

CLASS X (2019-20)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-19

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

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

2. Resources which are found in a region, but have not been utilised are called [1]
- (a) Potential (b) Developed
(c) Stock (d) Reserve

Ans : (a) Potential

3. 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) Loses of Napoleon
(d) Journey of Napoleon

Ans : (c) Loses of Napoleon

4. In which Congress session the Non-Cooperation programme was adopted? [1]

- (a) Wardha (b) Bombay
(c) Lahore (d) Nagpur

Ans : (d) Nagpur

5. Banks and Cooperative sector are included in which sector of loan? [1]

- (a) Informal (b) Formal
(c) Credit (d) Saving

Ans : (b) Formal

6. Identify which of the following statements is not true about globalization. [1]

- (a) Globalisation is the process of rapid integration between countries.
(b) It is movement of more and more investments and technology between countries.
(c) Globalisation is introduction of restrictions or barriers by the government.
(d) It is movement of more and more goods and services between countries.

Ans : (c) Globalisation is introduction of restrictions or barriers by the government.

7. Literacy Rate measures the proportion of literate population in the age group: [1]

- (a) Above 5 years (b) Above 12
(c) Above 7 years (d) Above 6 years

Ans : (c) Above 7 years

8. Which subjects are not included in the Union List? [1]

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

Ans : (d) Trade

9. Which one of the following option best signifies following cartoon? [1]



- (a) No party wins all votes of a caste or community
- (b) Political leaders treat people belonging to a particular caste as vote bank
- (c) Elections are all about castes.
- (d) No parliamentary constituency in India has clear majority of a single caste

Ans : (b) Political leaders treat people belonging to a particular caste as vote bank

10. Correct the following statement and rewrite: Communal Politics is based on the idea that language is the principal basis of social community. [1]

Ans :

Communal politics is based on idea that religion is the principle basis of social community.

or

Economic equality is promoted much superiorly by democracy than any other form of government

Ans :

Economic equality is promoted much superiorly by democracy than any other form of government

11. The is the largest public sector undertaking in India. [1]

Ans : Indian Railways

12. The countries of east of the Mediterranean which majorly referred to Asia were called [1]

Ans : Orient

or

..... machine introduced in 1764 speeded up the spinning process and reduced labour demand.

Ans : Jenny

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

Assertion (A) : Not all the money that is deposited in the bank by the depositors is kept by the banks themselves.

Reason (R) : They use it to extend loans, so that the difference between interest earned and interest given becomes a source of income.

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

14. Government negotiate with _____ for fair rules in order to make globalisation fairer. [1]

Ans : World trade organisation

or

Banks initiate digital transfer of _____ through _____ card.

Ans : Money, credit

15. _____ is the area over which someone has legal authority [1]

Ans : Jurisdiction

16. Who said, "Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one"? [1]

Ans :

'Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one" was said by Martin Luther.

or

How had hand printing technology introduced in Japan?

Ans :

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

17. Which is the most common route for investment by MNCs in countries around the world? [1]

Ans :

To buy up local companies and then to expand production.

18. Complete the following table with regard to information about political parties: 1

| Type of party | No. of states | % of total votes required | No. of seats assembly/ Lok sabha reqd. |
|---------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| State | 1 | 6% | (B) - ? |
| National | (A) - ? | 6% in Lok Sabha or Assembly elections | 4 |

Ans :

- A. 4
- B. 2

19. Name the industry which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain. [1]

Ans :

Textile industry is the only industry in the country, which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain which means from raw material to the highest value added products.

or

How is over-irrigation responsible for land degradation in Punjab?

Ans :

Over-irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to water-logging which leads to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil.

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

- (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. How was Rowlatt Act opposed by the people in India? Explain with examples. [3]

Ans :

The Rowlatt Act of 1919 was opposed in the following manner:

- (i) Rallies were organised in various cities.
- (ii) Workers went on strike in railway workshops.
- (iii) Shops were dosed down.

