

**CLASS X (2019-20)**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)**  
**SAMPLE PAPER-4**

**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)	Great depression	(1)	IMF and World Bank
(B)	Hosay	(2)	Punjab
(C)	Bretton Wood Institution	(3)	Riotous carnival
(D)	Canal colonies	(4)	Agricultural overproduction

**Ans :** A –4 , B –3 , C –1 , D–2

2. Which body conducts the elections to panchayat and municipalities ? [1]
- (a) Election Commission of India
  - (b) State Election Commission
  - (c) State High Court
  - (d) Parliament

**Ans :** (b) State Election Commission

3.



The significance of above image is. [1]

- (a) Revenge and Vengeance (b) Heroism and Justice
- (c) Liability and Justice (d) Justice and Revenge

**Ans :** (b) Heroism and Justice

4. What is globalisation ? [1]

**Ans :**

It is the process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries.

5. In which sector the government owns most of the assets and provides all the services ? [1]

- (a) Joint sector (b) Private sector
- (c) Cooperative sector (d) Public sector

**Ans :** (d) Public sector

6. Complete the following table with the correct information regarding the type of iron ore and coal.

T y p e of Iron Ore	Magnetite	A-?	Limonight	Siderite
T y p e of Coal	Anthracite	Bitum- inous	B-?	Peat

**Ans :**

A-Hematite

B-Lignite

7. Do you think that resources are free gifts of nature as is assumed by many? Suggest any one argument. [1]

**Ans :**

Resources are not free gifts of nature as : Resources are a function of human activities.

**or**

“Planning is widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources in a country like India.” Justify this statement with one relevant point.

**Ans :**

An equitable distribution of resources has become essential for a sustained quality of life and global peace.

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite. Democracy is based on the principle of the cast ism

equality. [1]

**Ans :** Democracy is based on the principle of the **political** equality.

**or**

All the suggestions or proposals about overcoming various challenges to democracy are called democratic forms.

**Ans :** All the suggestions or proposals about overcoming various challenges to democracy are called democratic **reforms**.

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



- (a) Reading between two lines
- (b) Check unnecessarily
- (c) Find out the secret
- (d) Find the news of our choice

**Ans :** (a) Reading between two lines

10. .... is a homogenous, naturally, occurring substance with definable internal structure.

**Ans :** Mineral

**or**

In ..... high grade hematite ore is found in Badampahas mines in Mayurbhanj and Kendujhar districts.

**Ans :** Odisha

11. What is sericulture ? [1]

**Ans :**

Rearing of silkworms for the production of silk fibre is called sericulture.

**or**

What is the full form of IADP ? [1]

**Ans :**

Intensive Agriculture Development Programme.

12. Mention different aspects of life in which women are discriminated in India. [1]

**Ans :**

Women are discriminated against in politics, spheres of education, economic rights, status and opportunities.

13. Which of the following is not true regarding Rowlatt Act, 1919? [1]

- (a) The Act was passed by the Imperial Legislative Council.
- (b) It gave power to the government to repress political activities.
- (c) It empowered the government to detain the political prisoner without trial.
- (d) The Act controlled the movement of plantation workers.

**Ans :** (d) The Act controlled the movement of plantation workers

14. Although, over ..... minerals have been identified, only a few are abundantly found in most of the rocks. [1]

**Ans :** 2000

15. Your uncle works in a telephone and computer-manufacturing factory. Which type of industry is it? [1]

- (a) Iron and Steel
- (b) Electronics
- (c) Aluminium
- (d) Information Technology

**Ans :** (b) Electronics

16. .... is basically trade between two different countries of the world. [1]

**Ans :** Foreign Trade

**or**

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

**Ans :** GDP (Gross Domestic Product)

17. Which of the following is considered to be an environmental friendly fuel ? [1]

- (a) Coal
- (b) Petroleum
- (c) Natural gas
- (d) Uranium

**Ans :** (c) Natural gas

18. Arrange the following state according to the percent share of rice to all India.

1. Punjab
  2. West Bengal
  3. Uttar Pradesh
  4. Rajasthan
- (a) 2, 3, 1, 4
  - (b) 1, 2, 3, 4
  - (c) 4, 3, 2, 1
  - (d) 4, 3, 1, 2

**Ans :** (a) 2, 3, 1, 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) :** Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, provides that equal wages should be paid for equal work, irrespective of gender and caste.

