

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

- Q1. 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
- Q2. 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
- Q3. 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 |
| D. | Religion can never be separated from politics | 4. | Reserve Bank of India |
- Q4. 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

- Q5. How is coal formed? 1
- Q6. What is collateral? 1

OR

Give two subjects of 'State List'.

- Q7. 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
- Q8. 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, clines in market places with formal license	A- ?	15
Working in small workshops usually not registered with the government	B - ?	50

- Q9. 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)
- Q10. 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.
- Q11. 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

- Q12. 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
- Q13. The first printing press was developed by 1
- Q14. Hospitals and schools belong to which of the following: 1
- A. Primary Sector
 - B. Tertiary Sector
 - C. Secondary Sector
 - D. None of these
- Q15. What is meant by the average income? 1

OR

What is Net Attendance Ratio?

- Q16. Workers in the _____ sector provide services. 1

OR

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

- Q17. 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

- Q18. 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.
- Q19. On which day of the year is National Consumer Day celebrated in India and Why? 1
- Q20. 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.

SECTION-B

- Q21. What consequences would we face if non-renewable resources get exhausted in the world? 3
- Q22. “People have conflicting developmental goals”. Support the statement with suitable example. 3

OR

Why is the tertiary sector becoming so important in India?

- Q23. Analyse the role of credit for development. 3
- Q24. Describe geographical conditions required for the growth of the following crops: 3
1. Jute, 2. Cotton

OR

How is nuclear energy obtained?

- Q25. 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?

Source B : The Aristocracy and The New Middle Class

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

Source C : A New Conservatism After 1815

25 (3) What do you mean by conservatism?

- Q26. State any three merits of democracy. 3

OR

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

- Q27. How are the powers divided between the states and centre? Explain with examples. 3
- Q28. Why was the imperial state in China a major producer of printed material for a long time? 3

SECTION-C

- Q29. 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.

- Q30. 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?

- Q31. 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 Bareilly. 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 Bareilly behave when he addressed them?
 (ii) To what extent do you feel that the demands of the peasants of Rae Bareilly were correct?
 (iii) Explain what did Nehru mean when he said, 'I needed the lesson more than they'.

- Q32. Why does the textile industry occupy a unique position in the Indian economy? 5
- Q33. 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: 5
- (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.

- Q34. Mention the challenges faced by political parties in democracies all over the world. Explain in detail. 5

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

- Q35. (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. 1×4=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

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