It was in opposition to the Rowlatt Act that the infamous Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place. General Dyer ordered his troops to open fire on the innocent civilians who had gathered from the city of Amritsar and outside to attend a peaceful meeting.

or

19th century indentured labour has been described as a 'New system of slavery'. Explain.

Ans :

- (i) In the 19th century; hundreds of thousands of Indians and Chinese labourers went to work on plantations in mines and in road and railway construction projects around the world.
- (ii) In India, indenture labourers were hired under contracts which promises return travel to India after they had worked for five years on plantations.
- (iii) Gradually in India cottage industries declined, land rents rose, land was cleared for mines and plantations. All this affected the lives of the poor. They failed to pay their rents, become indebted, and were forced to migrate in search of work.
- (iv) The main destinations of Indian indentured migrants were the Caribbean islands, Trinidad, Guyana, Surinam, Mauritius, Fiji, Ceylon and Malaya.
- (v) Recruitment was done by agent engaged by employers and paid a small commission.

22. State any three characteristics of commercial farming in India. [3]

Ans :

The three characteristics of commercial farming in India are as follows:

- (i) Crops are grown on a large scale in large farms or plantations for commercial purposes and for export to other countries.
- (ii) It is a capital intensive farming required high application of modern inputs.
- (iii) Modern inputs like high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides are used to obtain higher productivity. Irrigation is applied to meet water requirement.

or

Distinguish between ferrous and non-ferrous minerals.

Ans :

The difference between Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Minerals are as follows:

| Minerals | Ferrous | Non-Ferrous |
|------------|--|--|
| Meaning | Metallic minerals containing iron are called ferrous minerals. | Metallic minerals that contain metals other than iron are called non-ferrous minerals. |
| Production | They account for about three-fourths of the total value of production of metallic minerals in India. | India's reserves and production of non-ferrous minerals is not very satisfactory. |
| Examples | Iron ore, manganese, chromite, tungsten, nickel and cobalt are examples of ferrous minerals. | Copper, lead, tin, bauxite, gold are examples of non-ferrous minerals as they do not contain iron. |

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

Source A : Accountable, responsive and legitimate government

There are some things that democracy must provide. In a democracy, we are most concerned with ensuring that the people will have the right to choose their rulers and people will have control over the rulers. Whenever possible and necessary, citizens should be able to participate in decision making, that effects them all. Therefore, the most basic outcome of democracy should be that it produces a government that is accountable to citizens, and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens.

Source B : Economic growth and development

If all democracies and all dictatorships for the last 50 years i.e. between 1950 — 2000 are considered, dictatorships have a higher rate of economic growth. The inability of democracy to achieve higher economic development is worrying. But this alone cannot be a reason to reject democracy. Economic development depends on several factor: Country; population, size,

global situation, cooperation from other countries, economic priorities adopted by the country, etc. Overall, we cannot say that democracy is a guarantee of economic development. But we can expect democracy not to lag behind dictatorships in this respect.

Source C : Reduction of inequality and poverty

Perhaps more than development it is reasonable to expect democracies to reduce economic disparities. Democracies are based on political equality. All individuals have equal weight in electing representatives. Parallel to this there are growing economic inequalities. A small number of ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes. Those at the bottom of the society have very little to depend upon. Sometimes they find it difficult to meet their basic needs of life, such as food, clothing, house, education and health.

Source A: Accountable, responsive and legitimate government

23 (1) Define democracy in a single sentence on the basis of the above extract. (1)

Ans : Democracy can be defined as a government 'Of the people by the people, for the people.'

Source B : Economic growth and development

23 (2) State the factors which are responsible for a democracy's economic growth. (1)

Ans : The factors on which the economic growth of a democracy depends are its population, size, global situation, cooperation from other countries etc.

Source C : Reduction of inequality and poverty

23 (3) Justify the statement 'Democracies have successfully eliminated economic inequalities between people.' (1)

Ans : The statement 'Democracies have successfully eliminated economic inequalities between people,' is incorrect. All people have equal rights in electing representatives but economic inequalities are growing day by day. There are a few ultra-rich people where as a vast majority of the people are poor.