**Reason (B) :** Women are physically weak so they are righteously paid less than men.

- (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 :** (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

- 20.** A study in Ahmedabad found that out of 15,00,000 workers in the city, 11,00,000 worked in the unorganised sector. The total income of the city in this year (1997-1998) was ₹60,000 million. Out of this ₹32,000 million was generated in the organised section. The number of workers in organised sector is [1]  
 (a) 4,00,000 (b) 5,00,000  
 (c) 10,00,000 (d) 39,000

**Ans :** (a) 4,00,000

## Section B

- 21.** Explain the idea of Satyagraha. [3]

**Ans :**

Gandhiji said 'Satyagraha' was not passive resistance but it called for intensive activity. Physical force was not used against the oppressor, nor vengeance was sought. Only through the power of truth and non-violence, an appeal was made to the conscience of the oppressor. Persuasion, not force, would make the oppressor realise the truth. This 'dharma' of non-violence and truth united people against the oppressor and made them realise the truth.

**or**

Explain the immediate effects of the Lahore session of Indian National Congress of December 1929. [3]

**Ans :**

The Lahore Session of Indian National Congress of December 1929 was held under the presidency of Pt. J.L. Nehru. The session formalised the demand of 'Purna Swaraj' or full independence for India. It was decided that the day of 26 January, 1930 would be celebrated as the Day of Independence. But the decision of Lahore Session was unable to attract good attention. By taking the idea from this Purna Swaraj agenda Gandhiji planned 'Dandi March' (to break salt the law) as the initial step for Civil Disobedience.

- 22.** Why are democracies unable to reduce economic inequalities ? Explain. [3]

**Ans :**

Democracies are based on political equality. All individuals have equal right in electing representatives. Parallel to the process of bringing individuals into the political arena on an equal footing, there are growing economic inequalities. A few of the rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes. Not only that, their share in the total income of the country has been increasing. Those at the bottom of the society have very little to depend upon. Their incomes have been declining and sometimes they find it difficult to

meet their basic needs of life such as food, clothing, house, education and health.

**or**

What is the function of the Opposition party ? [3]

**Ans :**

Opposition party is a party which does not win elections in sufficient numbers to form a government. But it keeps an eye on the working of the ruling party and acts as a check on their activities. It prevents the ruling party from misusing its powers. It keeps a check on their expenditures, brings their failure before the public. It also protects the rights and liberties of the people by not allowing any law to be passed which threatens their fundamental rights.

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

### SOURCE-A

'Satyagraha is not physical force. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction ... In the use of satyagraha, there is no ill-will whatever.'

Satyagraha is pure soul-force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called satyagraha. The soul is informed with knowledge. In it burns the flame of love ... Non-violence is the supreme dharma...

'It is certain that India can not rival Britain or Europe in force of arms. The British worship the war-god and they can all of them become, as they are becoming, bearers of arms. The hundreds of millions in India can never carry arms. They have made the religion of non-violence their own.'

### SOURCE-B

'It is said to 'passive resistance' that it is the weapon of the weak, but the power which is the subject of this article can be used only by the strong. This power is not passive resistance; indeed it calls for intense activity. The movement in South Africa was not passive but active...'

### SOURCE-C

'I have no hesitation in declaring that if the principle that the Indian Muslims is entitled to full and free development on the lines of his own culture and tradition in his own Indian homelands is recognised as the basis of a permanent communal settlement, he will be ready to stake his all for the freedom of India. The principle that each group is entitled to free development on its own lines is not inspired by any feeling of narrow communalism ... A community which is inspired by feelings of ill-will towards other communities is low and ignoble. I entertain the highest respect for the customs, laws, religions and social institutions of other communities. Nay, it is my duty according to the teachings of the Quran, even to defend their places of worship, if need be. Yet I love the communal group which is the source of life and behaviour and which has formed me what I am by giving me its religion, its literature, its thought, its culture and thereby its whole past as a living operative factor in my present consciousness.'

**SOURCE-A**

23 (1) What do the British worship? [1]

**Ans :** The British worship the war-god, as they are becoming bearers of arms.

**SOURCE-B**

23 (2) Which passive resistance is the author talking about? [1]

**Ans :** Satyagraha

**SOURCE-C**

23 (3) What does Quran say about the places of worship of other communities? [1]

**Ans :** Quran says that the places of worship of other communities need to be defended.

24. "Industrialization and urbanisation go hand in hand." Validate the statement. [3]

**Ans :**

After an industrial activity starts in a town, urbanisation follows. Industry provides employment to the people of the area. Population migrates from rural hinterlands to seek jobs. Housing and transport facilities are developed to accommodate these people. Other infrastructural developments take place leading to growth and development of the town into a city.

