

CLASS X (2019-20)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-7

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. What was the Civil Disobedience Movement associated with? 1

Ans :

It was associated with the breaking of salt law.

2. Study the picture and answer the questions that follow: 1



Which of the following aspect best signifies this picture of printer's workshop?

- A. It depicts workshop during 16th century
- B. Galleys are being prepared
- C. The printers are turning the screws of the press
- D. All of these

Ans : (D) All of these

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.	Communalist	1.	A person who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men.
B.	Feminist	2.	A person who says that religion is the principal basis of community.
C.	Secularist	3.	A person who thinks that caste is the principal basis of community.

	Column A		Column B
D.	Casteist	4.	A person who does not discriminate others on the basis of religious beliefs.

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

4. Pamlou, a term of jhumming cultivation is in 1
 A. Meghalaya B. Manipur
 C. Mizoram D. Nagaland

Ans : (B) Manipur

5. What was 'cowries'? 1

Ans :

Cowries: The Hindi cowdi or seashells, used as a form of currency.

or

Who produced a music book that had a picture on the cover page announcing the 'Dawn of the Century'?

Ans :

In 1900, a popular music publisher E.T. Paull.

6. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to proportion of adults (aged 15-49) whose BMI is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m²) in India (2015-16). 1

State	Male (%)	Female (%)
Kerala	A - ?	10
Karnataka	17	B - ?
Madhya Pradesh	28	28

Ans : A - 8.5, B - 21

7. Which one is not an important goal of our life? 1

- A. Good education
- B. Blood donation
- C. High salaried job
- D. Facilities for going abroad

Ans : (B) Blood donation

or

The sectors are classified into public and private sectors on the basis of:

- A. employment conditions
- B. the nature of economic activity
- C. ownership of enterprises
- D. number of workers employed in the enterprise.

Ans : (A) employment conditions

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite: 1
Haldia port was developed as a subsidiary port in order to relieve growing pressure on Chennai port.

Ans :

Haldia port was developed as a subsidiary port in order to relieve growing pressure on Kolkata port.

or

50% of seats in local government bodies in panchayats and municipalities are reserved for women.

Ans :

One-third of seats in local government bodies in panchayats and municipalities are reserved for women.

9. A compromise between the supporters and opponents of Non-cooperation movement was worked out in the congress session at: 1

- A. Hoshiarpur
- B. Ahemdabad
- C. Ambala
- D. Nagpur

Ans : (D) Nagpur

10. Which one of the following option best signifies this picture? 1



- A. It requires high humidity
- B. It requires low humidity
- C. It requires high temperature (above 25°C)
- D. Both 'A' and 'C'

Ans : (D) Both 'A' and 'C'

11. Workers in the _____ sector do not produce goods. 1

Ans : Tertiary

or

A society that has similar kinds of people, especially where there are no significant ethnic differences called _____ .

Ans : homogeneous society

12. Which one country has one-party system? 1

Ans : China

or

Name the oldest Japanese book printed.

Ans :

The oldest Japanese book, printed in AD 868, is the

Buddhist Diamond Sutra.

13. In which general elections in India did the proportion of women cross 12% mark for the first time? 1

Ans : 2014: In india, the proportion of woman in Legislature is very low. India is among the bottom group of nations in the world, in this respect.

14. When did the UK government and the Nationalist reached a peace treaty? 1

- A. 1994
- B. 1996
- C. 1998
- D. 2000

Ans : (C) 1998

15. _____ crops are grown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of india. 1

Ans : Kharif

16. _____ is a mineral made up of a series of plates or leaves.. 1

Ans : Mica

or

_____ is found in association with rocks composed of calcium carbonates or calcium and magnesium carbonates..

Ans : Limestone

17. All the major political parties in the parliament, formed a Seven Party Alliance (SPA) and called for a four-day strike in the country's capital. This protest soon turned into an indefinite strike in which Maoist insurgents and various other organisations joined hands. 1

Analyse the above given statement and find which among the following country is talking about?

