

**CLASS X (2019-20)**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)**  
**SAMPLE PAPER-12**

**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. Fly shuttle is a mechanical device used for weaving, moved by means of ropes and pullies. It places the horizontal threads called the weft into the vertical threads called the warp. The invention of the fly shuttle in the second decade of the 20th century proved a boon for the weavers. 1  
 Analyse the above given paragraph considering one of the following correct option:
  - A. With the invention of this mechanical device, it became possible for weavers to operate large looms and weave wide pieces of cloth
  - B. The device increased productivity per worker.
  - C. It speeded up production and reduced labour demand.
  - D. All of these**Ans : (D) All of these**
  
2. Which one of the following is called to share power among governments at different levels. 1
  - A. Vertical Distribution
  - B. Horizontal Distribution
  - C. National Power Distribution
  - D. None of these**Ans : (A) Vertical Distribution**
  
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.	Issues of currency notes on behalf of Central Government	1.	Cotton
B.	Symbol of new era in England in the Late 18th Century	2.	EI Dorado
C.	Fabled city	3.	Gandhi Ji

	Column A		Column B
D.	Religion can never be separated from politics	4.	Reserve Bank of India

**Ans : A — 4, B — 1, C — 2, D — 3**

4. Identify the key reason why sustainability is important remain for development. 1
  - A. Offers food for all
  - B. Takes care of environment
  - C. Satisfies today needs without harming environment
  - D. None of these**Ans : (C) Satisfies today needs without harming environment**
  
5. How is coal formed? 1  
**Ans :**  
 Coal is form due to deposition, accumulation and concentration of plants over millions of years.
  
6. What is collateral? 1  
**or**  
 Give two subjects of 'State List'.  
**Ans :**  
 Its is a security or guarantee for repayment of a loan.  
**or**  
 1. Local Police, 2. Trade and Commerce.
  
7. Which one of the following is the key reason for low human development ranking despite high income? 1
  - A. Less melting tar roads
  - B. Lack of drinking water
  - C. Low investment in human resources
  - D. None of these**Ans : (C) Low investment in human resources**
  
8. Complete the following table with correct information

with regard to the working people in the city of Surat: 1

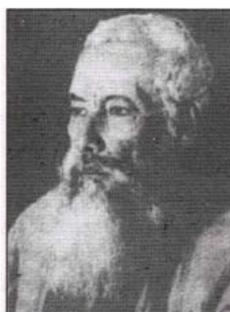
Place of Work	Nature of Employment	% of Working People
Own shops, office, clinics in market places with formal license	A- ?	15
Working in small workshops usually not registered with the government	B - ?	50

Ans : A – Organised, B – Unorganised

9. Arrange the following in the correct sequence: 1
- (i) demand for food grains in Britain
  - (ii) corn laws
  - (iii) consumption of food in Britain rose
  - (iv) Food came from thousands of miles away
- Options:
- A. (i) — (ii) — (iii) — (iv)
  - B. (iv) — (iii) — (ii) — (i)
  - C. (ii) — (iv) — (i) — (iii)
  - D. (i) — (iv) — (iii) — (ii)
- Ans : (A) (i) — (ii) — (iii) — (iv)

10. 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):** Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns such as building, land, vehicle etc.
- Reason (R):** For loan borrower can withdraw the guarantee as and when she/he wants.
- 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.

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



Which of the following option best signifies the image of Dwarkanath Tagore?

- A. He believed that India would develop through westernisation and industrialisation.
- B. He published and wrote many novels and stories.
- C. He set up six joint-stock companies in the 1830s and 1840s.

D. Both A and C

Ans : (D) Both A and C

12. The sectors are classified into public and private sectors on the basis of: 1
- A. employment conditions
  - B. the nature of economic activity
  - C. ownership of enterprises
  - D. number of workers employed in the enterprise
- Ans : (C) ownership of enterprises
13. The first printing press was developed by 1
- Ans : Johann Gutenberg.
14. Hospitals and schools belong to which of the following: 1
- A. Primary Sector
  - B. Tertiary Sector
  - C. Secondary Sector
  - D. None of these
- Ans : (b) Tertiary Sector

15. What is meant by the average income? 1

or

What is Net Attendance Ratio?