Sometimes, industries are located in or near the cities. Cities provide markets and services such as banking, insurance, transport, labour, consultants and financial advice, etc. to the industry.

Thus, industrialisation and urbanisation go hand in hand.

**or**

"Agriculture and industry are complimentary to each other." Support the statement with three examples.

**Ans :** Agriculture and industry both depend on each other

1. Agriculture supplies raw material for the manufacturing industries. Shortage of these raw materials can spell doom for the industry.
2. Agriculture gets its basic inputs from the manufacturing industries.
3. In this way agriculture offers a big market for industrial products, fertilizers, water pumps, tractors, farm equipment etc.
4. In short, agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other they move hand in hand.

25. State the importance of petroleum as an energy resource. Mention any four oil fields of India. [3]

**Ans :**

Petroleum is the next major energy source in India after coal. Petroleum provides fuel for heat and lighting, lubricants for machinery and raw materials for number of manufacturing industries — synthetic textiles, fertiliser and numerous chemical industries.

- i. Mumbai High.
- ii. Ankeleshwar, Gujarat.
- iii. Digboi, Assam.
- iv. Bassien, Arabian Sea.

26. What is meant by national parties? State the criteria

for recognising a party as national and state party. [3]

**Ans :**

Political parties in India are recognised as 'National' or 'State' party by the Election Commission of India. There are some countrywide parties which are called 'national parties'. These parties have their units in various states. But by and large all these units follow the same policies, programmes and strategy that is decided at the national level.

A party that secures at least six percent of total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four states and wins at least 4 seats in the Lok Sabha is recognised as a national party.

A party that secures at least 6 per cent of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a state and wins at least two seats is recognised as a state party.

27. Distinguish between an integrated steel plant and a mini steel plant stating three points of distinction. [3]

**Ans :**

- i. An integrated steel plant is larger than a mini steel plant.
- ii. Mini steel plants use steel scrap and sponge iron while integrated steel plant use basic raw materials, i.e. iron ore for making steel.
- iii. Mini steel plant produces mild and alloy steel while integrated steel plant produces only steel.

**or**

"Mineral resources in India are unevenly distributed." Support the statement with three suitable examples. [3]

**Ans :**

- i. Peninsular rocks contain most of the reserves of coal, metallic minerals, mica and many other non-metallic minerals.
- ii. Sedimentary rocks on the western and eastern flanks of the peninsula in Gujarat and Assam have most of the petroleum deposits.
- iii. The vast alluvial plains of North India are almost devoid of minerals. These variations exist largely due to differences in the geological structure processes and time involved in the formation of minerals.

28. What are the objectives of social development? [3]

**Ans :**

Following are the objectives of social development.

- i. **Economic Equality :** Social development seeks to bring economic equality to the poor sections of the society. It requires to raise the standard of living of the people living below poverty line.
- ii. **Social Justice :** The underprivileged section of society should get equal right for carrying on any job. They should also get justice and legal aid for any injustice met.
- iii. **Health and Education :** It should be ensured that the lower section of the society gets proper health and education facilities so that they can compete with other people living in society.
- iv. **Cultural Equality :** There should not be discrimination between people on the basis of regional identity, caste, religion, social status etc.

## Section C

**29.** How is culture a great agent of globalisation ? Explain with example. [5]

**Ans :**

Trade and cultural exchange went hand in hand. Religion was perhaps one of the most important commodities carried along the Silk Route. Buddhism reached China from India along the northern branch of the route. The Karakoram passes were used as a means by the missionaries to explore the faiths and scriptures.

Art, literature and philosophical ideas were exchanged and in the process, it affected the cultures of different countries to which the route branched out. Even Christian missionaries travelled along the Silk Route to Asia, followed by Muslim preachers a few centuries later. The long rule of British in India also left an indelible western influence in different ways.

**or**

Describe the nexus between merchants and cotton textile producers in proto-industry. [5]

**Ans :**

In the proto-industrial stage, cotton textile was produced in the following ways :

- i. Merchant clothier bought wool from stapler, the person who sorted wool according to its fibres
- ii. Then, he took the wool to spinners to produce spun yarns.
- iii. Yarn (threads) were finally given to the weavers for weaving and the fullers who gathered cloths by pleating and finally sent to dyers for colouring.

As a result, a close relationship between town and countryside developed in which a network of commercial exchange existed between merchants and farmers.

