

CLASS X (2019-20)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-18

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. Choose the correct answer from the options given below [1]

	COLUMN A		COLUMN B
(A)	First World War	(i)	1914
(B)	Second World War	(ii)	60 million
(C)	Casualties of first World War	(iii)	1939
(D)	Casualties of Second World War	(iv)	9 million

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

2. The oldest printed book of Japan was [1]

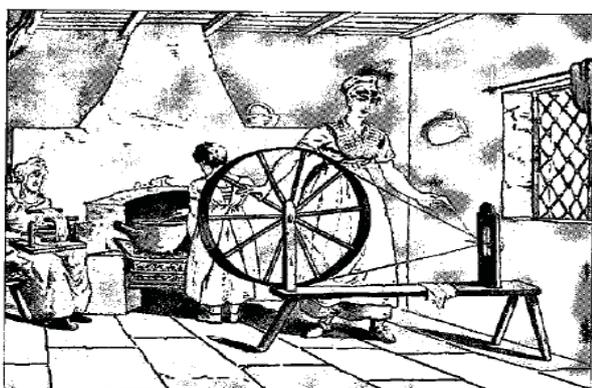
Ans : Diamond Sutra

or

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

Ans : Japan

3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows. [1]



What do you depict from the above picture?

- (a) A Bakery Shop from 18th Century
- (b) A Printing Press from 19th Century
- (c) Spinning in the eighteenth Century

(d) Female workers in Construction industry

Ans : (c) Spinning in the eighteenth Century

4. Fill with the correct Maintenance Authority in the blank given below in table: [1]

Basis of Distinction	National Highways	State Highways
Meaning	National Highways link all major cities of entrance Parts of country	They link a state capital with different districts
Maintenance Authority	Maintained by (A) - ?	Maintained by (B) - ?
Areas of Service	They service the need of nation	They serve need of states

Ans :

- (A) Central Public Works Department (CPWD)
- (B) Public works Department (PWD)

5. Name any two cities of terminal stations that are connected with National Highway No.7. [1]

Ans : Varanasi and Kanyakumari

or

Name 1 inland riverine port.

Ans : Kulkata Port, Farappa Port, Haldia inland Port.

6. Which type of government is formed when two political parties form a government? [1]

Ans : Coalition government

or

Name the institution with which every political party has to get registered.

Ans : Election Commission

7. Resources which are surveyed and their quality and quantity have been determined for utilisation is called potential resources. State whether the statement True or False. If false, correct the statement. [1]

Ans : False

Resources which are surveyed and their quality and quantity have been determined for utilisation are

called developed resources.

or

Black soil has good moisture holding capacity. State whether the statement True or False. If false, correct the statement

Ans : True

8. A vision of a society that is so ideal that it is unlikely to actually exist [1]
 (a) Utopian (b) Absolutist
 (c) Plebiscite (d) Conservatism

Ans : (a) Utopian

9. Simultaneous fulfillment of mutual wants by buyers and sellers is known as [1]
 Ans : Double coincidence of wants

or

In the sector, goods are directly obtained from agriculture as raw material.

Ans : Primary

10. In which sector workers enjoy job security? [1]
 (a) Agriculture sector (b) Private sector
 (c) Organised sector (d) Unorganised sector

Ans : (c) Organised sector

11. If there are 4 members in the family and their total income is ₹32000/-. What would be their average income? [1]
 (a) ₹26000 (b) ₹8000
 (c) ₹7000 (d) ₹5000

Ans : (b) ₹8000

12. A major benefit of joint production between local company and a multi-national company is: [1]
 (a) MNC can bring latest technology in the production
 (b) MNC can control the increase in the price
 (c) MNC can buy the local company
 (d) MNC can sell the products under their brand name

Ans : (a) MNC can bring latest technology in the production

13. The rise of political parties can be linked directly to the emergence of: [1]
 (a) Direct democracy
 (b) Polyarchy
 (c) Constitutional democracy
 (d) Representative democracy

Ans : (a) Representative democracy

14. What is one of the most important attributes considered for comparing countries on the basis of development? [1]

Ans :

Average income of an individual is the most important attribute for development comparison in countries

15. In which sector the government owns most assets and provides all the services? [1]

Ans : Public Sector

16. Which one of the following sectors best signifies this cartoon? [1]



- (a) Primary sector (b) Secondary sector
 (c) Tertiary sector (d) None of these

Ans : (b) Secondary sector

17. The election commission is the most visible institution of any Democracy. State whether the statement True or False. If false, correct the statement. [1]

Ans : False

The Political Party is the most visible institution of any Democracy

18. Arrange following parties according to the increasing dates of formation. [1]

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

Ans : (b) ii—iii—i—iv

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

Assertion (A) : The non-cooperation movement was adopted in Madras Congress Session in 1919.

