

CLASS X (2019-20)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-9

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. In which one of the following states is terrace cultivation practised? 1
- A. Punjab
 - B. Plains of Uttar Pradesh
 - C. Haryana
 - D. Uttarakhand

Ans : (D) Uttarakhand

2. 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.	Haematite	(i)	Copper
B.	Bauxite	(ii)	Iron
C.	Dolomite	(iii)	Calcium
D.	Cuprite	(iv)	Aluminium

Ans : A – (ii), B – (iv), C – (iii), D – (i)

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



Which of the following aspect best signifies this image of 'Bharat Mata'?

- A. One's Nationalism
- B. Vande Mataram
- C. Heroism and Justice
- D. Folk and Cultural Tradition

Ans : (A) One's Nationalism

4. Wheat and rice are known as 1
- A. cereal crops
 - B. coarse grains
 - C. plantation crops
 - D. horticulture crops

Ans : (A) cereal crops

5. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to cultivation of Rice: 1

	Sown	Harvested	Major Crop
Kharif Crop	Onset of Monsoon	A — ?	B — ?

Ans : A – November-December, B – Yes.

6. How had hand printing technology introduced in Japan? 1

or

How had translation process of novels into regional languages helped to spread their popularity?

Ans :

Buddhist missionaries from china introduced hand printing technology in Japan around AD 768-770.

or

Translation process of novel into regional languages brings different spoken languages of people closer. The novel produces the sense of a shared world between diverse people in a nation.

7. What are community resources? Give an example. 1

Ans :

Resources which are accessible to all the members of the community.

Example : Village growing grounds, burial grounds, public parks, picnic spots, etc.

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite: 1

In India, the Central Government issues currency notes on the behalf of the Reserve Bank of India.

or

Sovereignty is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.

Ans :

In India, the Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on the behalf of the Central Government.

or

Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.

9. Study the picture and answer the question that follows. 1



Which of the following aspect best signifies this image of 'The courier of Rhineland'?

- (a) Victories of Napoleon
(b) Difficulties faced by Napoleon
(c) Losses of Napoleon
(d) Journey of Napoleon

Ans : (c) Losses of Napoleon

10. Arrange the following in the correct sequence: 1

- (i) Napoleon invades Italy
(ii) Fall of Napoleon
(iii) Greek Struggle for independence begins
(iv) Unification of Italy

Options:

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

Ans : (C) (i) (ii) — (iii) — (iv)

11. About _____ percentage of land area is plains in India. 1

Ans : 43 percent

or

The country _____ has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation.

Ans : Brussels

12. What was the traditional book used by the Chinese from 594 AD? 1

or

Who described about Coketown, an industrial city in his novel? Name the novel.

Ans :

The traditional Chinese 'accordion book' was folded and stitched at the side. Superbly skilled craftsmen could duplicate, with remarkable accuracy, the beauty of calligraphy.

or

Charles Dickens in his novel Hard Times (1854).

13. What is foreign trade? 1

Ans :

Trade (export and import) with other countries is called foreign trade.

14. Which subjects are not included in the Union List? 1

- (a) Foreign affairs (b) Banking
(c) Communications (d) Trade

Ans : (d) Trade

15. The rich countries, excluding countries of Middle East and certain other small countries, are generally called _____ 1

Ans : developed countries

16. What did Das Volk stand for? 1

- A. Democracy B. Factory workers
C. Common people D. Slum dwellers

Ans : (C) Common people

17. In 1517, the religious reformer _____ wrote Ninety Five Theses criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church. 1

Ans : Martin Luther

or

_____ is an example of some form of social division related to sex that needs to be expressed in politics.

Ans : Gender division

18. The US became a colonial power in the late 1890s by occupying some colonies earlier held by _____ 1

- A. France B. Germany
C. Belgium D. Spain

Ans : (D) Spain

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): From the very beginning, the French Revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices like the idea of a new Tri-colour French Flag.

Reason (R): This was done to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French People. Options: 1

- 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 assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

20. Suresh studying in class XI in Delhi was admitted to a private hospital for an appendicitis operation. 1

A surgeon performed the operation under general anaesthesia. Due to improper anaesthesia he developed brain abnormalities and was crippled for life.

Analyse the information given above and choose the correct option as to where his family should apply for compensation.

- (a) File an RTI
(b) The State Consumer Redressal Commission.

- (c) State Consumer Court
 (d) None of the above.