**30.** Read the following extract taken from the textbook and answer the questions that follows:

‘It is indeed ridiculous and unreasonable to deny women political rights even though they enjoy the right to property which they make use of. They perform functions and assume responsibilities without however getting the benefits that accrue to men for the same ... Why this injustice ? Is it not a disgrace that even the stupidest cattle-herder possesses the right to vote, simply because he is a man, whereas highly talented women owning considerable property are excluded from this right, even though they contribute so much to the maintenance of the state?’

**(i)** Who is the writer of the above passage?

**Ans :** The writer is an anonymous reader of the journal ‘feminist’.

**(ii)** What is the grudge (complaint) of the writer?

**Ans :** The writer grudges that women perform functions and assume responsibilities without getting the benefits that accrue to men for the same.

**(iii)** What example does the writer cite in support of her view point?

**Ans :** The writer argues that it is a disgrace that even the stupidest cattle herder possesses the right to vote whereas highly talented women owning considerable

property are excluded from this right.

**31.** How can religion influence politics ? [5]

**Ans :**

- i. Gandhiji believed that politics must be guided by ethics drawn from all religions.
- ii. Ideas, ideals and values drawn from different religions can play a role in politics. These can have a good moral effect on politics.
- iii. People should have the freedom to express in politics their needs, interest and demands as a member of a religious community.
- iv. People who hold political power should see that discrimination and oppression do not take place due to religion.
- v. Religious sentiments should not be exploited for electoral gains.

**32.** Give a few examples of public sector activities and explain the role of government in this sector. [5]

**Ans :**

Construction of roads, bridges, railways, harbours, generating electricity, providing irrigation through dams, building hospitals, dispensaries, schools, colleges etc. are a few examples of public sector activities.

Government has taken up these activities because these are basic facilities and require a huge amount of investment which is beyond the capacity of the private sector. Several things are needed by the society as a whole which the private sector will not provide at a reasonable cost. Even if they do provide these things, they would charge a high rate for their use.

Let us further understand this with the help of an example. Selling electricity at a price which covers the full cost of generation may push up the cost of production in industries. Many units, specially small scale units, might have to shut down. Government here steps in by producing and supplying electricity at rates which these industries can afford. So the government has to bear a part of the cost.

**33.** Distinguish between Intensive Subsistence Farming and Commercial Farming. [5]

**Ans :**

	<b>Intensive Farming</b>	<b>Subsistence</b>	<b>Commercial Farming</b>
1.	This type of farming is practised in area of high population pressure on land.		This type of farming is practised in area of low population density.
2.	Farmer and his family produce mainly cereal crops for subsistence of the family and for local market.		Cash crops are grown on a large scale for commercial purposes, and for export to other countries.
3.	It is a labour-intensive agriculture.		It is capital-intensive, requiring high application of modern inputs.

	<b>Intensive Subsistence Farming</b>	<b>Commercial Farming</b>
4.	Farm sizes are small and uneconomical due to fragmentation of landholding on account of 'right of inheritance'.	Farm sizes are large, allowing for use of modern machineries and for large scale production.
5.	Farmers try to take maximum output from the limited land in absence of alternative source of livelihood.	Farmers earn huge profit in commercial agriculture from sale of crops.

or

What is soil erosion? Suggest measures to stop soil erosion. [5]

**Ans :**

The denudation of the soil cover and the subsequent washing down is described as soil erosion.

Steps to stop soil erosion:

- i. **Contour ploughing :** Ploughing along the contour lines can decelerate the flow of water down the slopes.
- ii. **Terrace cultivation :** Steps can be cut out on the slopes making terraces. Terrace cultivation restricts erosion.
- iii. **Strip cropping :** Large fields can be divided into strips. Strips of grass are left to grow between crops. This breaks up the force of the wind.
- iv. **Creating shelter belts :** Planting lines of trees to create shelter also stops soil erosion by checking force of wind and running water. Rows of such trees are called shelter belts.

34. Explain the significance of the Tertiary sector. [5]

**Ans :**

Tertiary sector generates services rather than goods, therefore, it is also called service sector. Some examples of tertiary sector activities are transport, storage, communication, banking, trade etc. These activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or a support for the production process.

This sector also includes the services of teachers, doctors, barbers, lawyers, dry-cleaners etc. In recent times, certain new services based on information technology such as internet cafe, ATM booths, call centres, software companies etc. have become important.

This sector includes the services that help in the development of primary and secondary sectors. For example, goods that are produced in the primary and secondary sectors would need to be transported by trucks or trains and then these are sold at wholesale and retail shops. At times, it may be necessary to store these in go-downs. Similarly, we may need to avail the transport services to go from one place to another or borrow money from banks to help production and trade. Thus, we can say that the tertiary sector supports the other two sectors.