Reason (R) : Chauri-Chaura was the places where non-cooperation movement was called off.

- (a) Both A and R are true and It is correct explanation of A.
 (b) Both A and R are true but It is not the correct explanation of A.
 (c) A is correct but R is wrong.
 (d) A is wrong but R is correct.

Ans : (d) A is wrong but R is correct.

20. Calculate the average income of all members according to the stats in table: [1]

	Member 1	Member 2	Member 3	Member 4
Income	7000	8000	10000	15000

Ans : By taking an average of all 4 members (7,000 + 8,000 + 10,000 + 15,000)/4 we get 10,000.

Section - B

21. How did the local people in the areas conquered by the Napoleon react to French rule? Explain. [3]

Ans :

Reaction to the French Rule was as follows:

- Peasants, artisans, workers and businessmen enjoyed this newly found freedom.
- Uniform laws and standard system of weight and measures and a common currency would be more helpful in trade.

- iii. Increase in taxes, censorship and forced conscription in French armies were seen as outweighing the advantage of administrative changes which Napoleon brought.

or

Why was the Napoleonic rule over other regions unpopular with some sections of Europe?

Ans :

Reasons of unpopular Napoleonic rule over other regions were:

- i. Administrative reforms did not go hand in hand with political freedom. The newly annexed regions found themselves under the French rule.
 - ii. The newly acquired territories had to face increased taxation and censorship.
 - iii. The forced conscription into French army to conquer other parts of Europe, was not popular with the newly conquered people.
- 22.** The first challenge faced by political parties is lack of internal democracy within parties. What do you understand by the statement? Explain. [3]

Ans :

- i. All over the world there is a tendency in political parties towards the concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top.
 - ii. Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings, and do not conduct internal elections regularly.
 - iii. Ordinary members of the party do not get sufficient information on what happens inside the party.
 - iv. They do not have the means or the connections needed to influence the decisions. As a result the leaders assume greater power to make decisions in the name of the party.
 - v. Since one or few leaders exercise paramount power in the party those who disagree with the leadership find it difficult to continue in the party.
 - vi. More than loyalty to party principles and policies, personal loyalty to the leader becomes more important
- 23.** What is pipeline transportation? Write two merits and demerits of the same. [3]

Ans :

Pipeline transport network is the new mode of transport these days. In the past, pipelines were used to transport water to cities and industries. Now, these are used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas from oil and natural gas fields to refineries, fertiliser factories and big thermal power plants. Solids can also be transported through a pipeline when converted into slurry.

Merits

- i. Useful in transporting liquids and solid slurry from far away locations.
- ii. Subsequent Ginning costs after laying down the network are minimal
- iii. It rules out trans-shipment losses or delays,

Demerits

- i Initial cost of laying pipelines is high
- ii. Pipelines can burst or can have leaks

or

“Industrialisation and urbanisation go hand in hand”. Explain and validate the statement.

Ans :

After an Industry activity starts in a town, urbanisation follows. Industry provides employment to the people of the area. Population migrates from rural hinterlands to seek jobs. Housing and transport facilities are developed to accommodate these people. Other infrastructural developments take place leading to growth and development of the town into a city. Sometimes, industries are located in or near the cities. Cities provide markets and services such as banking, insurance, transport, labour, consultants and financial advice, etc. to the industry. Thus, industrialisation and urbanisation go hand in hand.

- 24.** Examine with the help of three examples how the dignity and freedom of citizens are best guaranteed in a democracy. [3]

Ans :

The dignity and freedom of citizens are best guaranteed in a democracy are as follows:

- i. **Dignity of women:** Long struggles by women have created some sensitivity today that respect to and equal treatment of women are necessary ingredients of a democratic society.
- ii. **Caste inequalities:** Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunity.
- iii. **Public expression of dissatisfaction:** A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy shows the success of the democratic project. It transforms people from the status of a ‘subject’ to that of a ‘citizen’. Public expression shows that people are aware and have the ability to look critically at the power holders.

or

Name any two subjects that are included in concurrent list. How are laws made on these subjects? Explain.

