

CLASS X (2019-20)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-16

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions :

- (i) The question paper has 35 questions in all.
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number 1 to 20 are objective type questions. Each question carries **one mark**. Answer them as instructed.
- (iv) Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are **3 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **80 words** each.
- (v) Questions from serial number 29 to 34 are **5 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **120 words** each.
- (vi) Question number 35 is a map question of **6 marks** with two parts-**35 a.** from History (2 marks) and **35 b.** from Geography (4 marks).

Section A

1. Match the following items given in column A with those in column B. [1]

Column A		Column B	
(A)	Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay	(1)	Depressed Classes Association
(B)	B.R Ambedkar	(2)	Famous image of Bharat Mata
(C)	Sir Mohannad Iqbal	(3)	President of the Muslim League
(D)	Abanindranath Tagore	(4)	Vande Matram

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

2. The average income is called: [1]
- (a) per person per income (b) per capita income
(c) per house income (d) per national income

Ans : (b) per capita income

3. The value of final goods already includes the value of all the goods. [1]

Ans : Intermediate

or

The sector which has become the most important in terms of the total production in developed countries.

Ans : Tertiary

4. Study the picture and answer the questions that follow: [1]



Which of the following aspect best signifies this image of Germania??

- A. It is the symbolic personification of Liberty and Reason.
- B. She became the symbol of the German nation.
- C. She represents austerity and asceticism.
- D. Both A and B

Ans : (D) Both A and B

5. Which soil has best moisture holding capacity? [1]
- Ans :** Black Soil

6. Fill the blank in table with correct answer: [1]

Occupations	Sectors
Tailor	Tertiary
(A)- ?	Primary
Astronaut	(B) - ?

Ans :

- A. Fisherman/Farmer
- B. Tertiary

7. To protest against the salt tax, Gandhi ji undertook: [1]
- (a) Non-cooperation movement

- (b) Civil disobedience
- (c) Dandi March
- (d) Go back Simon

Ans : (c) Dandi March

8. Who has the special powers in administering the Union Territories of India? [1]

Ans : Central Government

or

In which year did the Communist Party of India split into two parties?

Ans : 1964

9. Which sector does this following cartoon represents? [1]



- (a) Primary (b) Secondary
(c) Tertiary (d) None

Ans : (a) Primary

10. Rice is grown with the withdrawal of monsoon in different parts of India. It is a Rabi crop. State whether the statement is True or False. If false, correct the statement. [1]

Ans : False

Rice is grown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of India. It is a kharif crop.

or

Rice, wheat and maize are important millets grown in India. State whether the statement is True or False. If false, correct the statement

Ans : False

Jowar, bajra and ragi are the important millets grown in India.

11. is the deepest, land-locked and well-protected port of India [1]

Ans : Vishakhapatnam

or

Sustainable development encourages more use of resources.

Ans : Renewable

12. Which of the following state has the highest literacy rate? [1]

- (a) Haryana (b) Bihar
(c) Punjab (d) Kerala

Ans : (d) Kerala

13. Bank deposits are also called [1]

- (a) Collateral (b) Demand deposits
(c) Cheque (d) Currency

Ans : (b) Demand deposits

14. What is defined as the print revolution? [1]

Ans :

The shift from hand printing to mechanical printing led to the print revolution.

15. Bhartiya Janta Party was formerly called [1]

Ans :

Bhartiya Jana Sangh

16. Who is a person that refuses to accept established beliefs and practices? [1]

Ans : A dissenter

or

In which 3 countries the earliest kind of print technology was developed? [1]

Ans : China, Korea and Japan

17. Which is not a characteristic of unorganized sector? [1]

- (a) Small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government
(b) There are rules and regulations but these are not followed
(c) Jobs here are high-paid and often not regular
(d) No provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leaves due to sickness

Ans : (c) Jobs here are high-paid and often not regular

18. Arrange political parties according to their formation dates in increasing order: [1]

- (i) BSP
(ii) BJP
(iii) INC
(iv) CPI
(a) i—iv—iii—ii (b) iii—iv—i—ii
(c) iv—i—ii—iii (d) iii—iv—ii—i

Ans : (d) iii—iv—ii—i

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:

Assertion (A) : Pakistan was ruled many times by army. [1]

Reason (R) : Functional Challenge is one of the important challenges of democracy

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.

