

CLASS X (2019-20)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-6

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. Who wrote "Dawn of the Century?" 1
 A. GD Birla B. Henry Patullo
 C. Dinshaw D. E.T. Paull

Ans : (D) E.T. Paull

or

- What is 'El Dorado' in South America famous for?
 A. Imaginary land of great wealth and fabled city of gold
 B. A form of trade
 C. Another name for 'Silk Route'
 D. None of the above

Ans : (A) Imaginary land of great wealth and fabled city of gold

2. _____ is the art of beautiful and stylised writing. 1
Ans : Calligraphy

or

- _____ has officially banned wall writing by parties during election times.
Ans : Election Commission

3. Match the following items given in column A with those in column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below: 1

	Column A		Column B
A.	Goods-Bought and Sold	1.	Spain
B.	Countries to the east of Mediterranean	2.	Hierarchy of society
C.	First European Country to conquer America	3.	Money as a medium
D.	Basis of Gender division	4.	Greece

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

4. Study the picture and answer the question that follows: 1



Who among the following has painted the image of Germania?

- A. Nathaniel Currier
- B. Philip Viet
- C. Edward Bailey
- D. Richard Saltonstall Greenough

Ans : (B) Philip Viet

5. What is 'Proto-industrialisation'? 1
 A. Early form of industrialisation
 B. Small scale industrialisation
 C. Industrial revolution in 20th century
 D. Period before industrialisation

Ans : (D) Period before industrialisation

6. Correct the following statement and rewrite.
 Between 1980 and 1993, the Belgian leaders amended their constitution 6 times so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country. 1

or

Srilanka emerged as an independent country in 1950.

Ans :

Between 1970 and 1993, the Belgian leaders amended their constitution 6 times so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country. 1

or

Srilanka emerged as an independent country in 1948.

7. NSSO is an organisation under the Ministry of _____, _____, Government of India. 1
Ans : Statistics, Planning and Programme Implementation

or

Most of the toothpaste are made white with _____
Ans : Titanium

8. Which power dominated the nation-building process in Germany? 1
Ans : Power of the Prussian State.

or

What do you mean by despotism?

Ans :

A system of governance in which absolute power is exercised by an individual, unregulated by legal and constitutional check.

9. Which one of the following option portrayed Bharat Mata best? 1



- A. An ascetic figure B. Calm and composed
 C. Divine and spiritual D. All of these

Ans : (D) All of these

10. Arrange the following in the correct sequence: 1
 (i) Aluminium Refinery
 (ii) Aluminium Smelter
 (iii) Bauxite Quarry
 (iv) Pitch from a colliery Options:
 A. (i) — (iv) — (iii) — (ii)
 B. (iii) — (i) — (iv) — (ii),
 C. (i) — (iii) — (ii) — (iv)
 D. (iii) — (i) — (ii) — (iv)
Ans : (B) (iii) — (i) — (iv) — (ii),

11. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to comparative data between Haryana, Kerala and Bihar. 1

State	I n f a n t Mortality Rate per 1000 live birth (2016)	Literacy Rate % (2011)	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) Secondary Stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2013-14
Haryana	33	A ?	C ?
Kerala	10	94	83
Bihar	38	B ?	43

Ans : A – 84, B – 62, C – 61.

12. Which one of the following is not an example of renewable resource? 1

- A. Solar energy B. Water
 C. Rocks D. Wildlife

Ans : (C) Rock

13. Which one of the following is an example of National Park? 1

- A. Village pond B. Wildlife
 C. Burial grounds D. Community Park

Ans : (B) Wildlife

14. Which community was rich and powerful in Belgium? 1

- A. German speaking B. French speaking
 C. Dutch speaking D. None of the above

Ans : (C) French speaking

15. Name the rock that consists of a single mineral. 1

Ans : Limestone

16. Anything which has common acceptability as a means of exchange, a measure and a store of value. 1

Ans : Money

17. USA is an example of which type of Federation? 1

Ans : Coming Together

18. This war was the first modern industrial war. It saw the use of machine guns, tanks, aircraft, chemical weapons, etc. on a massive scale. These were all increasingly products of modern large scale industry. To fight the war, millions of soldiers had to be recruited from around the world and moved to the frontlines on large ships and trains. 1

Analyse the above given information, considering one of the following correct option.

