

**CLASS X (2019-20)**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)**  
**SAMPLE PAPER-8**

**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**

- Q1. Which one of the following set up first Jute Mill in India? 1
- A. Seth Hukum Chand                      B. JRD Tata  
 C. British Government                      D. English East India Company

**OR**

Why did European powers met in Berlin in 1885?

- A. To settle their disputes  
 B. To divide a few European Countries  
 C. To divide Africa among themselves  
 D. To divide Asia
- Q2. Match the following items given in column A with those in Column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below: 1

	<b>Column A</b>		<b>Column B</b>
A.	One cannot refuse a payment made in rupees in India	1.	Refrigerated railways
B.	Technology helped in transporting perishable goods	2.	Cotton and Metal
C.	Dynamic industries of Britain	3.	Authorised by Indian government
D.	Basis of Gender differentiation	4.	Sex

- Q3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:



Which of the following aspects best signifies this image? 1

- A. Reading thoroughly                      B. Reading intermittently  
C. Reading between the lines              D. All of the above

Q4. Name the major source of energy in India. 1

Q5. Name the third level of government in Belgium. 1

- A. Sharing government                      B. Ethnic government  
C. Community government                  D. Regional government

Q6. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to educational achievement of rural population of Uttar Pradesh. 1

Category	Male (%)	Female (%)
Literacy rate for rural population	76%	A — ?
Literacy rate for rural children in age group 10-14 years	B — ?	87%
Percentage of rural children age 10-14 attending school	C — ?	82%

Q7. What is the main source of income for the banks? 1

**OR**

What makes India a country with a United federation?

Q8. **Correct the following statement and rewrite:** 1

Community government prevails in France, where power may be shared among different social groups.

**OR**

West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Odisha and Meghalaya are major Cotton producing states.

Q9. Which one of the following option best signifies this newspaper clippings? 1



- A. The three-tier system is often being misused as can be seen regarding Panchayat posts in Tamil Nadu.  
B. There are still several difficulties in realising the objectives of decentralisation.  
C. Women are becoming Tradhans' and are being elected to Panchayats.  
D. All of these

Q10. 10 \_\_\_\_\_ is the upper house of India's bicameral parliament. 1

**OR**

According to NITI Aayog tourism sector will generate \_\_\_\_\_ employment opportunities in India.

Q11. State the contribution of James Watt towards industrialisation. 1

**OR**

What was El-Dorado?

- Q12. Name the befitting conditions that led to low infant mortality rate: 1  
 A. More industries  
 B. More employment  
 C. Better provisions of basic health and educational facilities  
 D. None of these

Q13. \_\_\_\_\_ introduced printing press in India. 1

- Q14. What is the per capita income of low income countries? 1  
 A. 30,000 or less B. 35,000 or less  
 C. 37,000 or less D. 40,000 or less

Q15. What is the meaning of barter system? 1

Q16. Gandhiji in 1919 decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed 1

**OR**

At the Congress session at Nagpur in December 1920, a compromise was worked out and the programme was adopted.

- Q17. Which of the following is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab? 1  
 A. Intensive farming B. Overgrazing  
 C. Deforestation D. Over-irrigation

Q18. 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):** The Developmental goals that people have are not only about better income but also about other important things in life.

**Reason (R):** A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business.

**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.

Q19. Arrange the following in the correct sequence: 1

- (i) Blast Furnace  
 (ii) Pig Iron  
 (iii) Shaping Metal  
 (iv) Steel Making

**Options:**

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

Q20. The most common expression of communalism is in everyday beliefs. These routinely involve religious prejudices, stereotypes of religious communities and belief in the superiority of one's religion over other religions. This is so common that we often fail to notice it, even when we believe in it. 1

Analyse the above given statement, considering one of the following correct option.

- A. There is no official religion for the Indian State.  
 B. All societies have some kind of social inequality and some form of division of labour.

- C. No party wins the votes of all the voters of a caste or community.  
 D. Communalism is based on the idea the religion is the principal basis of social community.