24. 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.

25. In a nation, communalism has different repercussions on the minds majority and minority religious groups. How? [3]

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 start thinking of dominating and suppressing the religious minorities. On the other hand, the religious minorities start believing to form a separate political unit.

26. Why is modern currency accepted as a medium of exchange without any use of its own? Find out the reason. [3]

Ans :

Modern currency is accepted as a medium of exchange without any use of its own because:

- (i) Modern currency is authorised by the government of the country
- (ii) In India, the Reserve Bank of India issues all currency notes on behalf of Central Government.
- (iii) No other individual or organisation is allowed to issue currency
- (iv) The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of payment that cannot be refused in settling transactions in India.
- (v) No individual in India can legally refuse a payment made in Rupees.

or

Why do people deposit their money in bank?

Ans :

At a point of time, people need only some currency for their day to day needs. For instance, workers who receive their salaries at the end of each month have extra cash at beginning of the month, so they deposit it with banks by opening a bank account in their name. Banks accept deposits and also pay an amount as interests on the deposits. In this way people's money is safe with the banks and it earns an amount as interest.

27. How is tertiary sector different from other sectors? Give examples. [3]

Ans :

Tertiary sector is different from other sectors in the following ways:

- (i) Primary sector includes all those activities which result in output of natural products.
- (ii) Secondary sector includes activities which produce a new product by transforming the shape of a natural product.
- (iii) Tertiary activities neither produce any natural product nor transform shape of natural products. It only supports the activities in both sectors. Steel produced in a factory has to move long distance. It can be done by a strong network of tertiary activities.

or

How do we count various goods and services for calculating Gross Domestic Product (G.D.P.) of a country? Explain with example.

Ans :

Calculation of GDP of a country:

- (i) The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for that year. The sum of production in the three sectors gives Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country

- (ii) Not every good (or service), that is produced and sold, needs to be counted. Intermediate goods are used up in producing final goods and services. The value of final goods already includes the value of all the intermediate goods used up in producing the final goods. So, only the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year is counted in GDP.

Example: A farmer sells wheat to a flour mill for 8/kg. The mill grinds the wheat and sells the flour to a biscuit company for 10/kg. The biscuit company uses flour, sugar and oil to make the packets of biscuits. It sells biscuits in the market for 15/packet. Now, biscuits are the final goods.

28. "For development, people look at a mix of goals." Support the statement with three suitable examples. [3]

Ans :

It is true that for development, people look at a mix of goals, e.g.,

- (i) If women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society increases. So dignity is an important goal.
- (ii) However, it is also the case that if there is respect for women there would be more sharing of housework and greater acceptance of women working outside.
- (iii) A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business. These are goals other than income. Hence development goal is not only for better income but for other important things in life.

Section - C

29. What difference did printing technology make in the lives of women and children in the 19th century? Explain. [5]

Ans :

Printing technology made following impact in the lives of women and children in the 19th century:

Impact on Women

- (i) Women became important readers and writers. Penny magazines, especially meant for women, contained guidelines on proper behaviour and housekeeping.
- (ii) Novel began to be written in the 19th century and some of the best novelists were women like Jane Austen, Bronte sisters, George Eliot, etc.
- (iii) Their writing created a new image of women with will, strength of personality, determination and power to think.

Impact on Children

- (i) Primary education became compulsory from the late 19th century.
- (ii) School textbooks, rural folk tales in edited versions, fairy tales and new stories were published for children.

or

Explain the attitude of the Indian merchants and the industrialists towards the 'Civil Disobedience' Movement [5]

Ans :

The attitude of the Indian merchants and the industrialists towards the Civil Disobedience Movement was:

- (i) During the First World War Indian merchants and industrialists had made huge profits and became powerful. They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods and a Rupee Sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage import.
- (ii) To organise business interest they formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress (in 1920) and the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries- FICCI (in 1972).
- (iii) They gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported goods.
- (iv) Most businessmen came to see 'Swaraj' at a time when colonial restrictions on business would no longer exist and trade and industry would flourish without constraints.
- (v) After the failure of the 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.