- A. It is talking about the Industrial War
 B. It is talking about the First World War
 C. It is talking about the Cold War
 D. It is talking about the Second World War

Ans : (B) It is talking about the First World War

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

Assertion (A): Modern forms of money are accepted as a medium of exchange.

Reason (R): The currency is authorised by the government of the country.

Options:

- A. Both A and R are true R is the correct explanation of A.
 B. Both A and R are true R is not the correct explanation of A.
 C. A is correct but R is wrong.
 D. A is correct but R is correct.

Ans : (A) Both A and R are true R is the correct explanation of A.

20. Industries that use minerals and metals as raw materials are called _____. 1

Ans : Mineral based industries.

Section-B

21. Mohit is 28 years of age, has 65 kg of body weight and is 1.4 meters tall. Calculate his BMI. Find out whether he is under nourished or over weight. Why? 3

Ans :

His BMI is 33.16

He is over weight

Because his BMI is more than 25

22. How can the government ensure that globalisation is fair and its benefits are shared in a better way by all? 3

or

“Tertiary sector is not playing any significant role in the development of Indian economy.” Do you agree? Give reasons in support of your answer.

Ans :

- Government’s policies must protect the interests, not only of the rich and the powerful, but all the people in the country. It should ensure that the labour laws are properly implemented and the workers get their rights.
- It can support small producers to improve their performance till the time they become strong enough to compete. If necessary, the government can use trade and investment barriers.
- It can negotiate at the WTO for ‘fairer rules’. It can also align with other developing countries with similar interests to fight against the domination of developed countries in the WTO.

or

No, it is not true. In fact, tertiary sector is playing a significant role in the development of the Indian economy. The tertiary sector has contributed vastly to the Indian economy, especially in the last two decades. In the last decade, the field of Information and Technology has grown, and consequently, the GDP share of the tertiary sector has grown from around 40% in 1973 to more than 50% in 2003. It helps in the development of primary and secondary sectors. Though it does not produce goods but they are an aid or support for the production processes.

23. Amrita is a government employee and belongs to a rich urban household whereas Rani works as a helper on a construction site and comes from a poor rural household. Both have a crisis at home and wish to take loan. Create a list of arguments explaining who between the two would successfully be able to get the loan from a formal source. Why? 3

Ans :

Amrita would successfully get the loan from a formal source because –

Can do the documentation required

Can fulfil the terms of credit

Bank can be assured of repayment of loan by her through EMIs from her salary

24. Do democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens? Clarify. 3

Ans :

- Non-democratic regimes often turn a blind eye to or suppress internal social differences. Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts is thus a definite plus point of democratic regimes.
- But the example of Sri Lanka exhibits that a democracy must fulfil two conditions in order to achieve this outcome:
 - That democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view.
 - That rule by majority does not become rule by majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic group, etc.

25. Women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways even today. Assess the statement by giving five suitable arguments. 3

Ans :

- The literacy rate among women is only 54 per cent compared with 76 per cent among men. Similarly, a smaller proportion of girl students go for higher studies. Many of them drop out because parents prefer to spend their resources for their boys’ education.
- The proportion of women among the highly paid and valued jobs is still very small. On an average an Indian woman works one hour more than an average man every day. Yet much of her work is not paid and therefore often not valued.
- The Equal Wages Act provides that equal wages should be paid to equal work. However, in almost all areas of work, from sports and cinema, to factories and fields, women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work.
- In many parts of India parents prefer to have sons and find ways to have the girl child aborted before she is born. Such sex-selective abortion led to a decline in child sex ratio.
- They are not safe even within their own home from beating, harassment and other forms of domestic violence.