20. If in an area 10 percent of loans are taken from informal source and 90 percent are taken from formal source what will be that area called as: [1]

- (a) Urban Region (b) Semi urban
(c) Rural region (d) Rich country

Ans : (a) Urban Region

Section - B

21. Describe the impact of Rinderpest on people's livelihood and local economy in Africa in the 1890. [3]

Ans :

Rinderpest was a cattle epidemic that came to Africa with the infected meat imported from British Asia to feed the Italian soldiers invading Eritrea in East Africa. It came with the horses which were imported from British Asia. It killed more than 90 percent of the live stocks in Africa, making them dependent on Europeans for food and turned them subservient. Rinderpest spread in the African continent like the forest fire. It reached to western coast of Africa by 1892 and within five years after that, it reached to southernmost tip of the continent. Loss of cattle meant loss of livelihood for the Africans. They had no choice but to work as labourers in plantations and mines. Thus, a cattle disease enabled the Europeans to colonise Africa.

or

Describe three major problems faced by Indian cotton weavers in nineteenth century. [3]

Ans :

The problem faced by Indian cotton weavers continued. They were as follows.

- (i) Their export market collapsed due to increase in import duties on them in England.
- (ii) Their local market shrank as they were flooded with cheap Manchester imports.
- (iii) They could not get sufficient supply of raw cotton of goods quality. When the American civil war broke out and cotton supplies from the U.S. were cut off, Britain turned to India. Indian weavers were forced to buy cotton at a very high price.

22. What are software technology parks? State any two points of significance of information technology industry in India [3]

Ans :

Software Technology Park: Software technology parks provide single window service and high data communication facility to software experts.

Significance of IT industry:

- (i) A major impact of this industry has been on employment generation Upto 31st March, 2005, the IT industry employed over one million persons.
- (ii) It is encouraging to know that 30 percent of the people employed in this sector are women.
- (iii) This industry has been a major foreign exchange earner in the last two or three years because of its fast growing Business Processes Outsourcing (BPO) sector.
- (iv) The continuous growth in the hardware and software is the key to the success of IT industry in India.

or

Mention any three features of arid soils.

Ans :

Below are the features of Arid Soils:

- (i) Arid soils range from red to brown in colour.
- (ii) They are generally sandy in texture and saline in nature.
- (iii) Due to dry climate high temperature, evaporation is faster and the soil lacks humus and moisture.
- (iv) The lower horizons of the soil are occupied by kankar because of the increasing calcium content downwards. (mention any 3 parts)

23. How is a federal government different from the unitary form of government? Why are federations preferred these days? [3]

Ans :

Basis of Distinction	Federal Form of Government	Unitary Form of Government
Nature	Under the federal system there are two levels of government, one at the central level and other at the state level. Both levels have their own areas of Jurisdiction.	But in Unitary form of Government either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government.
Function	A state has power of its own for which it is not answerable to the central government.	In Unitary system, state government does not have power of its own. They are accountable for their actions.
Command	Central government cannot order the state government to do some-thing	The central government can pass the orders to - the local government.
Scope and Significance	There is dual citizenship one of the country and one of the state.	It has single citizenship.
Examples	India, Belgium	USA, Switzerland

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

Ans :

Democracy leads to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens because:

- (i) 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.
- (ii) But the example of Sri Lanka exhibits that a democracy must fulfill 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
- (iii) That rule by majority does not become rule by majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic group etc.

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

Source A: Wood block Printing

The technology of woodblock printing developed in China. the knowledge was brought to Italy by the

Explorer Marco Polo on his return from China and after many years on explorations. it was only after italians begin publishing with wood blocks that the technology read to other parts of Europe.

Source B: Martin Luther King's View

Martin Lather King's initiation finally led to the questioning of the authority and ritual of the Roman Catholic Church at the beginning of the protestant reformation.

Source C: Women and Print

As a result of the spread of print culture in the 19th Century lives in feelings of women in India begin to be written in vivid and intense wigs. Many liberal husbands ans father's convinced by writings and reformers began educating their women folks

Source A: Wood block Printing

25 (1) When did the wood block printing Arrived in Europe? (1)

Ans : After 1295

Source B: Martin Luther King's View

25 (2) Why Martin Luther king was in favour of print technology? (1)

Ans : Because his challenges to the Roman Catholic Church in form of writing were praised by others and he sold 5000 copies of New Testament in 3 months.

Source C: Women and Print

25 (3) Why did Gandhi said the fight for Swaraj is a fight for liberty of press, speech and freedom of association? (1)

Ans : He said that because government tried to curb all these powerful vehicles of expressing and cultivating public opinion.

26. Give any three features of Guttenberg's printing Press. [3]

Ans :

Three features of Guttenburg's Printing Press were:

- (i) It was the world's first printing press.
- (ii) In this press, the paper is rubbed with ink surface and it printed 180 copies which took 3 years to print
- (iii) It consisted of a platen which inked metal alphabets arranged this platen was pressed against the surface of paper to get an impression.

or

What was the Vernacular Press Act?

