

CLASS X (2019-20)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-5

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)	Gomasthas	(1)	Official who acted as company's agent
(B)	Spinning Jenny	(2)	Richard Arkwright
(C)	Steam engine	(3)	James Hargreaves
(D)	Cotton mill	(4)	James Watt

Ans : A – 1, B – 3, C – 4, D – 2

2. Which of these statements is not a valid reason for the depletion of flora and fauna? [1]

- (a) Agricultural expansion
- (b) Large-scale developmental projects
- (c) Grazing and fuel wood collection
- (d) Rapid industrialisation and urbanisation

Ans : (c) Grazing and fuel wood collection

3.



In the above picture which thing is being offered to the people. [1]

- (a) goddess is offering cloths to the people
- (b) goddess is offering food to the people
- (c) goddess is offering bless to the people
- (d) goddess is offering bless and food to the people

Ans : (a) goddess is offering cloths to the people

4. What is Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) ? [1]

Ans :

IMR indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year.

5. Which of the following is a kharif crop and accounts for about half of the major oilseeds produced in the country? [1]

- (a) Mustard
- (b) Coconut
- (c) Groundnut
- (d) Soyabean

Ans : (c) Groundnut

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

Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector
Fisherman	Matchmaker	A-?
Bee-keeping	B-?	Worker of call centre

Ans :

A-Bank Clerk
B-Tailor

7. Suggest any one measure to control industrial pollution in India. [1]

Ans :

Minimizing the use of water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages.

or

The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries. Support the statement with one argument.

Ans :

Manufacturing Industries not only help in modernising agriculture, which forms the backbone of our economy, they also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

Hematite is the best quality of iron ore and contains about 72% iron. [1]

Ans :

Magnetite is the best quality of iron ore and contains about 72% iron.

or

Under vertical distribution of power, power is shared among different organs of the government.

Ans :

Under **horizontal** distribution of power, power is shared among different organs of the government.

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



- (a) Midday meal program
 (b) Relationship between centre and states
 (c) Relationship between people and state government
 (d) Demand of reservation

Ans : (b) Relationship between centre and states

10. is a process by which business or other organisations develop international influence or start operating on an international scale. [1]

Ans : Globalisation

or

The famous economist thought that Indian gold exports promoted global economic recovery.

Ans : John Maynard Keynes

11. Where was the first jute mill in India set up ? [1]

Ans :

At Rishra near Kolkata.

or

What is lignite ?

Ans :

Lignite also known as brown coal is an inferior quality of coal.

12. What is the most distinctive feature of democracy? [1]

Ans :

The most distinctive feature of democracy is that its examination never gets over. As it passes one test, it

produces another test.

13. Which one of the following is the main feature of Bolivia's struggle? [1]
 (a) About one specific policy of democratic government.
 (b) It involved people's claim on elected democratic government.
 (c) It was about the foundation of country's politics
 (d) None of these.

Ans : (b) It involved people's claim on elected democratic government.

14. is a form of market intervention by the Government of India to insure agricultural against any sharp fall in farm prices. [1]

Ans : Minimum Support price

15. Which of the following public sector steel plants of India is located near a port? [1]

- (a) Durgapur (b) Vijaynagar
 (c) Bhadravati (d) Vishakhapatnam

Ans : (d) Vishakhapatnam

16. is the total percentage of the population of an area at particular time aged seven year or above who can read and write with understanding. [1]

Ans : Literacy rate

or

..... may be defined as the process of widening people's choice as well as raising the level of well-being.

Ans : HDI (Human Development Index)

17. Between 1970 and 1993 Belgians amended their constitution [1]

- (a) four times (b) three times
 (c) six times (d) five times

Ans : (a) four times

18. Arrange the following mica deposits in the direction of west to east [1]

1. Beawar
 2. Ajmer
 3. Chota Nagpur Plateau
 4. Koderma Gaya-hazaribagh belt of Jharkhand
 (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 4, 3, 2, 1
 (c) 1, 2, 4, 3 (d) 1, 4, 2, 3

Ans : (a) 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 : Sinhala was recognized as only official language of Sri Lanka.

Reason : The government of Sri Lanka wanted to establish the supremacy of Sinhala community.

- (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.

The government of Sri Lanka passed an Act in 1956 to recognize Sinhala as only official language of Sri Lanka. The government also formulated preferential policies to favour Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs. All this was done to establish supremacy of Sinhala community. Thus the reason justifies the assertion.