Ans :

The average income is the total income of a country divided by its total population. It is also called per capita income.

or

The Net Attendance Ratio is the total number of Children of age group 6-10 attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.

16. Workers in the \_\_\_\_\_ sector provide services. 1
- Ans : Tertiary Sector

or

\_\_\_\_\_ is formed by decomposition of rocks, leaving a residual mass of weathered material.

Ans : Bauxite.

17. Which of the following neighbour countries has better performance in terms of human development than India? 1
- A. Bangladesh
  - B. Sri Lanka
  - C. Nepal
  - D. Pakistan
- Ans : (B) Sri Lanka

18. Which one of the following option best signifies this cartoon? 1



- A. Relationship between democracy and concentration of power.
- B. Visit of US President to Russia.

C. Both the Head of the State drive democracy by their own.

D. Making rules to facilitates democracy.

**Ans :** (A) Relationship between democracy and concentration of power.

19. On which day of the year is National Consumer Day celebrated in India and Why? 1

**Ans :**

The 24th December is observed as National Consumers Day in India because on this day in 1986 COPRA was enacted by the Parliament of India.

20. Correct the following statement and rewrite: 1  
In the Dutch Republic, in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany, Hitler simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial due.

**or**

In 1815, representatives of European powers— Russia, Germany, France and Austria – who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe.

**Ans :**

In the Dutch Republic, in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany, Napoleon simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial due.

**or**

In 1815, representatives of European powers— Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria — who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe.

## Section-B

21. What consequences would we face if non-renewable resources get exhausted in the world? 3

**Ans :**

(1) Non-renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after years of use. We have a fixed stock on earth which cannot be replenished.

(ii) We can discover new resources that we did not know of earlier. New sources in this way add to the stock.

(iii) However, overtime, even this will get exhausted. In that situation life would be difficult for us. There would be total chaos all over the world.

22. “People have conflicting developmental goals”. Support the statement with suitable example. 3

**or**

Why is the tertiary sector becoming so important in India?

**Ans :**

Different persons could have different as well as conflicting notions of a country’s development. In fact, two persons or groups of persons may seek things which are conflicting. To get more electricity, industrialists may want more dams. But this may submerge the land and disrupt the lives of people who are displaced such as tribes. They might resent this and may prefer

small check dams or tanks to irrigate their land.

**or**

(i) It provides basic services. Example: Police, banking, transport, etc.

(ii) The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade, storage and the like, as we have already seen. Greater the development of the primary and secondary sectors more would be the demand for such services.

(iii) As income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools, professional training etc. This is seen mostly in cities and towns.

23. Analyse the role of credit for development. 3

**Ans :**

(i) Credit refers to an agreement in which lender supplies the borrowers with money, goods and services in return for the promise of future payments.

(ii) Whether credit will be useful or not, depends upon the risks in the situation and on whether there is some support in case of loss.

(iii) When a borrower takes a loan from the bank for increasing the production of goods and he/she is able to increase it and pay the loan back to the bank within the given time limit, then credit has played a positive role in making him/her wealthy.

24. Describe geographical conditions required for the growth of the following crops: 3

1. Jute, 2. Cotton

**or**

How is nuclear energy obtained?

**Ans :**

1. **Jute:** It is called the golden fibre of India. It mainly grows on well drained fertile soils in the flood plains where soils are renewed every year. It requires high temperature during the growing season.

2. **Cotton:** It requires warm climate. It grows very well in the drier parts of the black cotton soil of the Deccan Plateau. It requires high temperature, light rainfall or irrigation.

**or**

(i) Energy is the basic requirement for economic development in every sector of our economy.