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 Indian congress session was held in December 1920.

(B) The place where 22 policemen were burnt by violent mob and due to this Gandhi ji withdrew the non cooperation movement.

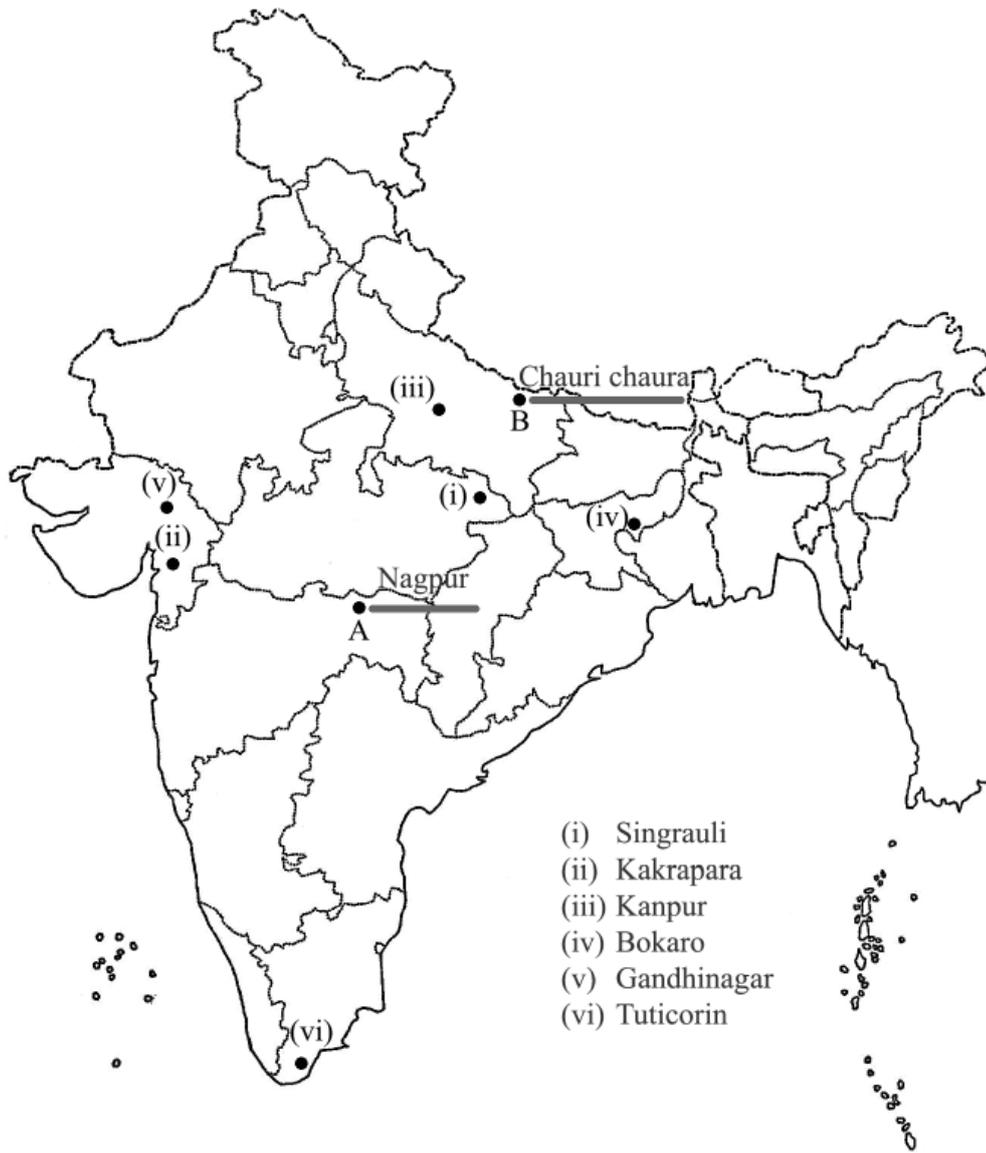
(b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable symbol [4]

- (i) Singrauli-Thermal power plant
- (ii) Kakrapara-Atomic power plant
- (iii) Kanpur-Cotton textile Industry center
- (iv) Bokaro-Iron and steel plant
- (v) Gandhinagar-Software technology park
- (vi) Tuticorin-Major sea port



**Ans :**

(a) (a) and (b)



- (i) Singrauli
- (ii) Kakrapara
- (iii) Kanpur
- (iv) Bokaro
- (v) Gandhinagar
- (vi) Tuticorin

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