20. Assume there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is 5000. If the income of these families is 4000, 7000 and 3000 respectively. The income of the fourth family is [1]
- (a) 7500 (b) 3000
(c) 2000 (d) 6000

Ans : (d) 6000

Section B

21. What was the cause of disagreement between the Congress-led Non-Cooperation Movement and the Peasants' and Workers' Movements? [3]

Ans :

The Congress under Gandhiji believed in achieving 'Swaraj' by peaceful means and total non-violence. He believed in Satyagraha, truth and non-violence. He believed in non-cooperation with British regime.

The peasants and workers, though believed in Gandhi's Swaraj, khadi and boycott, did not always believe in non-violence. They sometimes turned violent to achieve their aims, which went against the Congress creed. The violence at Chauri-Chaura led to suspension of the Non-Cooperation movement. The peasants in Awadh also indulged in violence against landlords and taluqdars.

or

What was Rowlatt Act ? How did the Indians show their disapproval towards this Act? [3]

Ans :

During Indian struggle for Independence British government passed a law named after Sidney Rowlatt who was a government official. This was the Rowlatt Act. Three officers in the commission were all British. Indian freedom fighters called it "Black Law". This Act gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.

The opposition against this law started with a call for strike by Gandhi. March and April 1919 witnessed a remarkable political awakening in India. Rallies were organised in many cities, workers stopped working, went on strike. Shops and workshops were closed.

22. What are renewable resources ? Why has it become necessary to use renewable energy resources ? [3]

Ans :

The resources which can be renewed or reproduced by physical, chemical or mechanical processes are known as renewable resources.

Dependence on fossil fuels ie, coal, oil and gas and rising prices of oil and gas and their potential shortages have raised uncertainties about security of energy supply in future, which affect the growth of national economy. Besides, the use of fossil fuels also causes serious environmental problems. Hence, there is a need for use of renewable energy resources.

or

Describe the three cropping seasons in India. [3]

Ans :

India has three cropping seasons — rabi, kharif and zaid. Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June. Some major rabi crops are — wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard.

Kharif crops are grown with the onset of monsoons and harvested in September to October. Important kharif crops are paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, cotton, jute, groundnut, etc.

In between rabi and kharif seasons, there is a short season during summer, called zaid season. Some major crops grown during zaid are — watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables and fodder crops.

23. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows

SOURCE-A

'To what corner of the world do they not fly, these swarms of new books? It may be that one here and there contributes something worth knowing, but the very multitude of them is hurtful to scholarship, because it creates a glut, and even in good things satiety is most harmful... [Printers] fill the world with books, not just trifling things (such as I write, perhaps), but stupid, ignorant, slanderous, scandalous, raving, irreligious and seditious books, and the number of them is such that even the valuable publications lose their value.'

SOURCE-B

'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.'

SOURCE-C

'In 1926, Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossein, a noted educationist and literary figure, strongly condemned men for withholding education from women in the name of religion as she addressed the Bengal Women's Education Conference:

'The opponents of female education say that women will become unruly ... Fie! They call themselves Muslims and yet go against the basic tenet of Islam which gives Women an equal right to education. If men are not led astray once educated, why should women?'

SOURCE-A

23 (1) What opinion does the writer hold about most of the books? [1]

Ans : The author is critical of swarm of now books that were glutting the market because of the print revolution. He terms most of these books as harmful, slanderous, scandalous, raving, irreligious and seditious.

SOURCE-B

23 (2) What is the role of the native newspapers and political associations in democracy? [1]

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.

SOURCE-C

23 (3) Why did Rokeya Sakhawat Hossein condemn men? [1]

Ans : She condemned men for withholding education from women in the name of religion.

24. 'India has land under a variety of relief features'. Support the statement with three arguments. [3]

Ans :

The name of these relief features are mountains, plateaus, plains and islands.

- i. About 43 percent of the land area is plain which provides facilities for agricultural and industrial activities.
- ii. Mountains account for 30 percent of the total surface area of the country and ensure perennial flow of some rivers. They also provide facilities for tourism and ecological aspects.
- iii. About 27 percent of the area of the country is the plateau region. It possesses rich reserves of minerals, fossil fuels and forests.

or

Why is resource planning so important in a country like India? Give reasons.