Ans :

Concurrent list-Education forest marriage, adoption and succession (Any two)

Both the union as well as the state government 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.

- 25.** What do you mean by the term defection.? What measures were adopted to prevent this practice? [3]

Ans :

Defection in politics means moving of a person from one party to another party for some personal benefit. It means changing party allegiance from the party on which a person got elected to a different party. It happens when a legislature, after having been elected from a particular party leaves it and joins in other party.

Measures adopted to prevent this practice:

- i. The Constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties. This was done because many elected representatives

were indulging in defection in order to become ministers or for cash rewards.

- ii. Now, the law says that if any MLA or MP changes parties, he or she will lose seat in the legislature.
- iii. The new law has brought defection down and has made dissent even more difficult. Now MLAs and MPs have to accept whatever party leaders say.

or

Raghav is a government employee and belongs to a rich household whereas Raju is a construction worker and comes from a poor rural household. Both are in need and wish to take loan. Create a list of arguments explaining who between the two would successfully be able to arrange money from a formal source. Why?

Ans :

Raghav will be able to get loan from a formal source. Arguments:

- i. Banks are not present everywhere in rural India. Even when they are present, getting a loan from a bank is much more difficult than taking a loan from informal sources.
- ii. Bank loans require proper documents and collateral. Absence of collateral is one of the major reasons which prevents the poor from getting bank loans.
- iii. Informal lenders such as moneylenders, on the other hand, know the borrowers personally and hence are often willing to give a loan without collateral.

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

Source A: Pre-Modern World

All through history, human societies have become steadily more interlinked. From Ancient times, travelers, traders, priests and pilgrims travelled vast distances for knowledge, opportunity and spiritual fulfillment, or to escape persecution. They carried goods, values, money, skill, ideas, inventions and even diseases.

Source B: Silk Routes

The silk routes are good examples of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant part of world. The name 'silk routes' points the importance of west-bound Chinese silk can go along this route.

Source C: Food Travels

Food offers many examples of long distance cultural exchange. Traders and travelers introduced new crops to lands they travelled even 'ready' food stuffs in distant parts of world might share common origins. Take spaghetti and noodles. It is believed that noodles travelled from China to become spaghetti

Source A: Pre-Modern World

- 26 (1) Who were the people travelled and what did they bring? (1)

Ans : The people travelled were travelers, traders, priests and pilgrims. They carry, goods, values, money, ideas and even diseases.

Source B: Silk Routes

- 26 (2) How did the silk routes named so? (1)

Ans : The importance of west-bound Chinese silk can

goes long the route named it as 'silk routes'.

Source C: Food Travels

- 26 (3) What is 'ready' food? (1)

Ans : The food like spaghetti and noodles is known as 'ready' food.

27. Explain the role of MNREGA in creating employment for the people in India. [3]

Ans :

MNREGA is also called Right to Work: The roles of MNREGA are as follows:

- i. It has been implemented in 200 poorest of the poor districts of India.
- ii. MNREGA guarantees 100 days of assured work to the people who are able and in need of work.
- iii. If the government fails to provide work it will provide unemployment allowance to the people.
- iv. One-third of the jobs are reserved for the women.

28. What changes affected the pattern of industrialisation? [3]

Ans :

- (i) Shift from yarn to cloth produced
- (ii) Momentum of Swadeshi movement where people boycott foreign good.
- (iii) Increased power of industrial groups.

Section - C

29. Why is tax on imports known as trade barrier? Why did the Indian government impose barriers to foreign trade and foreign investments after independence? Give three reasons. [5]

Ans :

Trade barrier means restrictions imposed on import and export of goods. It is called so because some restrictions have been set up. The trade barriers provide protection to domestic goods from foreign competition. The government can use barriers to increase or decrease (regulate) foreign trade and to decide what kind of goods and services and how much of each should come into the country.

Reasons for putting barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment by the Indian Government were

- i. To protect the domestic users within the country from foreign competition.
- ii. The competition from importers would have crippled the new-born industries of India. In such a situation, imports of only such commodities were allowed which were quite necessary such as machinery, fertilisers, petroleum etc.
- iii. During 1950s and 1960s, competition from imports was giving a death blow to growing industries in India. Hence, India allowed imports of only essential goods.