Ans : (b) The State Consumer Redressal Commission.

Section-B

21. Explain the major problems caused due to indiscriminate use of resources by human beings. 3

or

Why is the growth rate in agriculture decelerating? How did the Government of India make efforts to modernise agriculture? Explain.

Ans :

Following problems are caused:

- (i) Depletion of resources for satisfying the greed of few individuals.
- (ii) Accumulation of resources in a few hands, which in turn, divided the society into two segments i.e. haves and have-nots or rich and poor.
- (iii) Indiscriminate exploitation of resources has led to global ecological crises such as, global warming, ozone layer depletion, environmental pollution and land degradation.

or

It is a fact that the growth rate in agriculture is decelerating. There are several reasons for this, such as:

- (i) Today, Indian farmers are facing a big challenge from international competition. Subsidy on fertilisers is decreased leading to the increase in the cost of production.
- (ii) Moreover, reduction in import duties on agricultural products have proved detrimental to agriculture in the country.
- (iii) Farmers are withdrawing their investment from agriculture causing a downfall in the employment in agriculture. Considering the importance of agriculture in India, the Government of India made concerted efforts to modernise agriculture. Establishment of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), agricultural universities, veterinary services and animal breeding centres, horticulture development, research and development in the field of meteorology and weather forecast, etc. were given priority for improving Indian agriculture.

22. How did business classes relate to the Civil Disobedience Movement? Why were they no longer uniformly enthusiastic after the failure of Second Round Table Conference? 3

or

Why was growth of nationalism in the colonies linked to an anti-colonial movement?

Ans :

- (i) Business classes led by prominent industrialists like Purushottandas Thakurdas and G.D. Birla, the industrialists attacked colonial control over the Indian economy and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement when it was first launched.
- (ii) Most businessmen came to see swaraj as a time

when colonial restrictions on business would no longer exist and trade and industry would flourish without constraints.

- (iii) After the failure of the Second Round Table Conference, business groups were no longer uniformly enthusiastic. They were apprehensive of the spread of militant activities, and worried about prolonged disruption of business, as well as of the growing influence of socialism amongst the younger members of the Congress.

or

The growth of nationalism was intimately connected to the anti-colonial movement. People began discovering their unity in the process of their struggle with colonialism. The sense of being oppressed under colonialism provided a shared bond that tied many different groups together. But each class and group felt the effects of colonialism differently, their experiences were varied, and their notion of freedom were not always the same. The Congress under Mahatma Gandhi tried to forge these groups together within one movement.

23. The Supreme Court's order to bring down the influence of money and criminals in politics is still fraught with defects. Discuss. 3

Ans :

According to a Supreme Court order, every candidate contesting elections has to provide details of his personal assets and cases of crime pending against him/her. This is done to bring down the influence of money and crime in politics. However, there is still no mechanism to check whether the information provided by the candidate is true or not, as still we do not find any significant decline of the influence of money or crime in politics.

24. In a nation, communalism has different repercussions on the minds majority and minority religious groups. How? 1

Ans :

In a nation, communalism has different repercussions on the minds majority and minority religious groups. This is so because inspired by communalism the majority religious groups starts thinking of dominating and suppressing the religious minorities. On the other hand, the religious minorities start believing to form a separate political unit

25. What led to the tension between the Dutch-speaking and the French-speaking communities of Belgium during the 1950s and 1960s? 3

or

Examine the political outcome of democracy.

Ans :

- (i) The minority French-speaking community was relatively rich and powerful. This was resented by the Dutch-speaking community who got the benefit of economic development and education much later.
- (ii) This led to tensions between the Dutch-speaking and French-speaking communities during the 1950s and 1960s.
- (iii) The tension between the two communities was

more acute in Brussels. Brussels presented a special problem: the Dutch-speaking people constituted a majority in the country, but a minority in the capital.

or

- (i) Right of the citizens to choose their leaders and keep check on them.
- (ii) If required people can participate in decision making either directly or through indirectly or through representatives.
- (iii) It produces accountable, responsible and legitimate government

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

Source A : Indentured Labour Migration from India

The example of indentured labour migration from India also illustrates the two-sided nature of the nineteenth-century world. It was a world of faster economic growth as well as great misery, higher incomes for some and poverty for others, technological advances in some areas and new forms of coercion in others.