Ans :

- i. India has enormous diversity in the availability of resources. There are regions which are rich in certain types of resources but are deficient in some other resources.
- ii. There are some regions which can be considered self-sufficient in terms of the availability of resources and there are some regions which have acute shortage of some vital resources.
- iii. The states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are rich in minerals and coal deposits. Arunachal Pradesh has no dearth of water resources but lacks in infrastructural development. The state of Rajasthan is gifted with solar and wind energy but lacks in water resources. Ladakh has rich cultural heritage but it is deficient in water, infrastructure etc. This calls for balanced resource planning at the national, state, regional and local levels.

25. Bring out any three arguments in support of democracy as a better form of government as compared to

dictatorship. [3]

Ans :

- i. Democratic government is legitimate government. It may be slow, less efficient, not always very responsive or clean but a democratic government is people's own government. This is not true in case of dictatorship.
- ii. In a democratic government citizens enjoy fundamental rights but in dictatorship it is not so.
- iii. In a democratic form of government, the decision making process is slow. But it follows the procedures and its decisions are more acceptable to the people. This is not seen in the dictatorship type of government, where decisions might be forced on the people.

26. What do you know about MGNREGA ? [3]

Ans :

The Union government made a law in 2005 implementing the right to work in 625 districts of India. It is called Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (MGNREGA 2005). Under this, all those who are able to, and are in need of work in villages are guaranteed 100 days of employment per year. If the government fails in its duty to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowances to the people.

27. Political parties are rightly called the government in disguise. Justify the statement in reference to democratic politics by giving three arguments. [3]

Ans :

- i. Parties contest elections. In most democracies elections are fought mainly among the candidates put up by political parties.
- ii. A party reduces a vast multitude of opinions into a few basic positions which it supports. A government is expected to base its policies on the line taken by the ruling party.
- iii. Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country. Most of the members of a legislature belong to a party and they go by the direction of the party leadership.

or

Are political parties no longer popular ? Discuss with examples.

Ans :

It is believed that in most of the countries in the world, political parties are no longer popular. People have lost their trust in them and become indifferent towards them. According to a recent survey in South Asia, majority says that they do not at all trust the parties. A number of people belong to the "Not much" category. In India, there is growing indifference towards parties. They have failed to reduce poverty, prices and this has led to indifference and unpopularity. In the rest of the world, which contains many democracies, political parties are one of the least trusted institutions. But there is another side of the story. Strangely enough, participation and membership of the parties has increased in great numbers. In India, it is higher than many advanced countries like Canada, Japan,

Spain and South Korea. Party membership is higher in South Asia than the rest of the world.

28. Explain the role of women in the nationalist struggles of Europe. [3]

Ans :

The issue of extending political rights to women was a controversial one within the liberal movement, in which large number of women had participated actively over the years. Women had formed their own political associations, founded newspapers and taken part in political meetings and demonstrations. Despite this, they were denied suffrage during the elections to the Assembly. When the Frankfurt Parliament was convened in the Church of St. Paul, women were admitted only as observers to stand in the visitors' gallery.

Section C

29. The workers in the unorganised sector need protection on the following issues: wages, safety and health. Explain with examples. [5]

Ans :

In unorganised sectors workers are exploited by the private individuals because their aim is to earn more profit. They are not concerned with the safety and health of the employees. They also pay low wages to increase their profits. In such a type of organisation working conditions are not good. So the protection of their rights is necessary. They can take the help of labour laws and courts. Outdated and obsolete machines installed in factories play havoc with health of workers. These need up-gradation. Government should make laws and strictly implement them for benefit of workers.

or

Why are transactions made in money ? Explain with suitable examples ?

Ans :

Money is accepted as a medium of exchange because the currency is authorised by the government of India. In money transactions, money can be paid for any goods or services one desires. For example : the producer of shoes may want wheat in exchange for his shoes. But he may find it difficult to find a person who is also willing to exchange his wheat for shoes. So simultaneous fulfilment of mutual wants is the first and foremost condition to buy and sell the commodity. In money transaction one can buy a commodity whenever one wants it. One does not have to wait for another person to agree to an exchange of goods.

