

**CLASS X (2019-20)**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)**  
**SAMPLE PAPER-15**

**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 was not part of majoritarianism measures adopted in Sri Lanka? 1
- A. Sinhala Supremacy
  - B. Buddhism
  - C. Sinhala Official Language
  - D. Economic development of ethnic groups
- Q2. Which one of the following option best signifies this image? 1
- A. People participate in Khilafat Movement
  - B. People march against Jallianwalla Bagh incident
  - C. People boycott the foreign cloth
  - D. People march against Rowlatt Act
- Q3. What is the main characteristic of commercial farming? 1
- Q4. Antarctica is an example of which category of resources? 1
- A. National
  - B. Non-renewable
  - C. International
  - D. Fixed
- Q5. When Punjab revolutionaries were deported in 1907, \_\_\_\_\_ wrote with great sympathy about them in his Kesari. 1

**OR**

The Company appointed a paid servant called the \_\_\_\_\_ to supervise weavers, collect supplies and examine the quality of cloth.

- Q6. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to Golden quadrilateral super highways: 1

	Links	Number of lanes	Maintained by
<b>Golden quadrilateral super highways</b>	Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Delhi	A – ?	B – ?

Q7. 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.	Supervision of functioning of banks	1.	Japan
B.	First Asian country to be Industrialised	2.	Henry Ford
C.	Pioneer of the system of mass production	3.	Secularism
D.	No official religion, constitution does not give any special status	4.	Reserve Bank of India

Q8. A region where water is sufficiently available may still suffer from the scarcity of water. Give reason? 1

**OR**

What is Jhununing Cultivation?

Q9. Name key factor that forced the government of Britian to abolish corn Laws? 1

- A. Unhappy with high food prices, industrialist and urban people forced
- B. Unemployment forced
- C. Wars diverted food
- D. None of the above

Q10. Kerala, with lower per capita income has a better human development ranking than Punjab. However, it would be wrong to say that per capita income is not a useful criterion at all. It has some limitations. But this does not imply that it is not useful at all. To counter the inadequacy of this average, the Human Development Index (HDI) is used. The HD uses a combination of development factors such as health, education, income for comparison. 1

Analyse the Human Development Comparison given above, considering one of the following correct option:

- A. They hide disparities. Although averages are useful for comparison.
- B. Per capita income is one of the development factors and cannot be done away with.
- C. Per capita income is useful for comparing the money index of states.
- D. Both B and C

Q11. Correct the following statement and rewrite: 1

The percentage of elected women members in Lok Sabha has touched 12 percent of its total strength for the first time in 2019.

**OR**

Women's organisations and activists have been demanding a similar reservation of at least one-fourth of seat in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies for women.

Q12. Why are MNCs setting their customer care centres in India? 1

**OR**

What is COPRA? When was it introduced?

Q13. \_\_\_\_\_ praised the print and wrote 95 theses criticising many the Roman Catholic Church. 1

**OR**

Most of the workers in \_\_\_\_\_ sector do not have any job security.

- Q14. Study the picture and answer the question that follows: 1
- A. It shows only the parliamentary works.
- B. It shows social disparity.
- C. It shows why the women's reservation bill has not been passed in the parliament.
- D. Women's organisations and activists have been demanding a similar reservation of at least one-third of seats in the Lok-Sabha.

- Q15. Why are MNCs attracted to India? 1

**OR**

What is meant by double coincidence of wants?

- Q16. What type of challenge is faced by a non-democratic country setting up democracy? 1
- A. Foundational challenge
- B. Challenge of deepening
- C. Challenge of expansion
- D. Challenge of money power

- Q17. 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):** The availability of resources is a necessary condition for the development of any region, but mere availability of resources in the absence of corresponding changes in technology and institutions may hinder development.

**Reason (R):** There are many regions in our country that are rich in resources but these are included in economically backward regions.

**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.
- Q18. 14 \_\_\_\_\_ is the declaration signed by world leaders in 1992 at the UNCED which took place at Rio-de-Janeiro, Brazil. 1
- Q19. Find the Incorrect option: 1
- A. The use of money spans a very large part of our everyday life.
- B. When the two parties have to agree to sell and buy each others commodities is called double coincidence of wants.
- C. Modern forms of money include currency paper notes and coins.
- D. The other form in which people hold money is as promissory note with banks.