(ii) In the domestic sector, the demand of energy is growing due to the increase in the use of electrical gadgets.

(iii) India has a large coastline. Therefore, oceanic tides can be used to generate electricity.

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

**Source A : The Napoleonic Code**

The Civil Code of 1804 — usually known as the Napoleonic Code — did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property. This Code was exported to the regions under French control. In the Dutch Republic, in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany,

Napoleon simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues. In the towns too, guild restrictions were removed. Transport and communication systems were improved. Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed a new-found freedom.

#### Source B : The Aristocracy and The New Middle Class

In Western and parts of Central Europe the growth of industrial production and trade meant the growth of towns and the emergence of commercial classes whose existence was based on production for the market. Industrialisation began in England in the second half of the eighteenth century, but in France and parts of the German states it occurred only during the nineteenth century. In its wake, new social groups came into being: a working-class population, and middle classes made up of industrialists, businessmen, professionals.

#### Source C : A New Conservatism After 1815

Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society — like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family — should be preserved. Most conservatives, however, did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. Rather, they realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy.

#### Source A : The Napoleonic Code

25 (1) What was the core concept of the Napoleonic Code?

**Ans :** The Napoleonic Code defined the concept of equality before the law and secured the right to property. This code abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues as well as improvement in the transport and communication system.

#### Source B : The Aristocracy and The New Middle Class

25 (2) Who were the new middle class in Europe?

**Ans :** The growth of industrial production and trade in Europe led to emergence of commercial classes whose existence was based on production for the market. In its wake, new social group came into being such as a working class population and middle classes population. The middle class population were industrialists, businessmen, professionals.

#### Source C : A New Conservatism After 1815

25 (3) What do you meant by conservatism?

**Ans :** A political philosophy that stressed the importance of tradition, established institutions and customs, and preferred gradual development to quick change is called conservation.

26. State any three merits of democracy. 3

or

What was the Feminist Movement? Explain the political demands of the Feminist Movement in India.

**Ans :**

Merits of democracy are:

- (i) Democracy assures equality in every spheres of life like political, social and economic.
- (ii) It upholds basic individual liberties like freedom of speech, etc.
- (iii) Due obedience to laws.

or

Feminist movement was a radical movement which demanded equality for women in personal and family life also in politics, society and educational field. The political demands of the feminist movements in India were:

- (i) More women representatives in local government.
- (ii) More political representatives for women by having elected women representatives.
- (iii) Reserving at least one-third of the seats in the Lok Sabha and the Legislative Assemblies for women.

27. How are the powers divided between the states and centre? Explain with examples. 3

**Ans :**

- (i) The three-fold distribution of legislative powers:
  - (a) **Union list:** It consists of 100 subjects. It includes subjects of national importance such defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communication and currency.
  - (b) **State list:** It consists of 61 subjects. It contains subjects of state and local importance such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation.
  - (c) **Concurrent list:** It consists of 52 subjects It includes subjects of common interest to both such as education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession. (ii) Union Government can make laws on the subjects which are not covered under these lists. The name has been given to such subjects is residuary subjects.

28. Why was the imperial state in China a major producer of printed material for a long time? 3

**Ans :**

- (i) China possessed a huge bureaucratic system which recruited its personnel through civil service examinations.
- (ii) Textbooks for this examination were printed in vast numbers under the sponsorship of the imperial state.
- (iii) From the 16th century the number of examination candidates went up and that increased the volume of print.

## Section-C

29. Explain the advantage of globalization to producers as well as consumers. 5

or

What are Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways? What is their major objective? Explain Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways.

**Ans :**

Globalisation has been advantageous to producers in the following ways:

- (i) The producers now have access to the international markets.
- (ii) Globalisation has also enabled free movement of capital, i.e., via electronic transfers, etc.
- (iii) Globalisation has enabled access to foreign investment in capital and technology via Foreign Direct Investment, etc.