- A. China
- B. Bolivia
- C. Nepal
- D. Sri Lanka

Ans : (C) Nepal

18. The Act that gave enormous powers to the British government to repress political activities was 1

- A. Rowlatt Act
- B. Seditious Meetings Act
- C. Arms Act
- D. Vernacular Press Act

Ans : (A) Rowlatt Act

19. Arrange the following in the correct sequence: 1

- (i) Chauri Chaura Incident
- (ii) Khilafat Movement
- (iii) Jallianwala Bagh Incident
- (iv) Mahatma Gandhi returned to India Options:

- A. (i) — (ii) — (iii) — (iv)
- B. (iii) — (ii) — (i) — (iv)
- C. (iv) — (ii) — (i) — (iii)
- D. (iv) — (iii) — (ii) — (i)

Ans : (D) (iv) — (iii) — (ii) — (i)

20. 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): In fact organic farming is much in vogue today.

Reason (R): It is practised without factory made chemicals such as fertilisers and pesticides. Options:

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

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

Section-B

21. What is Holding Together Federation? Give examples of 'holding together federations'. 3

or

"Gender division is not based on biology but on social expectations and stereotypes." Support the statement.

Ans :

Holding Together is where a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent States and the national government. In this category, the central government tends to be more powerful vis-à-vis the States. Very often different constituent units of the federation have unequal powers. Examples: India, Spain and Belgium.

or

- (i) Gender division is a form of hierarchical social division based on social expectation and stereotypes.
- (ii) Boys and girls are brought up to believe that the main responsibility of women is house work and bringing up children.
- (iii) There is a sexual division of labour in most families where women do all the household chores and men work outside the home.
- (iv) Majority of women do some paid work in addition to domestic labour both in rural and urban areas but work is not valued and does not get recognition.

22. Critically evaluate the conditions that favoured the conquests of Latin America by the European powers like Spain and Portugal. 3

or

What is proto-industrialisation? "In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, merchants from the towns in Europe began moving to the countryside". Explain any two reasons.

Ans :

- (i) The conquest by European powers like Spain and Portugal were not just a result of superior fire power or conventional military weapons.
- (ii) It was the germs such as those of smallpox that they carried on their person. Because of their long isolation, America's original inhabitants had no immunity against these diseases that came from Europe. Smallpox in particular proved a deadly killer.
- (iii) Once introduced, it spread deep into the continent, ahead even of any Europeans reaching there. It killed and decimated whole communities, paving

the way for conquest.

or

Even before factories began to dot the landscape in England and Europe, there was large-scale industrial production for an international market. This was not based on factories. Many historians now refer to this phase of industrialisation as proto-industrialisation.

Two Reasons:

- (i) In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, merchants from the towns in Europe began moving to the countryside, supplying money to peasants and artisans, persuading them to produce for an international market.
- (ii) With the expansion of world trade and the acquisition of colonies in different parts of the world, the demand for goods began growing.

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

Source A : Where did the workers come from?

In most industrial regions workers came from the districts around. Peasants and artisans who found no work in the village went to the industrial centres in search of work. Over 50 per cent workers in the Bombay cotton industries in 1911 came from the neighbouring district of Ratnagiri, while the mills of Kanpur got most of their textile hands from the villages within the district of Kanpur. Most often mill workers moved between the village and the city, returning to their village homes during harvests and festivals.

Source B : Dominated industrial production in India

European Managing Agencies, which dominated industrial production in India, were interested in certain kinds of products. They established tea and coffee plantations, acquiring land at cheap rates from the colonial government; and they invested in mining, indigo and jute. Most of these were products required primarily for export trade and not for sale in India.

Source C : Industries shifted from Yarn to cloth production

From 1906, moreover, the export of Indian yarn to China declined since produce from Chinese and Japanese mills flooded the Chinese market. So industrialists in India began shifting from yarn to cloth production. Cotton piece-goods production in India doubled between 1900 and 1912.