30. Read the following extract taken from the textbook and answer the questions that follows: [5]

'I had always wanted to go to London, and my desire ... was stimulated by letters from an old workmate ... who was now working at the Old Kent Road Gas Works ... I finally decided to go... in November, 1981. With two friends I started out to walk the journey, filled with the hope that we would be able to obtain

employment, when we get there, with the kind assistance of my friend ... we had little money when we started, not enough to pay for our food and lodgings each night until we arrived in London. Some days we walked as much as twenty miles, and other days less. Our money was gone at the end of the third day... For two nights we slept out... once under a haystack, and once in an old farm shed... On arrival in London we tried to find ... my friend ... but ... were unsuccessful. Our money was gone, so there was nothing for us to do but to walk around until late at night, and then try to find some place to sleep. We found an old building and slept in it that night. The next day, Sunday, late in the afternoon, we got to the Old Kent Gas Works, and applied for work. To my great surprise, the man we had been looking for was working, at the time. He spoke to the foreman and I was given a job'.

(i) Give the source of the above passage.

Ans :

This passage has been taken from the book 'The Victorian City Images and Realities-1973. It appeared in Raphael Samuel, 'Comers and Goers', in H.J. Dyos and Micheael Wolff.

(ii) What prompted the narrator to go to London?

Ans :

The narrator was prompted by a letter, from an old workmate who was now working at the Old Kent Road Gas Works, to go to London in search of a job.

(iii) How did he succeed in getting the job?

Ans :

Per chance, he encountered the old workmate in the Old Kent Gas Works and got a job with his help.

31. Mention some of the suggestions made to reform political parties. [5]

Ans :

- i. Laws could be made to regulate internal politics of parties.
- ii. It should be compulsory to maintain a register of its members, hold independent inquiry in case of a party dispute and hold open elections to top party posts.
- iii. It should be mandatory to give 1/3 party tickets to women candidates. There should be a quota for women in decision making bodies.
- iv. The government or the state should help parties during elections by funding them. Expenses for petrol, paper, telephone etc. can be given. Cash can be given on the basis of votes secured by the party in the last elections.
- v. It should be mandatory to hold regular and periodic organisational elections.

32. Why is the tertiary sector becoming more important than other sectors in India ? Give four reasons. [5]

Ans :

Tertiary sector has become important in India due to

- i. Basic services like hospitals, education, post and telegraph, courts etc. are the responsibility of the government.
- ii. Demand for services such as transport, trade, storage has increased with the development of

primary and secondary sectors.

- iii. Demand for tourism, shopping, private schools, private hospitals etc. increased with the increase in the level of income.
- iv. Rapid growth of service sector also benefited from external demand such as software industry and call centre services.

33. Explain major human activities that are mainly responsible for land degradation in India. [5]

Ans :

Use of land over a prolonged period without taking necessary steps to conserve and manage it has resulted in land degradation. The major human activities responsible for land degradation in India are as follows:

- i. In states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha deforestation due to mining have caused severe land degradation. Mining sites are dug, drilled or quarried and abandoned leaving the land overburdened and in a highly degraded state.
- ii. Mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry and calcite and soapstone for ceramic industry generate huge quantity of mineral dust in the atmosphere, which ultimately settles down on the land. It retards the process of infiltration of water into the soil, thus, degrading the land.
- iii. Discharge of industrial effluents and wastes cause pollution and land degradation in industrial regions.
- iv. In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra overgrazing is one of the main reasons for land degradation.
- v. In Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh over irrigation is responsible for land degradation. It leads to water logging which in turn increases salinity and alkalinity in the soil and reduces its fertility.

or

What is the ideal location for sugar mills ? Why is this industry ideally suited to the cooperative sector ?

Ans :

Sugarcane, the raw material used in sugar industry, is bulky, and its sugar content reduces in haulage and time lag between reaping and sugar production. Therefore, the ideal location for sugar mills is in close proximity of sugarcane producing areas. The sugar industry is seasonal in nature and so is ideally suited to the cooperative sector. For entire year the farmers are engaged in producing sugarcane as it is an annual crop. When the crop is reaped, the farmers pool together their resources, set up mills within the sugarcane producing areas and produce sugar. The seasonal nature of the sugar industry is combated by setting up cooperative societies where farmers share the profits and losses.

34. Trace the origin of Silk Route and describe its significance. [5]

Ans :

The Silk Route is one of the world's oldest and historically most important trade route which affected

the cultures of China, Central Asia and the West. It had many branches leading to different regions, including ancient India. It played an important role as a means of pre-modern trade and cultural exchange between different regions.

The Romans learned about the Silk Route from the Parthians around 53 B.C.E. They used the word "Serer" or the silk people to refer to the Chinese. The modern word "Silk Route" was coined by a German scholar, Von Richthofen, in the nineteenth century. Silk was considered the most precious by the Romans even though it was only one of the many commodities that was traded between China and the world through this route.