Globalisation has been advantageous to consumers in the following ways:

- (i) It has led to employment generation, as a result, beneficial to the consumers.
- (ii) Globalisation has also given rise to intense competition due to opening up of markets to foreign companies. As a result, this has led to the increase in product quality and decrease in the prices of the products.
- (iii) The consumers have benefited from the arrival of MNCs as they have now larger choice in the goods that are available to them in the market.

**or**

- (i) The government has launched a major road development project linking Delhi-Kolkata-Chennai-Mumbai and Delhi by six-lane Super Highways.
- (ii) The North-South corridors linking Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir) and Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu), and East-West Corridor connecting Silcher (Assam) and Porbander (Gujarat) are part of this project.
- (iii) The major objective of these Super Highways is to reduce the time and distance between the mega cities of India.
- (iv) The National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) implements and maintains these super highways.

**30.** Analyse the various events that led to the conclusion of Greece as an independent nation in 1832. 5

**or**

Explain the unification of Great Britain?

**Ans :**

- (i) An event that mobilised nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe was the Greek war of independence. Greece had been part of the Ottoman Empire since the fifteenth century.
- (ii) The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked off a struggle for independence amongst the Greeks which began in 1821.
- (iii) Nationalists in Greece got support from other Greeks living in exile and also from many West Europeans who had sympathies for ancient Greek culture.
- (iv) Poets and artists lauded Greece as the cradle of European civilisation and mobilised public opinion to support its struggle against a Muslim empire. The English poet Lord Byron organised funds and later went to fight in the war, where he died of fever in 1824.
- (v) Finally, the Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognised Greece as an independent nation.

**or**

- (i) In Britain, the nation states were formed due to long struggle.

- (ii) All ethnic groups such as English, Welsh, Scot or Irish had their own cultural, and political traditions.
- (iii) The English nation grew in wealth, and power and extended their power over the other nations.
- (iv) Tole English helped the Protestants to defeat the Catholics and dominated Ireland.
- (v) The Act of Union in 1707 signed between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.
- (vi) A new British nation had its new symbols like the British flag, the national anthem and the English language.

**31.** Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

1+2+2=5

On 6 January 1921, the police in United Provinces fired at peasants near Rae Bareli. Jawaharlal Nehru wanted to go to the place of firing, but was stopped by the police. Agitated and angry, Nehru addressed the peasants who gathered around him. This is how he later described the meeting: 'They behaved as brave men, calm and unruffled in the face of danger. I do not know how they felt but I know what my feelings were. For a moment my blood was up, non-violence was almost forgotten — but for a moment only. The thought of the great leader, who by God's goodness has been sent to lead us to victory, came to me, and I saw the kisans seated and standing near me, less excited, more peaceful than I was — and the moment of weakness passed, I spoke to them in all humility on non-violence — I needed the lesson more than they — and they heeded me and peacefully dispersed.'

- (i) How did the peasants who gathered around Nehru near Rae Bareli behave when he addressed them?
- (ii) To what extent do you feel that the demands of the peasants of Rae Bareli were correct?
- (iii) Explain what did Nehru mean when he said. 'I needed the lesson more than they'.

**Ans :**

- (i) The peasants behaved as cool, calm and brave men. They were not excited or angry. They heard Nehru's speech peacefully.
- (ii) The peasants of Rae Bareli were strongly protested against about corruptions exploitation, etc and held meetings at different places. They protested peacefully. But British Police opened fired to them.
- (iii) JL Nehru needed the lesson of non-violence more than the peasants. Nehru was angry, excited and overcome by violence for a moment. But the peasants were calm and peaceful. They were not angry or violent.

**32.** Why does the textile industry occupy a unique position in the Indian economy? 5

**Ans :**

- (i) The textile industry contributes significantly to industrial production, i.e. about 14%.
- (ii) Wide market and the availability of transport, banking and electricity facilities in almost all parts of the country have led to the spread of textile mills in different areas of the country.
- (iii) It is the only industry in India which is self-reliant

and complete in the value chain, i.e. from raw material to the highest value added products.