Source A : Where did the workers come from?

23 (1) Where did the workers come in cotton mills in India during 1900s?

Ans : The workers came from the districts around. Over 50% workers in Bombay cotton industries in 1911, came from the neighbouring district of Ratnagiri, while the mills of Kanpur got most of their textile hands from the villages of Kanpur district.

Source B : Dominated industrial production in India

23 (2) What helped the European Managing Agencies to dominate the Indian markets?

Ans : The European Managing Agencies established tea and coffee plantations, acquiring land at cheap rates from the colonial government and they invested in mining, indigo and jute. Through this activities they dominated the Indian markets.

Source C : Industries shifted from Yarn to cloth production

23 (3) Why did industrialists shift from yarn to cloth production?

Ans : From 1906, the export of Indian yarn to China declined since produce from Chinese and Japanese mills flooded the Chinese market. So industrialists in India began shifting from yarn to cloth productions.

24. The focus on caste in politics can sometimes give an impression that elections are all about caste and nothing else. Do you agree? Explain. 3

or

‘Women still lag much behind men in India despite some improvements independence.’ Analyse the statement.

Ans :

The focus on caste in politics can sometimes give an impression that elections are all about caste and nothing else. This is far from true because:

- No parliamentary constituency in the country has a clear majority of one single caste. So, every candidate and party needs to win the confidence of more than one cast and community to win elections.
- No party wins the votes of all the voters of a caste or community. When people say that a caste is a ‘vote bank’ of one party, it usually means that a large proportion of the voters from the caste vote for the party.
- Many political parties may put up candidates from the same caste (if that caste is believed to dominate the electorate in a particular constituency). Some voters have more than one candidate from their caste while many voters have no candidates from their caste
- The ruling party of the sitting M.P. or M.L.A. frequently lose elections in our country. That could not have happened if all castes or communities were frozen in their political preferences. 3

or

In India women still lag much behind men despite some improvements since independence.

- Patriarchal society:** Indian society is still a male dominated society. Women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways.
- Literacy Rates:** The literacy rate among women is only (64 6%) as compared to (80 9%) among men. Similarly, a smaller proportion of girl students go for higher studies.
- Low paid jobs:** Among the highly paid and valued jobs the proportion of women is still very small. Women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work.
- Low sex-ratio:** Parents in India prefer to have sons. They also find ways to abort the girl child before she is born. Such sex-selective abortion has resulted in a decline in female child sex-ratio.
- Political representation:** In India, women representation in legislature has been very low. For example the percentage of elected women members in Lok Sabha has never reached even 10% of its total strength before 2009 Lok Sabha Elections. In the state assemblies their share is

less than 5%.

25. Name the two important by-products of sugarcane other than the sugar and jaggery. State the temperature and rainfall requirements of sugarcane. Also name the two major sugarcane producing states of India. 3

Ans :

- Sugarcane by-products: Khandsari and molasses.
- Rainfall: 75-100 cm annually.
- Temperature: 21°C to 27°C.
- States: Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Punjab and Haryana.

26. What are Concurrent Lists? Give examples. 3

Ans :

Concurrent List includes subjects of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Governments, such as education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession. Both the Union as well as the State Governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in this list. If their laws conflict with each other, the law made by the Union Government will prevail.

27. Present your own picture of a Democracy without a political party. 3

or

What is the language policy of India?

Ans :

Let us consider a case where elections are held without any political party. In this case, each candidate will be an independent one who won't be giving any promises to the voters with respect to the whole nation. The government that will be formed after the elections will lack unity and have an uncertain future. Each candidate will be responsible to his/her constituency and there won't be any collective responsibility for the whole nation.

or

Indian constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language. Hindi was recognised as the official language.

- Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution.
- States have their own official languages and much of the government work takes place in the official language of the concerned State.
- A very cautious attitude has been adopted by the Indian leaders in spreading the use of Hindi.
- According to constitution the use of English for official purposes was to stop in 1965 which was not liked by some of the states. So the central government responded by agreeing to continue the use of English along with Hindi as official language.