Ans :

In 1878, the Vernacular Act was passed, modelled on the Irish Press Laws. It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in Vernacular press. From now on the government kept regular track of the Vernacular newspapers published in different provinces. When a report was judged as seditious, the newspaper was warned and if the warning was ignored, the press was liable to be seized and printing machinery confiscated.

27. How do banks mediate between those who have surplus money and those who need money? [3]

Ans :

People deposits money in the bank and in return banks pay an interest on the deposits. The major portions of this deposited money in the banks are used to extend loans Since there is a huge demand of loans, banks make use of the deposits to meet the loan requirements of the people. In this way, banks mediate between the depositors. those who have surplus. and the borrowers who are in need of these funds.

or

Describe the bad effects of informal sources of credit on borrowers.

Ans :

Bad effects of informal sources of credit on borrowers:

- (i) Higher interest rates on loan are charged.
- (ii) No organisation is there to supervise its lending activities.
- (iii) Since, informal lenders charge higher interest rates for borrowing, mean that the amount to be repaid is greater than the income of the borrower.
- (iv) The borrowers tend to find themselves in a debt-trap.

28. Beside income, what can be the other attributes to compare economic development? [3]

Ans :

Income is not only the criterion but it is one of the important indicators of economic development. Some of the others attributes are:

- (i) **Infant Mortality Rate:** It is an indicator of the availability of doctors and medical facilities in the region as well the awareness of the people living there in regard to diseases and their prevention. Low infant mortality rate indicates good medical facilities and all round development in the society. A high rate will be an economic loss for the region as much effort is wasted, Which could have been harnessed.
- (ii) **Literacy Rate:** This is an indicator of the number of schools and teachers available in a region and also indicates whether the facilities are being used or not due to societal pressures. Low literacy rate shows backwardness and there will not be fast economic development.
- (iii) **Life Expectancy:** This is also an indicator of available health facilities. Low life expectancy will be a hindrance to economic development.

Section - C

29. Illustrate with examples that food offers many opportunities of long-distance cultural exchange. [5]

Ans :

Food offers many opportunities of long distance cultural exchange:

- (i) Traders and travellers introduced new crops to the lands they travelled.
- (ii) Even 'ready' foodstuff in distant parts of the world might share common origins like spaghetti and noodles or perhaps Arab traders took pasta to fifth-century Sicily. an island now in Italy
- (iii) Similar foods were also known in India and Japan, so the truth about their origins may

never be known. Yet such guesswork suggests the possibilities of long-distance cultural contact even in the pre-modern world.

- (iv) 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.
- (v) These foods were only introduced in Europe and Asia after Christopher Columbus accidentally discovered the vast continent that would later become known as the Americas.

or

Even before factories began to dot the landscape in England and Europe, there was large scale industrial production for an international market in the country side. Elucidate.

Ans :

- (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 good began growing. But merchants could not expand production within towns because here urban crafts and trade guilds were powerful.
- (iii) These were associations of producers that trained craftspeople, maintained control over production, regulated competition and prices and restricted the entry of new people into the trade.
- (iv) Rulers granted different guilds the monopoly right to produce and trade in specific products. It was therefore difficult for new merchants to set up business in towns.
- (v) So they turned to the countryside. In the countryside poor peasants and artisans who had lost their common lands began working for merchants and produced goods and indirectly served the international market.

30. Why are political parties necessary for a democracy? [5]

Ans :

We need political parties because:

- i. Parties form and run governments in the way they want for the benefit of nation.
- ii. Parties that loose in elections play the role of opposition to parties in power.
- iii. Parties shape public opinion.
- iv. Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments.

31. What are Resources? Distinguish between renewable and non-renewable resources. Give examples. [5]

Ans :

Natural endowments which can be utilised to satisfy our needs, provided they are technologically accessible economically feasible and culturally acceptable are termed as resources. Materials available in the environment become a resource only when human beings utilise the available technology and institutions

created by themselves to transform the substances into usable products which have utility and fulfill human wants. Hence, resources are a function of human activity.

Resources may be classified into renewable and non-renewable resources on the basis of their exhaustibility.

Basis of Distinction	R e n e w a b l e Resource	Non Renewable Resource
Meaning	Resources whose quantity is not reduced due to use and which can and be repeatedly used without fear of exhaustion are termed as renewable resources. They are inexhaustible' resources	Substances whose stock get reduced are gradually exhausted with use are termed as non renewable resources. They are exhaustible resources.
Increase or decrease	They can be renewed or reproduced by physical, chemical or mechanical process.	They cannot be renewed or recovered.
Resources	R e n e w a b l e resources like sunlight, wind, water are flow resources whose stock is continuous and are being used since time immemorial.	Their quantity is more or less fixed quantity because their formation takes long geological period of million of years, e.g. minerals. Fossil fuels are exhausted totally with use while metals can be recycled.
Process of Renewing	Biotic resources that are renewable, may be temporarily diminished but may be renewed again by natural process and proper management.	These resources can never be renewed or replenished.
Examples	Solar and wind energy, water, forests, wildlife, etc.	Fossil fuels like coal and p e t r o l e u m , minerals.