Section D

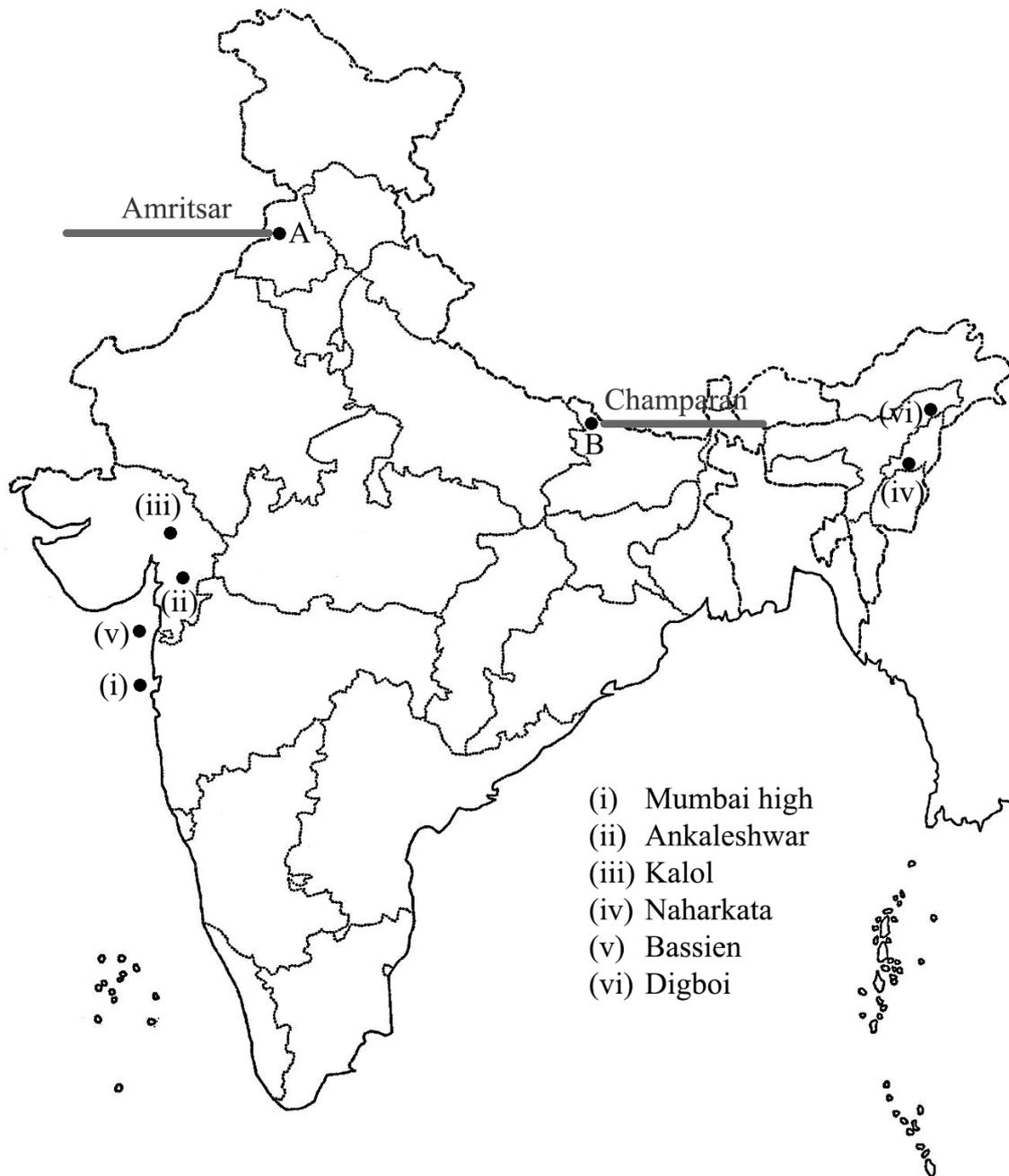
MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

- 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 Jallianwala Bagh incident took place.
 - (B) The place where the indigo planters movement took place. [2]
- (b) Identify and name any four the following oil fields in the same outline map of India. [4]
- (i) Mumbai high
 - (ii) Ankaleshwar
 - (iii) Kalol
 - (iv) Naharkata
 - (v) Bassien
 - (vi) Digboi



Ans :

- (a) and (b)



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