30. Compare and contrast the merits and demerits of Roadways with those of Railways. [5]

Ans :

Roadways v/s Railways

- i. Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines and construction time is also comparatively less.

- ii. Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography which is a limitation in case of railways.
- iii. Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains like the Himalayas, whereas the mountainous regions are unfavourable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities. Likewise, it is difficult to lay railway lines on the sandy plains in the deserts, swampy or forested tracks.
- iv. Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances whereas railways are suitable for transportation of large number of people and goods in bulk, especially over long distances.
- v. Roadways provide door-to-door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower but railways have not reached everywhere, still there are places which are yet to be connected with the railways.
- vi. 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. On the other hand railways work as a life line for the economic growth of a country as they carry raw materials and produced goods from one part of the nation to another on a large scale.

or

Distinguish between Conventional and Non-Conventional Sources of Energy.

Ans :

Basis of Distinction	Conventional	Non-Conventional
Time period	Conventional sources of energy have been in use since time immemorial.	Non-conventional sources have been put to use in the recent past
Type of resource	Most of them, especially the fossil fuels are limited and exhaustible.	They are inexhaustible, renewable - resources.
Eco-friendly	They emit smoke and ash on burning and cause environmental pollution.	They are - environment - friendly as they do not cause pollution.
Cost	As the supply fossil fuels are limited they are expensive.	As they are flow resources, freely found in nature in abundance, they are lessexpensive.

Basis of Distinction	Conventional	Non-Conventional
Technology	Simple mining as well as modern technology are involved in their production.	Advanced scientific technology is involved in its production.
Examples	Coal, mineral oil, natural gas, and hydel power are examples of conventional sources of energy	Solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy, geothermal energy, biogas and energy from urban waste are examples of non-conventional sources of energy

31. How does money and muscle power play an important role in elections? Explain. [5]

Ans :

Money and muscle power play an important role in elections because:

- i. Role of money and muscle power in parties especially during elections is growing.
- ii. Parties tend to nominate those candidates who have or can raise lots of money.
- iii. Rich people and companies who give funds to the parties tend to have influence on the policies and decisions of the party
- iv. In some cases parties support criminals who can win election.
- v. Democrats all over the world are worried over the increasing role of rich people and big companies in democratic politics.

or

“Dynastic succession is one of the most serious challenges before the political parties.” Analyse the statement.

Ans :

Dynastic succession is one of the most serious challenges before the political parties because:

- i. Most political parties do not practice open and transparent procedures for their functioning.
- ii. There are few ways for an ordinary worker to rise to the top in a party.
- iii. In many parties the top positions are always controlled by members of one family.
- iv. This practice is unfair to other members of that party and is also bad for a democracy.
- v. People who do not have adequate experience or popular support come to occupy position of power.

32. How do industries cause water pollution? Explain any four measures to control water pollution created by industries in India. [5]

Ans :

Water Pollution:

- a. Water pollution is caused by organic and inorganic industrial wastes and effluents discharged into rivers.
- b. Some pollutants are dyes detergents, acids, salts and heavy metals.

- c. Pesticides, fertilisers, synthetic chemicals with carbon, plastics, rubber, etc are discharged by different industries into water bodies.
- d. How water from factories and thermal plants is drained into rivers and ponds, affect adversely aquatic life.
- e. Every litre of waste water discharged into rivers/ water bodies degrade the quality of fresh water.

Methods to control water pollution:

- a. Minimizing use of water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages.
- b. Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds.
- c. Use of ground water resources also needs to be regulated legally.
- d. Strict legal laws to be passed against water pollution.

33. Explain various components of political party. [5]

Ans :

A political party is founded on some ideologies and these ideologies are followed by the components of that political party: The major and the deciding component who choose candidates for contesting elections are leaders who are at the top in formulating policies. The other members who directly participate in party activities are also the components of political party. Even the followers who follow the ideologies of the party are said as to be components of political party.

34. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow : [5]

During civil disobedience movement, people were not only to refuse cooperation with the British, as they had done in 1921-22, but also to break colonial laws. Thousands in different parts of country broke salt law, manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government salt factories.

As the movement spread, foreign cloth was boycotted and liquor shops were picketed. Peasants refused to pay revenue and chaukidari taxes, village officials resigned and in many places forest people violated forest laws, going to collect wood and graze cloth.