Section-C

28. What is the total length of road networks in India? Explain how roads have edge over the railways. 5

Ans :

- Length of road networks: 2.3 million km.

(ii) Roadways: Edge over railways:

- Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines.
- Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography.
- Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas.
- Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances.

29. Describe any five steps taken by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people. 5

or

Write a newspaper report on the Simon Commission.

Ans :

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:

- (i) A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard.
- (ii) The Estate General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation.
- (v) A centralised administrative system practising uniform laws for all citizens within its territory was set up.

or

4 February 1928, Bengal (By TOI Correspondent)

The Statutory Commission under Sir John Simon set up in India in 1928 was in response to the nationalist movement and to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes. But the Commission has only British members, no Indian members. Also the clauses of this Commission did not contain any hope of Swaraj 'for the Indians. This was followed by a strike in Bengal on February 3rd, 1928. So when the Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928, it was greeted with the slogan 'Go back, Simon'. To pacify Indians, the Viceroy Lord Irwin, announced in October 1929 'dominion status' for India in an unspecified future, and a Round Table Conference was held to discuss a future Constitution.

30. Gandhiji decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha in 1919. Why? 5

or

How did Mahatma Gandhi successfully organise Satyagraha movement in various places just after arriving in India?

Ans :

- (i) Gandhiji in 1919 decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act (1919).
- (ii) This Act was passed through the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of the Indian members.

(iii) It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities, and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.

or

- (i) In 1916 he travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.
- (ii) In 1917, he organised a Satyagraha to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat affected by crop failure and could not pay the revenue and demanded that revenue collection be relaxed.
- (iii) In 1918, Mahatma Gandhi went to Ahmedabad to organise a Satyagraha movement amongst cotton mill workers.

31. Write a short note on various kinds of roads in India. 5

or

Differentiate between subsistence and commercial agriculture.

Ans :

Various kinds of roads in India are:

- i. **Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways:** The government has launched a major road development project uniting Delhi-Kolkata-Claennai-Mumbai and Delhi and six-lane super Highways. The North-South corridors linking Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir) and Kanniyakumari (Tamil Nadu) and East-West Corridor linking Silchar (Assam) and Porbander (Gujarat) are part of this project.
- ii. **National Highways:** National highways link extreme parts of the country. These are primary road systems and are laid and maintained by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD). The historical Sher Shah Suri Marg is called National Highway No.1, between Delhi and Amritsar. The National Highway 7 between Varanasi and Kanniyakumati is the longest highway of India. The national highway 2 is between Delhi and Kolkata. The national highway 3 is between Agra and Mumbai. The national highway 8 is between Delhi and Mumbai. The national highway 15 passes through Rajasthan.
- iii. **State Highways:** Roads linking a state capital with different district headquarters are known as State Highways. State highways are constructed and maintained by the State Public Works Department (PWD).
- iv. **District Roads:** Roads which connect the district headquarters with other places of the district are called district roads. These roads are maintained by the Zila Parishad.
- v. **Rural Roads:** Roads which link rural areas and villages with towns are classified as rural roads. Under the Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana scheme special provisions are made so that every village in the country is linked to a major town in the country by an all season motorable road.
- vi. **Border Roads:** Strategically important roads in the bordering areas of the country are called border roads. Border Roads Organisation (BRO) a government of India undertaking constructs and maintains border roads. This organisation was established in 1960 for the development of the

roads of strategic importance in the northern and northeastern border areas.

or

	Subsistence Agriculture	Commercial Agriculture
(a)	Crops are cultivated for sustenance	Crops are cultivated for sale in the market
(b)	No crop specialisation	Crop specialization
(c)	Practised in developing countries	Practised in developed countries
(d)	Farms size is small	Farms size is large
(e)	Farm work is mainly done by hands	Machines are used in farming

32. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow: 5

The English language press did not grow in India till quite late even though the English East India Company began to import presses from the late seventeenth century.

