the feeling of liberty, equality and patriotism could not remain suppressed among Italians for a long time. Many patriots, supporters of democracy, writers, philosophers and secret institutions resolved to launch a combined struggle to achieve liberty and unification for Italy.
- ii. Mazzini, Cavour and Garibaldi played a crucial role in the unification movement.

27. Mention any three problems faced by cotton textile industries in India. [3]

Ans :

Three problems faced by cotton textile industries in India are as follows :

- i. Power supply is erratic and machineries are outdated. They need to be upgraded, mainly in weaving and processing sectors.
- ii. Output of labour is low.
- iii. They face stiff competition from the synthetic fibre industry.

or

'Energy saved is energy produced'. Justify the statement by mentioning any six measures to conserve the energy resources.

Ans :

- i. Use public transport systems instead of individual vehicles.
- ii. Switching off electricity when it is not in use.
- iii. Using power saving devices.
- iv. Using non-conventional sources of energy.
- v. Use of power saving electrical appliances.
- vi. Minimum use of high power consuming electrical gadgets ie, air conditioner, room heaters etc.

28. What do the banks do with the 'public deposits' ? Describe their working mechanism. [3]

Ans :

Banks accept deposits from the public and use the major portion of these deposits to extend loans. There is a huge demand for loans for various economic activities. Banks make use of these deposits to meet the loan requirement of the people and thereby earn interest. This is, in fact, the main source of income of the banks. In this way, a bank acts as a mediator between those who have surplus funds (the depositors) and those who are in need of these funds (the borrowers). Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits.

Section C

29. Write down important causes and effects of the Second World War. [5]

Ans :

The Second World War started in 1939 and continued up to 1945.

Causes:

Many factors caused the Second World War. The Great Depression of 1929, competition to acquire more and more colonies, extreme nationalism, failure of the League of Nations, rise of dictatorship in Germany and Italy under Hitler and Mussolini respectively were some of the important causes.

Effects:

- i. About 3 per cent of the world's population perished.
- ii. Two crucial developments shaped the post-war scenario. They were :
 - (a) The emergence of USA and the USSR as superpowers. At least 6 million people died, and millions more were injured. Most of the deaths took place outside the battlefields. More civilians than fighting soldiers died. Vast parts of Europe and Asia were devastated and several cities were destroyed by aerial bombings. It caused enormous economic devastation and social disruption. Reconstruction was long and difficult.
 - (b) The establishment of international organisations like the UNO, IMF and World Bank to maintain peace and stability.

or

Explain any three problems faced by the Indian weavers by the turn of the 19th century.

Ans :

The three problems faced by weavers by the turn of the 19th century were :

- i. **Decline in export market :** By the 1860s insufficient supply of raw cotton of good quality affected the Indian weavers. Due to the American Civil War, the supply of raw cotton from USA had stopped. Britain turned to India for new cotton export. This resulted in price rise and the Indian weavers suffered. In the beginning of the 19th century, there was a sharp decline in Indian export of cotton piece exports. In 1811-12, 33% of

exports were made in piece goods. In 1850-51, it was no more than 3%.

- ii. The British started dumping mill-made and machine-made British goods in India. British exports to India for textile goods increased from 31% to over 50% in the 1870s. The local markets collapsed as they were glutted with Manchester imports. Machine-made goods were sold at lower prices and Indian weavers could not compete with them.
- iii. Another problem cropped up for weavers. At the end of the 19th century, India started producing cotton textiles in factories and punished the weavers for delays in supply, often beating and flogging them. The weavers lost the power to bargain for prices and sell to different buyers. The Company paid them a miserably low price. The loans tied them to the Company. It led to deserted villages and migration to other cities.

30. 'The task of the native newspapers and political associations is identical to the role of the Opposition in the House of Commons in Parliament in England. That is of critically examining government policy to suggest improvements, by removing those parts that will not be to the benefit of the people, and also by ensuring speedy implementation.

These associations ought to carefully study the particular issues, gather diverse relevant information on the nation as well as on what are the possible and desirable improvements, and this will surely earn it considerable influence.'

- (i) What is the source of the above passage?

Ans : This extract has been taken from a newspaper 'Native Opinion'.

- (ii) What is the role of the native newspapers and political associations in democracy?

Ans : In a democracy, the task of native newspapers and political associations is identical to the role of the opposition in the House of Commons in Parliament in England.

- (iii) How can these associations improve the outcome of a particular issue?

Ans : These associations can improve the outcome of a particular issue of carefully studying it, gather diverse relevant information, critically examine government policy and suggest improvements.