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 :

Roadways have taken an edge over railways on the following basis:

- (i) Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines.
- (ii) Road 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.
- (iii) Road transport is economical in transportation of few person and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances.
- (iv) It also provides door-to-door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower.
- (v) 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.

or

The pace of change has been rapid in modern times and has impacted the ways of communication as well. In light of the given statement explain the role of a variety of means of communication that are used in India in the current times.

Ans :

Means of Personal Communication in India:

- (i) The Indian postal network is the largest in the world. It handles parcels as well as personal written communications. Cards and envelopes are considered first class mail and are airlifted between stations covering both land and air. The second—class mail includes book packets, registered newspapers and periodicals. They are carried by surface mail covering land and water transport. To facilitate quick delivery of mails in large towns and cities, six mail channels have been introduced recently. They are called Rajdhani Channel, Metro Channel, Green Channel, Business Channel, Bulk Mail Channel and Periodical Channel.
- (ii) India has one of the largest telecom networks in Asia. Excluding urban places more than two-thirds of the villages in India have already been covered with Subscriber Trunk Dialling, (STD) telephone facility. In order to strengthen the flow of information from the grass root to the higher level, the government has made special provision to extend twenty-four hours STD facility to every village in the country. There is a uniform rate of STD facilities all over India. It has been made possible by integrating the development in space technology with communication technology.

Mass communication in India:

- (iii) All India Radio (Akashvani) broadcasts a variety of programmes in national, regional and local languages for various categories of people, spread over different parts of the country. Doordarshan, the national television channel of India, is one of the largest terrestrial networks in the world. It broadcasts a variety of programmes from entertainment, educational to sports, etc. for people of different age groups.
- (iv) India publishes a large number of newspapers and periodicals annually. They are of different types depending upon their periodicity. Newspapers are published in about 100 languages and dialects. Largest numbers of newspapers published in the country are in Hindi, followed by English and Urdu.

- (v) India is the largest producer of feature films in the world. It produces short films; video feature films and video short films. The Central Board of Film Certification is the authority to certify both Indian and foreign films.

- 33.** Women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways even today. Assess the statement by giving five suitable arguments. [5]

Ans :

- (i) The literacy rate among women is only 54 percent 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.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) They are not safe even within their own home from beating, harassment and other forms of domestic violence.

- 34.** Read the extract and answer the questions that follows: [5]

Natural resources are the things that exist freely in nature human beings use for survival. These things include the water, land, fire, animals, rocks, fossil fuels, and minerals inside the Earth. Human beings did not create natural resources. They have always been a part of the Earth. We humans depend

Most of the natural resources are connected to each other in some way. For example, water is a natural resource, and there was a limited supply then other resources such as animal and plants would be affected. Natural resources are consumed directly or indirectly. For example when animals eat plants they are consuming a natural resource directly. However, the many trees of rain forest act as climate control, flood control and storm protection. The trees of a forest can also be used as raw materials for making houses, furniture, paper or other items.

Natural resources can be a solid, liquid, or gas. They can also be organic coming from living things, or inorganic, coming from a non-living source. They can also be made out of metal or be non-metallic. All natural resources are also either renewable or non-renewable.

- (i) What are resources? (1)
- (ii) Why it has been considered natural resources to be connected to each other? (2)
- (iii) Give 10 examples of natural resources in various categories? (2)

Ans :

- (a) Resources are things that exist freely and are used for survival of human beings.
- (b) Most of natural resources are connected to each other in some way. For example, water is a natural resource, and there was a limited supply, then other resources such as animal and plants would be affected.
- (c) Natural resources—water, land, forests, animals, rocks, fossil fuels, minerals, sun energy, biogas, mountains, humans.

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. $1 \times 2 = 2$

- A. The place of Civil Disobedience Movement
- B. The place where the Non-Cooperation Movement was called-off.

- (b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable symbols. $1 \times 4 = 4$

- (i) Surat - Cotton Textile Centre.
- (ii) Naraura - Nuclear Power Plant .
- (iii) New Mangalore - Seaport
- (iv) Gandbinagar - Software Technology Park
- (v) Hyderabad - Rajiv Gandhi International Airport.

(vi) Srinagar - Software Technology Park



Ans :

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