26. Distinguish between the unitary and federal systems of government. 3

or

Explain the elements of the Belgian model of power sharing.

Ans :

Under the unitary system, either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government. The central government can pass on orders to the provincial or the local government.

In federal system, government and its powers are divided at Union and State level, in some countries even at local self-government level. In this system, the central government cannot order the state government to do something.

In federal system State government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the central

government. Both these governments are separately answerable to the people.

or

The elements of the Belgian model of power sharing is:

- (i) **Equal representation in central government :** Constitution prescribed that the number of Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government.
- (ii) **Equal powers to both regions :** Many powers of the central government have been given to state government of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the central government.
- (iii) **Separate government at Brussels :** Brussels, the capital of Belgium has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation.
- (iv) **System of community Government :** Community government is elected by the people belonging to one language community i.e. Dutch, French and German speaking, no matter where they live. They have the power regarding cultural, educational and language related issues.

27. Not everyone welcomed the printed book, and those who did also had fears about it. Justify the statement by giving three arguments. 3

or

“Colonial administrators found ‘vernacular’ novels a valuable source of information on native life and customs.” Prove the statement by giving three evidences.

Ans :

- (a) Many were apprehensive of the effects that the easier access to the printed word and the wider circulation of books, could have on people’s minds.
- (b) It was feared that if there was no control over what was printed and read then rebellious and irreligious thoughts might spread.
- (c) If that happened the authority of ‘valuable’ literature would be destroyed.

or

- (a) Such information was useful for them in governing Indian society, with its large variety of communities and castes.
- (b) As outsiders, the British knew little about life inside Indian households. The new novels in Indian languages often had descriptions of domestic life.
- (c) They showed how people dressed, their forms of religious worship, their beliefs and practices etc.

28. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows: 1+1+1=3

Source A : The Idea of Satyagraha

Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in January 1915. As you know, he had come from South Africa where he had successfully fought the racist-regime with a novel method of mass agitation, which he called satyagraha. It suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor. Without seeking vengeance or being aggressive, a satyagrahi could win the battle through non-violence.

Source B : The Jallianwala Bagh incident

On 13 April a large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwala Bagh. Some came to protest against the government’s new repressive measures. Other had come to attend the annual Baisakhi fair. Being from outside the city, many villagers were unaware of the martial law that had been imposed. Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points, and opened fire on the crowd killing hundreds.

Source C : The Movement in the Towns

The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras.

Source A : The Idea of Satyagraha

28 (1) What do you mean by the idea of Satyagraha?

Ans : The idea of satyagraha means the power of truth and the need to search for truth. It also suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor.

Source B : The Jallianwala Bagh incident

28 (2) By which episode most of the people gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh?

Ans : Mahatma Gandhi in 1919 decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act. It gave the government repressive powers, and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years. Due to this episode most of the people gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh.

Source C : The Movement in the Towns

28 (3) Which movement was talking about in the paragraph? What does it mean to the people?

Ans : The paragraph talks about the Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement. It was started in January 1921. Various social groups participated in this movement each with its own specific aspiration. All of them responded to the call of Swaraj but the term meant different things to different people.

Section-C

29. What steps did the French revolutionaries take to create a sense of collective identity among the French people? 5

or

How did people belonging to different communities, regions or language groups in India develop a sense of collective belonging?

Ans :

The first clear cut expression of nationalism came in France with the French Revolution. To make the Revolution a success it was very important to instill a sense of unity in every citizen. To achieve it, various measures and practices were followed:

- (a) A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard.
- (b) The Estate General was elected by the body

of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.

- (c) The ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) emphasised the nation of a united community enjoying equal rights under a Constitution.
- (d) New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation.
- (e) A centralised administrative system practising uniform laws for all citizens within its territory was set up.
- (f) Internal custom duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.
- (g) Regional languages were discouraged and French was adopted as the common language of the nation.

or

This sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles. But there were also a variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination.