Source B : Indian Entrepreneurs Abroad

Indian traders and moneylenders also followed European colonisers into Africa. Hyderabad Sindhi traders, however, ventured beyond European colonies. From the 1860s they established flourishing emporia at busy ports worldwide, selling local and imported curios to tourists whose numbers were beginning to swell, thanks to the development of safe and comfortable passenger vessels.

Source C : Indian Trade, Colonialism and the Global System

Historically, fine cottons produced in India were exported to Europe. With industrialisation, British cotton manufacture began to expand, and industrialists pressurised the government to restrict cotton imports and protect local industries. Tariffs were imposed on cloth imports into Britain. Consequently, the inflow of fine Indian cotton began to decline.

Source A : Indentured Labour Migration from India

26 (1) What do you mean by indentured labour?

Ans : A bonded labourer under contract to work for an employer for a specific amount of time, to pay off his passage to a new country or home.

Source B : Indian Entrepreneurs Abroad

26 (2) How did Indian traders flourish?

Ans : The Indian traders established flourishing emporia of busy ports worldwide, selling local and imported curios to tourists whose numbers were beginning to swell.

Source C : Indian Trade, Colonialism and the Global System

26 (3) Why did Indian cotton begin to decline?

Ans : With industrialisation, British Cotton manufacture began to expand and industrialists pressurised the government to restrict cotton imports and protect local industries. Tariffs were imposed on cloth imports into Britain. Consequently, the inflow of fine Indian cotton began to decline.

27. When were the comprehensive land development programmes launched in India? Explain the provisions of this programme. 3

Ans :

1980s and 1990s.

Programmes:

- (i) **Bank facilities :** Under this programme many Grameen Banks and cooperative societies were established. They provided loans at lower rates to the farmers.
- (ii) **KCC :** Government provided with Kisan Credit Card to the farmers. These cards helped farmers getting financial help from the banks.
- (iii) **PAIS :** Government also provided Personal Accident Insurance Schemes for benefiting the farmers. This enabled the farmer's family to get money due to any accident.

28. "Traders and travellers introduced new crops to the lands as well as 'ready' foodstuff in distant parts of the world they travelled and share common origins." Support your answer with any three suitable examples. 3

or

Explain giving four reasons why the industrialists of Europe preferred hand labour over machines during the 19th century.

Ans :

- (i) Take spaghetti and noodles. It is believed that noodles travelled west from China to become spaghetti.
- (ii) Perhaps Arab traders took pasta to fifth-century Sicily, now in Italy.
- (iii) Many of our common foods such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chillies, sweet potatoes, and so on were not known to our ancestors until about five centuries ago.

or

- (i) There was no shortage of labour at that period of time.
- (ii) Installation of machinery required large capital investment which the industrialists did not want to invest.
- (iii) In seasonal industries only seasonal labour was required.

Section-C

29. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow: 1+2+2=5

Ernst Renan, 'What is a Nation?': In a lecture delivered at the University of Sorbonne in 1882, the French philosopher Ernst Renan (1823-92) outlined his understanding of what makes a nation. The lecture was subsequently published as a famous essay entitled 'Qu'est-ce qu'une nation?' ('What is a Nation?'). In this essay Renan criticises the notion suggested by others that a nation is formed by a common language, race, religion, or territory: 'A nation is the culmination of a long past of endeavours, sacrifice and devotion. A heroic past, great men, glory, that is the social capital upon which one bases a national idea. To have common glories in the past, to have a common will in

the present, to have performed great deeds together, to wish to perform still more, these are the essential conditions of being a people. A nation is therefore a large-scale solidarity... Its existence is a daily plebiscite... A province is its inhabitants; if anyone has the right to be consulted, it is the inhabitant. A nation never has any real interest in annexing or holding on to a country against its will. The existence of nations is a good thing, a necessity even. Their existence is a guarantee of liberty, which would be lost if the world had only one law and only one master.

- (i) What do you mean by the term Nation?
- (ii) Write any two requirements for the formation of a nation.
- (iii) How does a heroic past helps in the formation of a nation?

Ans :

- (i) A country or all the people in a country.
- (ii) Population and Territory are two requirements to form a nation.
- (iii) A heroic part gives a sense of pride and identity to a people. This helps in the formation of a nation.

30. "One important feature of the US economy in the 1920s was mass productions." Prove this with example. 5

or

Explain the reasons favouring shift from hand printing to mechanical printing in China.

Ans :

A well known pioneer of mass production was the car manufacturer 'Henry Ford'.