31. Mention four geographical requirements each for the growth of tea and sugar-cane. [5]

Ans :

Tea is the main beverage crop of India. Four geographical requirements for its growth are :

- i. The tea plant grows best in tropical and subtropical climate.
- ii. Tea bushes require warm and moist and frost-free climate with temperature between 20°C to 30°C and annual rainfall of 150 to 250 cm.
- iii. Frequent showers evenly distributed over the year ensure continuous growth of tender leaves.
- iv. Deep, fertile, well-drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter are ideal for its growth.

Hence, gently rolling topography in uplands is

favourable for its cultivation.

Four geographical conditions required for growth of sugar-cane are :

- i. Sugar-cane grows best in tropical and subtropical climate. It is an annual crop requiring a year for maturing.
- ii. It grows well in hot and humid climate with temperature of 21°C to 27°C and an annual rainfall between 75 cm and 100 cm.
- iii. Frost is injurious for the plant and rainfall before ripening decreases sucrose content. Hence, frost-free weather and short, cool, dry winter during ripening and harvesting are favourable.
- iv. It can grow in a variety of soils, but clayey alluvial soil of northern plains and black soil in south are ideal for its growth.

32. How does communalism create problems in politics?[5]

Ans :

Communalism creates problems in politics in the following ways:

- i. The way one uses religion in politics is communal politics. It creates problems when one sees religion as the basis of the nation.
- ii. When one religion considers itself superior to other religions.
- iii. When there is discrimination against the followers of the other religion.
- iv. When state power is used to help one religion to dominate other religious groups.
- v. When the demands of one religious group are in opposition to others.

33. Distinguish between primary sector and secondary sector. [5]

Ans :

	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector
1.	Primary sector includes all agricultural and allied activities, e.g., forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, etc.	This sector is also known as manufacturing sector.
2.	It produces goods by exploiting natural resources such as land, water, forests, mines, etc.	Manufacturing sector converts one type of commodity into another. For example – manufacturing of cotton cloth from cotton yarn, sugar from sugar-cane, etc.
3.	Farmers buy many goods such as tractors, fertilisers, equipment, etc. from secondary sector. Thus, it shows the dependence of primary sector on secondary sector.	Similarly, manufacturing sector needs raw materials such as cotton yarn to produce cotton, sugarcane to produce sugar, wood for furniture, etc. This shows the dependence of secondary sector on primary sector.

	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector
4.	Agriculture, a part of the primary sector, is the largest sector and plays the most important role in economic development.	Manufacturing is the backbone of the economy and creates demands in other sectors.

or

How do banks mediate between those who have surplus money and those who need money. [5]

Ans :

- i. People keep their surplus money in banks for safety and interest which is provided by banks to them.
- ii. Banks again keep only a small proportion of their cash with themselves. These day’s banks keep only 15% of the total deposits with them. Rest of the money banks keep extending as loans. Banks charge interest on loans which is higher than the interest on deposits.
- iii. This surplus interest becomes the source of income for the banks.
- iv. The 15% of cash deposits which banks keep with them helps to carry on with, day-to-day transactions. Like every day, depositors come to withdraw some of their. (Any three)

34. Name the ore from which aluminium is obtained. Why is aluminium considered to be an important metal? Name the areas which have rich deposits of the ore of aluminium. [5]

Ans :

Aluminium is obtained mainly from bauxite. Though several ores contain aluminium, it is from bauxite, a reddish-brown, residual clay-like substance, that alumina and later aluminium is obtained. Bauxite deposits are formed by the decomposition of a wide variety of rocks rich in aluminium silicates. Aluminium is considered to be an important metal because of its properties and wide variety of uses.

- a. It combines the strength of metals such as iron with extreme lightness. So it is used for manufacturing of aircraft and transport vehicles.
- b. It has great malleability. It is used for construction purposes to make doors, windows, rods and for making utensils.
- c. It also has quality of good conductivity and is used in electrical conductors.

Rich deposits of bauxite, the ore of aluminium, are found mainly in the Amarkantak plateau, Maikal hills and the plateau region of Bilaspur-Katni in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. Odisha is the leading producer accounting for about 45 per cent of the total bauxite production in 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 Name on the line drawn near

them. [2]

(A) A place marked by a where the satyagraha movement of former took place.

(B) The place where Indian congress session was held in 1927.

(b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable symbol [4]

- (i) Ramagundan-Thermal power plant
- (ii) Tarapur-Atomic power plant
- (iii) Indore-Cotton textile Industry center
- (iv) Bhilai-Iron and steel plant
- (v) Hyderabad-Software technology park
- (vi) Paradip-Major sea port



Ans :

(a) & (b)



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