- (a) **United Struggle :** When people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation, when they discover some unity that binds them together, it spreads nationalism.
- (b) **History and fiction :** By the end of the 19th century many Indians began feeling that to instill a sense of pride in the nation, Indian history had to be thought about differently. They wrote about the glorious developments in ancient times. Nationalist histories urged the readers to take pride in Indian's great achievements in the past and struggle to change the miserable conditions of life under British rule.
- (c) **Folklore and song :** Nationalists toured villages to gather folk tales. These tales helped in restoring a sense of pride in one's past.
- (d) **Popular points :** The image of Bharat Mata acquired many different forms, as it circulated in popular prints, and was painted by different artists. This devotion came to be seen as evidence of one's nationalism.
- (e) **Symbols and Icons :** During the Swadeshi movement in Bengal, a tricolour flag was designed. Carrying the flag, holding it aloft during marches became a symbol of defiance.

30. What is the need of political parties? 5

Ans :

"Political parties are necessary condition for a democracy" because

- (i) We cannot think modern democracies without political parties. In case there are no political parties every candidate in the elections will be independent, no one will be able to make any promises to the people about any major policy changes. The government may be formed, but its utility will remain always uncertain.
- (ii) Elected representatives will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in the locality. But, no one will be responsible for how the country will run. Just look at the non-party based elections to

the Panchayats in many states.

- (iii) Political parties agree on policies and programmes to promote collective good and influence people to know why their policy is better than others. They try to implement the policies by winning popular support through elections. They reflect fundamental division in a society.
- (iv) The absence of political parties would affect a democracy badly. The interest of all the people would not reach the Parliament, and, therefore, some sections of people would left out of the mainstream. They won't get all the welfare measures.
- (v) The role of opposition party in a democracy necessitates the existence of political parties.
- (vi) As societies become large and complex they also need some agencies to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government, that's why political parties are needed.

31. How can the government ensure that globalisation is fair and its benefits are shared in a better way by all? 5

Ans :

- (a) Government's policies must protect the interests, not only of the rich and the powerful, but all the people in the country.
- (b) It should ensure that the labour laws are properly implemented and the workers get their rights.
- (c) It can support small producers to improve their performance till the time they become strong enough to compete.
- (d) If necessary, the government can use trade and investment barriers.
- (e) It can negotiate at the WTO for 'fairer rules'. It can also align with other developing countries with similar interests to fight against the domination of developed countries in the WTO.

32. India has one of the largest road networks in the world, aggregating to about 2.3 million km at present. On what basis roadways have taken an edge over railways? Explain. 5

Ans :

- (a) Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines.
- (b) Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography, they can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas.
- (c) Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances.
- (d) It also provides door-to-door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower.
- (e) Road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide a link between railway stations, air and sea ports.

33. Describe the significance of Textile Industry in India with specific reference to Cotton industry. 5

Ans :

- (a) The Textile Industry occupies unique position

in the Indian economy, because it contributes significantly to industrial production (14 per cent), employment generation (35 million persons directly – the second largest after agriculture) and foreign exchange earnings (about 24.6 per cent).

- (b) It contributes 4 per cent towards GDP. It is the only industry in the country, which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain i.e., from raw material to the highest value added products.
- (c) In the early years, the Cotton Textile Industry was concentrated in the cotton growing belt of Maharashtra and Gujarat. Availability of raw cotton, market, transport including accessible port facilities, labour, moist climate, etc. contributed towards its localisation.
- (d) This industry has close links with agriculture and provides a living to farmers, cotton ball pluckers and workers engaged in ginning, spinning, weaving, dyeing, designing, packaging, tailoring and sewing.
- (e) The industry by creating demands supports many other industries, such as, chemicals and dyes, mill stores, packaging materials and engineering works.

34. Read the extract and answer the questions that follows:

1+2+2=5

The earliest factories in England came up by the 1730s. But it was only in the late eighteenth century that the number of factories multiplied.