- (i) He adopted an assembly line technique of a slaughter house.
- (ii) He realised that the assembly line method would allow faster and cheaper way of producing vehicles.
- (iii) This method forced workers to repeat a single task mechanically and continuously.
- (iv) This was a way of increasing the output per worker by speeding up the pace of work.
- (v) Later on, this system of mass production was followed by many other countries. In the US, with this system car production rose from two millions to above five millions.

or

- (i) From 594 AD, the books were printed in China by rubbing paper against the inked surface of woodblocks.
- (ii) The imperial court got many textbooks printed for the Civil Services Examination and remained the target user of printed books in China.
- (iii) By the 17th century, urban culture developed in China and it officials who not only started reading printed books but also began to write their autobiographies.
- (iv) In the late 19th century, the western powers established mechanical printing press in Shanghai and shifted to mechanical printing.

31. Explain the pro-active approach adopted by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) for preserving the natural environment and resources. 5

or

How is biogas produced? Why is it called 'Gobar gas plant' in rural areas?

Ans :

The pro-active approach adopted by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) for preserving the natural environment:

- (i) **Equipment:** Optimum utilisation of equipment adopting latest techniques and upgrading existing equipment
- (ii) **Waste Regeneration:** Minimising waste generation by maximising ash utilisation.
- (iii) **Maintain Ecological Imbalance:** Providing green belts for nurturing ecological balance and addressing the question of special purpose vehicles for afforestation.
- (iv) **Ways to reduce environmental pollution:** Reducing environmental pollution through ash pond management, ash water recycling system and liquid waste management.
- (v) **Monitoring:** Ecological monitoring, reviews and online database management for all its power stations. 5

or

- (i) Biogas is produced from shrubs, farm waste, animal and human wastes. It is mostly used for domestic consumption in rural areas.
- (ii) Decomposition of organic matter yields gas, which has higher thermal efficiency in comparison to kerosene, dung cake and charcoal
- (iii) Biogas plants are set up at municipal, cooperative and individual levels.

Biogas plants using cattle dung are known as 'Gobar gas plant' in rural India because:

- (i) These provide twin benefits to the farmer in the form of energy and improved quality of manure.
- (ii) They make the most efficient use of cattle dung.
- (iii) They prevent the loss of trees and manure due to burning of fuelwood and cow dung cakes.

32. What is majoritarianism? How has it increased the feelings of alienation among Sri Lankan Tamils? Explain with examples. 5

or

Explain the difference between the power sharing model accepted by Belgium and Sri Lanka.

Ans :

- (i) The democratically elected government adopted a series of majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala supremacy.
- (ii) In 1956, an Act was passed to recognize Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil.
- (iii) The governments followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs.
- (iv) A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism. All these government measures, coming one after the other, gradually increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils.
- (v) They felt that the constitution and government policies denied them equal political rights, discriminated against them in getting jobs and other opportunities and ignored their interests.

	Belgium	Sri Lanka
•	The Belgian leaders realised that the unity of the country can be maintained by respecting the feelings and interests of different regions and communities.	The majority community of Sinhala wanted to force its domination over the minority community of Tamils.
•	They shared equal powers with all the communities.	They refused to share the power.
•	The government enables every community to live together and avoid civil war.	The majority rule divided the different communities which resulted in civil war.
•	A secular country with no state religion.	Buddhism is the only official religion.
•	There is a community government to look after the issues related to culture, education and language.	The government follows preferential policies to favour Sinhala in university position & government jobs.

33. "The textile industry occupies unique position in the Indian economy." Justify the statement giving examples.. 5

Ans :

- (i) It contributes significantly to industrial production (14%).
- (ii) Contributes to employment generation. (35 million persons directly- the second largest after agriculture)
- (iii) Source of foreign exchange earnings. (About 24.6%)
- (iv) It contributes 4% towards GDP.
- (v) 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.

34. Explain how tourism plays a significant role in the growth of the economy of our country. 5

Ans :

- (i) **Foreign exchange :** Foreign tourist's arrivals in our country witnessed an increase of 4.5 per cent during the year 2015 as against the year 2014, contributing Z 1,35,193 crore of foreign exchange in 2015. 8.03 million foreign tourists visited India in 2015.
- (ii) **Employment generation :** More than 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry. This enhances the income of the people.
- (iii) **National integration and international understanding :** Tourism promotes national integration. People understand the culture and heritage of our country.
- (iv) **Promotes local handicrafts :** Tourist show keen interest in buying local made articles of handicrafts. Thus, local handicrafts manufactures get a boost and support from tourism of the country.
- (v) **Types of tourism :** Eco tourism, adventure tourism, medical tourism etc.