- (iv) Textile industry is a labour intensive industry so a large number of people are employed in different stages of its working such as weeding, spinning, leaving, dyeing, designing, printing, tailoring and sewing.
- (v) The textile industry not only employs lot of people but also provides a huge amount to country. In rural areas the handloom industry is doing its work while in the urban areas the textile mills and factories work day, and night.

**33.** Explain the new economic and political situation created during the First World War in India. Ans. The First World War created new economic and political situations because:

- (i) It led to huge increase in defence expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes. Custom duties were raised and income tax was introduced.
- (ii) Prices increased doubling between 1913-18 leading to extreme hardship for the common people.
- (iii) Villagers were called upon to supply soldiers through forced recruitment in rural areas caused wide spread anger.
- (iv) During 1918-19, crops failed in many parts of India which created shortage of food.
- (v) Spread of Influenza epidemic and famine-12 to 13 million people died. 5

**34.** Mention the challenges faced by political parties in democracies all over the world. Explain in detail. 5

**Ans :**

- (i) **Lack of internal democracy:** All over the world, there is a tendency of political parties towards the concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top.
- Parties do not keep membership register.
  - They do not regularly hold organisational meetings.
  - Ordinary members of the party do not have sufficient informations as to what happens inside the party.
  - As a result, the leaders assume greater power to make decisions in the name of the party
- (ii) **Dynastic Succession:** Most political parties do not practice open and transparent procedures for their functioning.
- There are very few ways for an ordinary workers to rise to the top in a party.
  - In many parties, the top positions are always controlled by members of one family. This is unfair to other members of that party.
  - Some people who do not have adequate experience or popular support come to occupy good positions of power.
- (iii) **Money and Muscle Power:**
- Some parties are focussed only on winning elections, they tend to use shortcuts to win elections.
  - They tend to nominate those candidates who have or can raise a lot of money.
  - In some cases, parties support criminals who can win elections.

- Rich people and companies who give funds to the parties tend to have influence on the policies and decisions of the party.
- (iv) **Meaningful Choice:** In recent years, there has been a decline in the ideological differences among parties in most parts of the world.
- Those who want really different policies have no option available to them.
  - Sometimes people cannot elect very different people either because some group of leaders keep shifting from one party to another.
- (v) **Corruption:** It adversely affects the economy of the country. It is the big reason of inequalities in the societies and communities. Sometimes leaders use their powers to earn illegal money in spite of working for the country's benefits.

### 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:

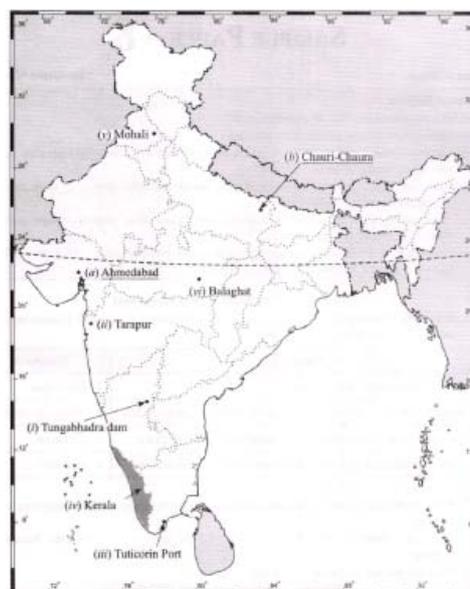
1×2=2

- (a) The place where cotton mill workers organised Satyagraha.
- (b) Place where Gandhiji called-off Non-Cooperation Movement.

(B) Locate and label ANY FOUR of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India. 1 x4=4

- (i) Tungabhadra dam
- (ii) Tarapur Atomic Power Station
- (iii) Tuticorin Port
- (iv) Kerala — a leading rubber producing state
- (v) Mohali software technology Park
- (vi) Balaghat — Manganese

**Ans :**



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