- Q20. Arrange the following in the correct sequence: 1
- (i) Peasants revolt against economic hardships in Europe.
- (ii) Slav nationalism gathers force in the Habsburg and Ottoman Empires.
- (iii) Unification of Italy.
- (iv) Unification of Germany.

**Options:**

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

**SECTION-B**

- Q21. Women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways even today. Assess the statement by giving five suitable arguments. 3

**OR**

Describe the main features of the Centre-State relations in the Federation of India.

- Q22. Explain how Martin Luther spoke in praise of print. 3

- Q23. What is primitive subsistence farming? State two characteristics of this type of farming. 3

- Q24. Why do different individuals have different as well as conflicting notions of development goals? 3

**OR**

Do you think the classification of economic activities into primary, secondary and tertiary are useful? Explain how.

- Q25. How is the concept of Self-Help Groups important for poor people? Give your view point. 3

**OR**

‘Democracy is an accountable, responsive and legitimate form of government’. Explain.

- Q26. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows: 1+1+1=3

**Source A : Romanticism and National Feeling**

Let us look at Romanticism, a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment. Romantic artists and poets generally criticised the glorification of reason and science and focused instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings. Their effort was to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation.

**Source B : Economic Hardship in Europe**

The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe. The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous increase in population all over Europe. In most countries there were more seekers of jobs than employment. Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums.

**Source C : The Revolution of the Liberals**

In other parts of Europe where independent nation-states did not yet exist — such as Germany, Italy, Poland, the Austro-Hungarian Empire — men and women of the liberal middle classes combined their demands for constitutionalism with national unification. They took advantage of the growing popular unrest to push their demands for the creation of a nation-state on parliamentary principles — a constitution, freedom of the press and freedom of association.

**Source A : Romanticism and National Feeling**

26 (1) What are the other aspect of idea of nationalism?

**Source B : Economic Hardship in Europe**

26 (2) What do you meant by economic hardship in Europe?

**Source C : The Revolution of the Liberals**

26 (3) What were the demand of Liberals?

- Q27. Discuss the various stages of the Non-Cooperation movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi. 3

- Q28. Explain any three values attached with the use of minerals in a sustainable manner. 3

**SECTION-C**

- Q29. “The plantation workers too had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of

swaraj". Support the statement with arguments.

5

**OR**

Write short note on: (1) Mazzini (2) Important features of National Assembly set up in 1848 in France.

- Q30. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow: 1+2+2=5  
 The Census of India records the religion of each and every Indian after every ten years. The person who fills the Census form visits every household and records the religion of each member of that household exactly the way each person describes it. If someone says she has 'no religion' or that he is an 'atheist', this is exactly how it is recorded. Thus we have reliable information on the proportion of different religious communities in the country and how it has changed over the years. The pie chart below presents the population proportion of six major religious communities in the country. Since Independence, the total population of each community has increased substantially but their proportion in the country's population has not changed much. In percentage terms, the population of the Hindus, JaMs and Christians has declined marginally since 1961. The proportion of Muslim, Sikh and Buddhist population has increased slightly. There is a common but mistaken impression that the proportion of the Muslims in the country's population is going to overtake other religious communities. Expert estimates done for the Prime Minister's High Level Committee (popularly known as Sachar Committee) show that the proportion of the Muslims is expected to go up a little, by about 3 to 4 per cent, in the next 50 years. It proves that in overall terms, the population balance of different religious communities is not likely to change in a big way.

- (i) What do you mean by atheist?  
 (ii) How much growth rate of Muslim population fall in compare to last decade census?  
 (iii) What did happen in population proportion of six major religious communities in India since Independence?

- Q31. "Dynastic succession is one of the most serious challenges before the political parties." Analyse the statement. 5

- Q32. Why is road transport mainly preferred in India? 5

- Q33. What is 'vote bank'? State any three reasons to say that caste alone does not determine the election results in India. 5

**OR**

Describe some major functions of political parties.

- Q34. How has NTPC achieved a distinction in preserving the natural environment and natural resources in the country? 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 from where 'No tax campaign' was started.  
 (b) The place where the 1927 session of Indian National Congress took place.  
 (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) An area of forest and mountain soil  
 (ii) Halida Port  
 (iii) Sardar Sarovar dam  
 (iv) Rawat Bhata Nuclear Power Plant  
 (v) Vijayanagar Iron and Steel Plant  
 (vi) Ludhiana – Woolen Textile