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

The ideas of national unity in early-nineteenth-century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism. In the economic sphere liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital. During the nineteenth century this was a strong demand of the emerging middle classes. Napoleon had created a confederation of 39 states. Each of them had their own currency, weights and measures. A customer travelling from Hamburg to Nuremberg in 1833 to sell his goods had to pass through 11 customs barrier and pay a customs duty of about 5 percent at each one of them. Duties were often levied according to the weight or measurement of the goods. As each region had its own system of weights and measures, it was a time consuming calculation. The measure of cloth, was the 'elk' which in each region stood for a different length. S 'elk' of textile in Frankfurt got a person 54.7 cm of cloth, in Mainz 55.1 cm, in Nuremberg 65.6 cm, in Freiburg 53.5 cm.

- (i) What were the ideas of national unity in the early nineteenth century similar to? (1)
- (ii) What was the ideology of Liberalism? (2)
- (iii) Why was trading in nineteenth century a tedious process? (2)

Ans :

- (i) The ideas of national unity in early nineteenth century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism.
- (ii) Ideology of Liberalism: In the economic sphere, liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital. During the nineteenth century this was a strong demand of the emerging middle classes.
- (iii) Trading in 19th century was a tedious process as Napoleon had created a confederation of 39

states. Each had their own currency, weights and measures. Duties were often levied according to the weight or measurement of goods. As each region had its own system of weights and measures, it was time consuming calculation.

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

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.

or

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

Ans :

- (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 fuel wood and cow dung cakes.

32. Cotton textile industry has a large concentration in and around Maharashtra and Gujarat. Give three reasons to support the statement. Mention any two problems faced by cotton textile industry. [5]

Ans :

The major reasons for concentration of cotton textile in Gujarat and Maharashtra are:

- (i) **Availability of raw material:** Due to suitable climate and rich black cotton soil, cotton is grown in abundance here. This ensures a regular supply of raw material for the industry.
- (ii) **Humid climate:** The humid climate of the region promotes spinning of thread.

- (iii) **Capital:** The rich Parsee community invested heavily in the industry in initial years which promoted the growth of the industry
- (iv) **Labour:** Easy availability of cheap and abundant labour from the surrounding states.
- (v) **Transport:** Well developed means of transport and port facilities were helpful for the export also.

Problems Faced by Industry:

- (i) Obsolete machinery
- (ii) Out dated technology
- (iii) Erratic power supply
- (iv) Labour problem
- (v) Spoiling of the crop
- (vi) Indian cotton is small staple crop

33. Explain and list five key features of federalism. [5]

Ans :

The main features of federalism are as follows:

- (i) **Two or more levels or government:** Federalism is a system of government in which the government is divided between a central authority and its various constituent units. Usually, a federation has two levels of government. One is the government for the entire country; and the other governments at the state or provincial level.
- (ii) **Same citizens with separate jurisdiction:** Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration.
- (iii) **Superiority of constitution:** The jurisdiction of the respective levels or tiers of government are specified in the constitution. So the existence and authority of each tier of government are constitutionally safeguarded.
- (iv) **Rigid constitution:** The fundamental provisions of the constitutions cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government. Such changes require the consent of both the levels of government.
- (v) **Dual objective:** The federal system thus has dual objectives: to safeguard and promote the unity of the country; while at the same time, accommodates the regional diversity.