- (i) When did the civil disobedience movement started? (1)
- (ii) How did civil disobedient movement different from non-cooperation movement? (2)
- (iii) How did Indians took part in civil disobedience movement? (2)

Ans :

- (i) Civil disobedience movement initiated in the year 1930.
- (ii) In non-cooperation movement were to refuse cooperation with British but in civil disobedience movement people were also needed to break colonial laws.
- (iii) People took part in civil disobedience movement and broke salt law, manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of salt factories of government. Also, foreign clothes were boycotted, village officials resigned and forest people violated forest laws. Liquor shops were picketed and peasants refuse to pay revenue and chaukidari taxes.

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 count names on the lines drawn near them. $1 \times 2 = 2$

A. The place where session of Indian national Congress held in 1920.

B. The place of Civil Disobedience Movement

(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) Thiruvananthapuram - Software technology park

(v) Hyderabad - Rajiv Gandhi International Airport

(vi) Noida - Software technology park.

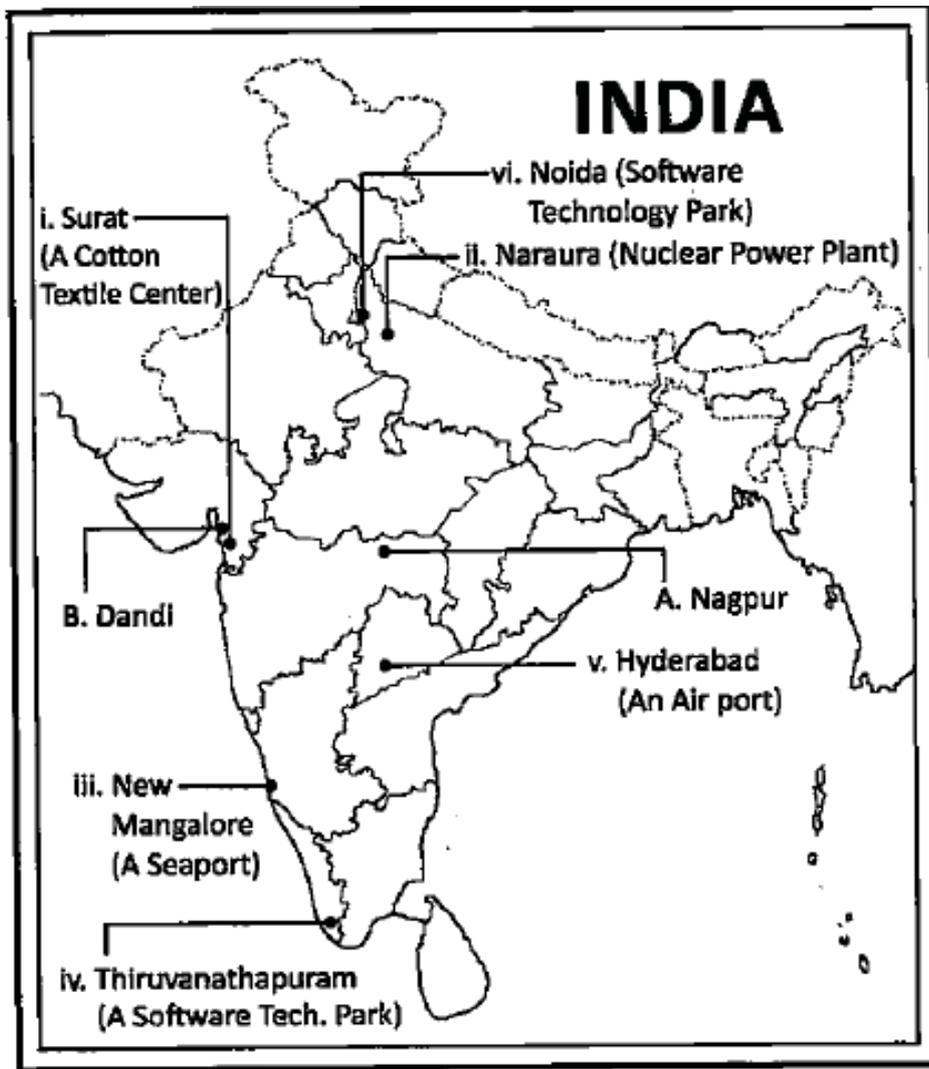


Ans :

(a) A. Nagpur

B. Dandi

(b) Located and labelled on the map



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