The first symbol of the new era was cotton. Its production boomed in the late nineteenth century. In 1760 Britain was importing 2.5 million pounds of raw cotton to feed its cotton industry. By 1787 this import soared to 22 million pounds. This increase was linked to a number of changes within the process of production. Let us look briefly at some of these.

A series of inventions in the eighteenth century increased the efficacy of each step of the production process (carding, twisting and spinning, and rolling). They enhanced the output per worker, enabling each worker to produce more, and they made possible the production of stronger threads and yarn. Then Richard Arkwright created the cotton mill. Till this time, as you have seen, cloth production was spread all over the countryside and carried out within village households. But now, the costly new machines could be purchased, set up and maintained in the mill. Within the mill all the processes were brought together under one roof and management. This allowed a more careful supervision over the production process, a watch over quality, and the regulation of labour, all of which had been difficult to do when production was in the countryside.

- (i) When did the number of factories multiply?
 (ii) What was the first symbol of the new era?
 (iii) How did the production of cotton enhanced?

Ans :

- (i) The earliest factories in England came up by the 1760s. But it was only in the late 18th century that the number of factories multiplied.
- (ii) The first symbol of the new era was cotton. Its production boomed in the late 19th century. This increase was linked to a number of changes within the process of production. A number of inventions enhanced the production of cotton. Cloth production was spread all over the countryside and carried out

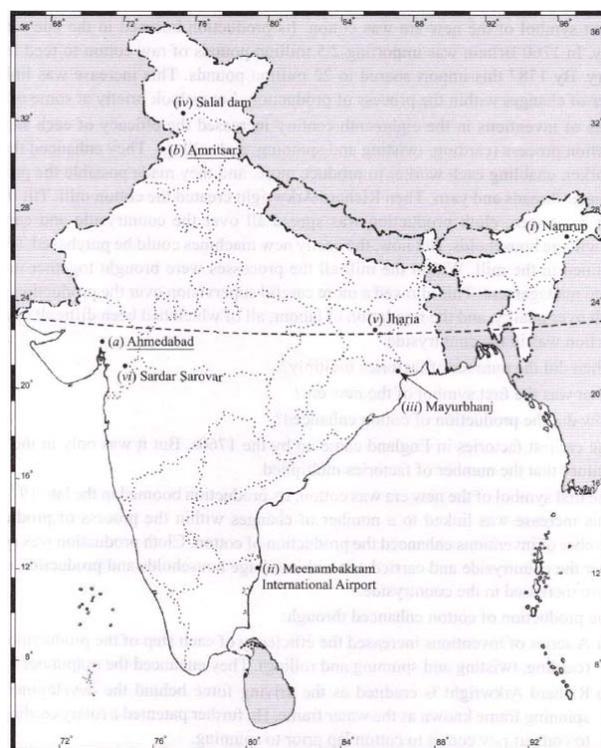
within village households and production of cotton were increased in the countryside.

- (iii) The production of cotton enhanced through:
- (a) A series of inventions increased the efficiency of each step of the production process (carding, twisting and spinning and rolling). They enhanced the output per worker.
- (b) Richard Arkwright is credited as the driving force behind the development of the spinning frame known as the water frame. He further patented a rotary carding engine to convert raw cotton to cotton lap prior to spinning.

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

35. (A) Two places (a) and (b) are marked on the political outline map of India, identify these places with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them:
- (a) The place where Mahatma Gandhi organised satyagraha for cotton mill workers. $1 \times 2 = 2$
- (b) The place where Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred. $1 \times 2 = 2$
- (B) Locate and label ANY FOUR of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India. $1 \times 4 = 4$
- (i) Namrup Thermal Power Plant
 (ii) Meenambakkam International Airport
 (iii) Mayurbhanj Iron ore mine
 (iv) Salal dam
 (v) Jharia coal mine
 (vi) Sardar Sarovar – Multi-purpose project

Ans :



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