34. Differentiate between an organised and unorganised sector. [5]

Ans :

| Basis of Distinction | Organised Sector | Unorganised Sector |
|----------------------|---|---|
| What it means | Those organizations who have regular working hours, weekly offs, etc. | These are generally small units and businesses, shops, self-employed, individuals, street vendors, etc. |

| Basis of Distinction | Organised Sector | Unorganised Sector |
|--------------------------------|--|--|
| Rules and Regulations Followed | Most of the rules followed have been framed by the government | Rules are not followed, although government has made them for this sector also. |
| Nature of Work and Employment | Normally regular and assured work is there and the employees cannot be dismissed from employment without valid reasons. | Employees can be asked to go at any time without any reason being given. |
| Examples | A worker in a large factory, a clerk in an office, a doctor in a hospital, a teacher in a school, etc. | A daily wage labourer/worker in a shop, a handloom weaver, an agricultural labourer, a shop assistant, etc |
| Benefits | Workers get several other benefits from the employers like paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, pensions, gratuity medical benefits etc. | There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness etc. |

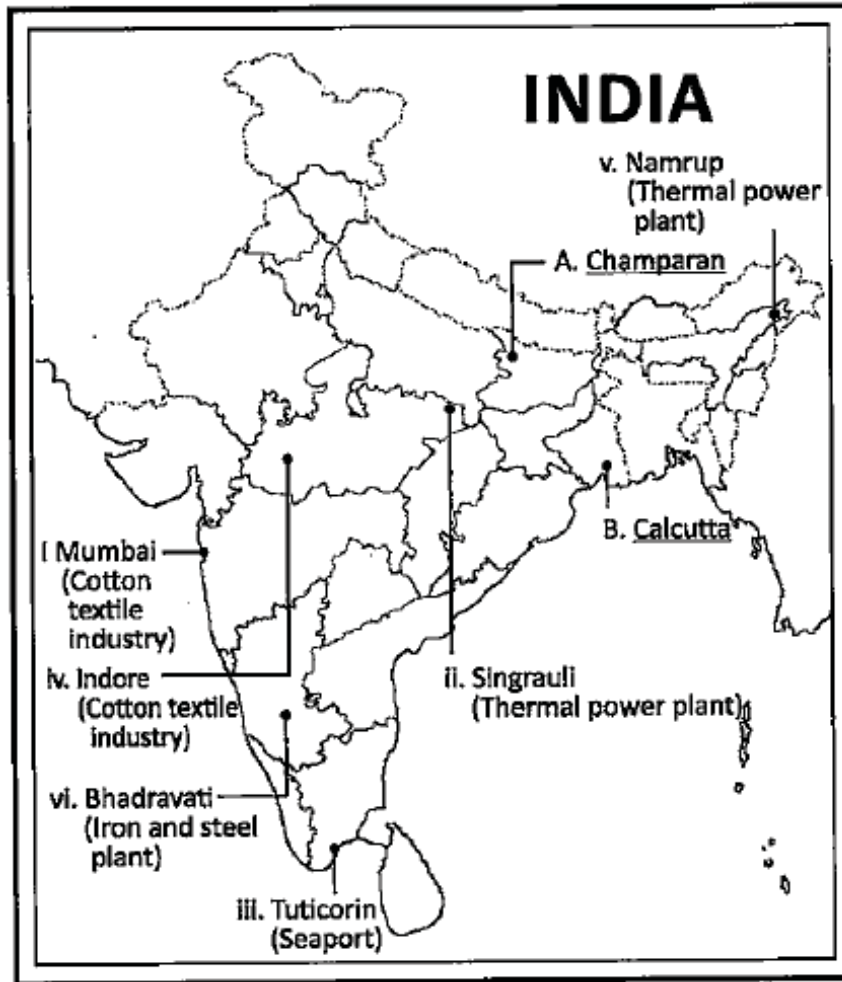
MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

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 place known for Indigo Plantation Movement.
 - B. The place where session of Indian National Congress held in September 1920.
- (b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable symbols. 1 × 4 = 4
- (i) Mumbai — Cotton Textile Industry.
 - (ii) Singrauli — Thermal power plant.
 - (iii) Tuticorin — Seaport
 - (iv) Indore — Cotton textile industry:
 - (v) Namrup — Thermal power plant
 - (vi) Bhadravati — Iron and Steel plant



Ans :

- (a) A. Champaran
- B. Calcutta
- (b) Located and labelled on the map.



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