### SECTION-B

- Q21. Explain any three values attached with the use of minerals in a sustainable manner. 3

OR

Why Chhota Nagpur plateau is called a 'store house of minerals'?

- Q22. Analyse the quick measure adopted by Central Government of India to provide employment to the unemployed in the rural area. 3

- Q23. What according to you can reduce the dependence of the poor households on informal sources of credit? Suggest ways to avert this situation. 3

- Q24. Which features of democracy are common in most countries of the world? 3

- Q25. Define feminist movement. Write their objectives. 3

- Q26. "As Indian federation is 'holding together' federation, all States in the Indian Union do not have identical powers." Support your answer with two suitable examples. 3

- Q27. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows: 1+1+1=3

**Source A – From Travels : Spaghetti and Potato**

Noodles are believed to have travelled West from China to become spaghetti. Or, perhaps Arab traders took pasta to fifth-century Sicily, an island now in Italy. 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.

**Source B – Silk Route link the World**

Trade and cultural exchange always went hand in hand. Early Christian missionaries almost certainly travelled this route to Asia, as did early Muslim preachers a few centuries later. Much before all this, Buddhism emerged from eastern India and spread in several directions through intersecting points on the silk routes.

**Source C – Conquest, Disease and Trade**

Before its 'discovery', America had been cut off from regular contact with the rest of the world for millions of years. But from the sixteenth century, its vast lands and abundant crops and minerals began to transform trade and lives everywhere.

**Source A – From Travels : Spaghetti and Potato**

27 (1) How does it say that food offers cultural exchange?

**Source B – Silk Route link the World**

27 (2) How did trade and cultural exchange take place through silk route?

**Source C – Conquest, Disease and Trade**

27 (3) What did happen after discovery of America?

- Q28. Describe the geographical conditions for the cultivation of jute. Also mention major jute producing states of India. 3

### SECTION-C

- Q29. 'Napoleon was a great administrator.' Explain the statement in the light to the changes he brought about in France. 5

OR

Distinguish between the Non-Cooperation movement and the Civil Disobedience Movement.

- Q30. What do you mean 'Political Parties'? Explain the ideology of BJP. 5
- Q31. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow: 1+2+2=5  
 A second test for Indian federation is the language policy. Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language. Hindi was identified as the official language. But Hindi is the mother tongue of only about 40 per cent of Indians. Therefore, there were many safeguards to protect other languages. Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution. A candidate in an examination conducted for the Central Government positions may opt to take the examination in any of these languages. States too have their own official languages. Much of the government work takes place in the official language of the concerned State.  
 Unlike Sri Lanka, the leaders of our country adopted a very cautious attitude in spreading the use of Hindi. According to the Constitution, the use of English for official purposes was to stop in 1965. However, many non-Hindi speaking States demanded that the use of English continue. In Tamil Nadu, this movement took a violent form. The Central Government responded by agreeing to continue the use of English along with Hindi for official purposes. Many critics think that this solution favoured the English-speaking elite. Promotion of Hindi continues to be the official policy of the Government of India. Promotion does not mean that the Central Government can impose Hindi on States where people speak a different language. The flexibility shown by Indian political leaders helped our country avoid the kind of situation that Sri Lanka finds itself in.
- (i) How many official languages recognised as scheduled Languages by the Constitution?  
 (ii) How does Constitution of India safeguard the other languages?  
 (iii) How does India avoid the kind of situation that Sri Lanka finds itself in?
- Q32. Describe how technology enabled globalisation? Explain with examples. 5
- Q33. Why is road transport mainly preferred in India? 5
- Q34. When and where was the first jute mill set up in India? Explain the reasons why most of the jute mills concentrated in the Hugli river basin. 5

### MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

- Q35. (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 related to the calling off Non-Cooperation Movement  
 B. The place where the peasants struggled against the Indigo Plantation system.
- (b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable symbols on the same given outline political map of India. 1 × 4 = 4
- Salem - Iron and steel centre.
  - Kandla - Major Seaport
  - Hyderabad - Software Technology Park
  - Mumbai - Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport.
  - Kakrapara - Nuclear power plant.
  - Murshidabad - Silk Textile Industry



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