From 1780, James Augustus Hickey began to edit the Bengal Gazette, a weekly magazine that described itself as ‘a commercial paper open to all, but influenced by none’. So it was private English enterprise, proud of its independence from colonial influence, that began English printing in India. Hickey published a lot of advertisements, including those that related to the import and sale of slaves. But he also published a lot of gossip about the Company’s senior officials in India. Enraged by this, Governor-General Warren Hastings persecuted Hickey, and encouraged the publication of officially sanctioned newspapers that could counter the flow of information that damaged the image of the colonial government. By the close of the eighteenth century, a number of newspapers and journals appeared in print. There were Indians, too, who began to publish Indian newspapers. The first to appear was the weekly Bengal Gazette, brought out by Gangadhar Bhattacharya, who was close to Rammohun Roy.

- (i) Which weekly magazine described itself as ‘a commercial paper open to all, but influenced by none’.
- (ii) Why Governor-General Warren Hastings persecuted James Hickey? What did he encourage regarding publication?
- (iii) What did happen by the eighteenth century regard printing?

Ans :

- (i) From 1780, James Augustus Hickey began to edit the Bengal Gazette, weekly magazine that described itself as ‘a commercial paper open to all, but influenced by none’.
- (ii) James Augustus Hickey published a lot of advertisements including those that related to the import and sale of slaves. But he also published a lot of gossip about the company’s senior officials in India. That is why Governor-General Warren Hastings persecuted Hickey. Governor-General Warren Hastings encouraged the publication of officially sanctioned newspapers that could counter the flow of information that damaged the

image of the colonial government.

- (iii) By the close of 18th century, a number of newspapers and journals appeared in print. There were Indians too, who began to publish Indian newspapers. The first to appear was the weekly Bengal Gazette, brought out by Gangadhar Bhattacharya, who was close to Rammohan Roy.

33. ‘Democracy is an accountable, responsive and legitimate form of government’. Explain. 5

Ans :

- (i) Most basic outcomes of democracy should be that it produces a government that is accountable to the citizens, and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens.
- (ii) Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation. So, some delay is bound to take place but because it has followed procedures, its decisions may be both more acceptable to the people and more effective.
- (iii) A citizen who wants to know if a decision was taken through the correct procedures can find this out. She has the right and the means to examine the process of decision-making. This is known as transparency.
- (iv) The democratic government develops mechanisms for citizens to hold the government accountable and mechanisms for citizens to take part in decision making whenever they think fit.

34. Explain any four consequences on which democracy has failed. 5

Ans :

- i. If democracies are expected to produce good governments, then it is fair to expect that they would also produce development. Evidences show that in practice many democracies did not fulfil this expectation. The inability of democracy to achieve higher economic development worries us.
- ii. Democracy is the government of the people. Hence, one can expect it to reduce economic disparities. But, it is a bitter truth that even when a country achieves economic growth, wealth is not distributed in such a way that all citizens of the country will have a share and lead a better life. Most of the democracies of the world have miserably failed on this issue.
- iii. Democracies have also failed on the issue of poverty reduction. A smaller number of ultra-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.
- iv. Democracies often frustrate the needs of the people and often ignore the demands of a majority of its population. The routine talks of corruption.

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

35. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. 1 × 2 = 2

- A. A place where violence occurred due to which Mahatma Gandhi suddenly called off the Non-Cooperation Movement.
 - B. A place of peasants Satyagraha
- (b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable symbols on the same given outline political map of India.
- $1 \times 4 = 4$
- (i) Singrauli — Thermal Power Plant
 - (ii) Jamshedpur — Iron and Steel Plant
 - (iii) Noida — Software Technology Park
 - (iv) Kandla — Seaport
 - (v) Amritsar (Raja Sans) — International Airport
 - (vi) Kakrapara — Nuclear Plant



Ans :

- (a) A. Chaura-Chauri
B. Kheda
- (b) Located and labelled on the map.