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. The city where Jallianwala Bagh incident occurred.
- B. The place of peasant where satyagraha was started.

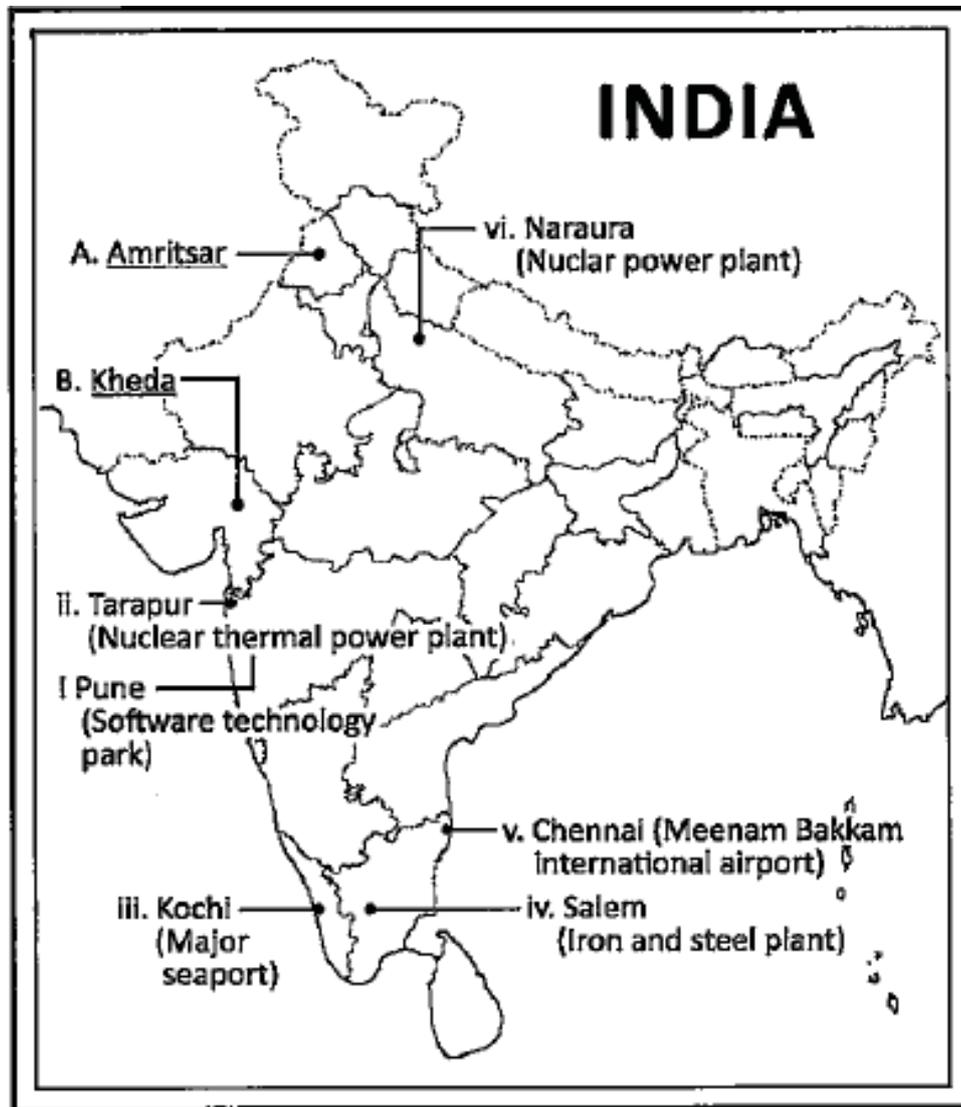
(b) Locate and label any four of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India. 1 × 4 = 4

- (i) Pune — Software technology park.
- (ii) Tatapur — Nuclear thermal power plant
- (iii) Kochi — Major seaport
- (iv) Salem — Iron and steel plant
- (v) Chennai — Meenam Bakkam international airport
- (vi) Naraura — Nuclear power plant



Ans :

- (a) A. Amritsar 1
- B. Kheda 1
- (b) Located and labelled on the map



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