CLASS X (2019-20)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-17

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.   Match the following Industries into their correct locations :   [1]

	COLUMN A		Location
(A)	Cotton Textile	(i)	Bokaro
(B)	Iron & Steel Plants	(ii)	Singrauli
(C)	Software Parks	(iii)	Surat
(D)	Thermal Power Plant	(iv)	Noida

Q2.   Fill the right challange and example respectively in options A and B, according to the information given in the table.   [1]

Challange	Example	Reasons for Preference
Foundational	(A) - ?	No one should name absolute power
(B)- ?	Distribution of money, sarees, wheat etc by candidate.	To check to give fair chance to all candidates.

Q3.   Look at the below picture and choose the correct sector from which it belongs.   [1]

(a) Automobile Industry   (b) Banking Sector

(c) Textile Sector   (d) Agriculture Sector

Q4. According to their main role, copper smelling comes under which industry?   [1]

OR

Which is an example of joint sector industry?

Q5. Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up and headed by .... and ....   [1]

OR

After the .... incident, Gandhiji was forced to halt the non-cooperation movement.

Q6. .... party is recognised as a national party in 2016.   [1]

Q7. Banks and cooperatives are informal sources of credit. State whether the statement True or False. If false, correct the statement.   [1]

OR

Double coincidence of wants is essential feature of Barter system. State whether the statement True or False. If false, correct the statement.

Q8. A country in which principle of majoritorianism led to civil war   [1]
(a) Belgium   (b) Sri Lanka
(c) Netherlands   (d) Germany

Q9. At present how countries of the world are currently members of the WTO?   [1]
(a) 166   (b) 193
(c) 164   (d) 165

Q10. Based on per capita income, India comes in the category of: [1]
(a) Middle income group
(b) Low income group
(c) High income group
(d) Low middle income

Q11. Which among the following most appropriately describes the underemployment?   [1]
(a) Workers are not paid as per their work
(b) Worker are working less than what they are capable of doing
(c) Workers are not skilled
(d) Workers are not willing to work

Q12. .... results in connecting the markets or integration of markets in different countries. [1]

OR

.... is the freedom of markets and abolition of state imposed restrictions on the movement of goods.

Q13. The .... is the only political party that is allowed to function in China.   [1]

Q14. Germania wears red cap, the tricolour, the cockade. State whether the statement True or False. If false, correct the statement.   [1]

OR

When power is taken away from Central and State governments and given to local government, it is called decentralisation. State whether the statement True or False. If false, correct the statement   [1]

Q15. The Bharatiya Janta Party came in to power in 1998 as the leader of .... arty.   [1]

Q16. The idea of ....can be depicted from the below cartoon.   [1]

(a) Poverty   (b) Healthcare
(c) Development   (d) Collateral

Q17. Which of the following options is incorrect related to Dandi March organised by Mahatma Gandhi?
[1]
(a) Mahatma Gandhi started the Dandi March from Sabarmad Ashram

(b) Dandi March is also known as salt march

(c) Dandi March was started on 11 March 1930

(d) Mahatma Gandhi accompanied 72 of his trusted members.

Q18. Arrange the following events of Indian history in increasing order of their date of occurring   [1]
(i) Rowlatt act passed by council
(ii) Mahatma Gandhi returned to India
(iii)Jallian Wala bagh Massacre
(iv)Simon Commission arrived
(a) i—ii—iii—iv   (b) iv—iii—ii—i
(c) ii—i—iii—iv   (d) iii—ii—i—iv

Q19. In the following question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason
(R). Read the statements and choose correct options.   [1]
Assertion (A) : GDP (Gross Domestic Product) shows how big the economy is.
Reason (R) : GDP of a country is the value of all intermediate goods and services produced within a
country during a particular year.
Options:
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explantion of A.

(b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explantion of A.

(c) A is correct but R is not correct

(d) A is not correct but R is correct.]

Q20. Workers in different sectors (hi millions)   [1]

Sector	Unorganised	Organised	Total
Primary	200	2	202
Secondary	50	5	55
Tertiary	80	20	100
Total	330	27	357
Total in percentage			100%

What is the percentage of people in organised sector?
(a) 8.4%   (b) 9.6%
(c) 7.6%   (d) 10%

SECTION - B

Q21. The print culture created the conditions within which the French Revolution occurred. Support the statement giving three arguments.   [3]

OR

"The idealistic liberal- democratic sentiment of nationalism became a narrow creed with limited Ends" Support the statement in the context of Balkan nationalism in the early 19th century.

Q22. "Natural gas is an important source of clean energy". Support the statement with examples.   [3]

OR

'Airways is the most preferred mode of transport in North-Eastern states of India". Give three reasons to prove this preference.

Q23. Write a note on Greek war of Independence.   [3]

Q24. Why was the gender division rarely given any recognition in the study of politics?   [3]

OR

Explain the three components of 'political party'.

Q25. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow.   [3]

Source A : The First World War
In the First World War, 9 million were dead and 20 million were injured. The scale of death and destruction was unthinkable without the use of industrial arms the war led to snapping of economic links between some of the world's largest economic powers.

Source B : Indian Trade
Heavy taxes were imposed on export of Indian textiles in to England So the export of fine Indian cotton to Britain declined. Excluded from British markets by tariff barriers, Indian textiles faced stiff competition in other international markets also.

Source C : Indian Enterpreneurs
Many Bankers and traders from India financed export agriculture in Central and Southeast Asia. They used their own funds borrowed from European banks. Indian traders and money lenders followed European colonisers into Africa.

Source A : The First World War
25 (1) Name any two countries that played major role in First World War.   (1)

Source B : Indian Trade
25 (2) How did Britain flood the Indian Market?   (1)

Source C : Indian Entrpreneurs
25 (3) Name any two Indian entrepreneurs before independence of India.   (1)

Q26. In power sharing what is meant by horizontal distribution of power? What is the advantage of this kind of power sharing?   [3]

Q27. Self-help Groups support has brought about a revolutionary change in the rural sector Explain.   [3]

OR

Why do we need to expand formal sources of credit in India? Give three reasons.

Q28. "Technology has stimulated the globalisation process". Support the statement with examples.   [3]

SECTION - C

Q29. How did the Non-Cooperation Movement spread in cities across the country? Explain its effects on the economic front   [5]

OR

British rule in India would have collapsed if Indians had not cooperated. How did this statement help in starting a mass movement in India against the British rule?

Q30. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow: [5]
Primitive farming is a "Slash and burn" agriculture. Farmers clear a patch of land and produce cereals and other food crops to sustain themselves. When soil fertility decreases, the farmer shift and clear afresh patch of land to cultivate.
    In commercial farming the main features of this type of farming is the use of higher dose of modern inputs. Generally the degree of commercialistion varies from one region to another. Plantation is a type of Commercial farming in which a single crop is grown on a larger area. Plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry.
Based on the above comprehension, answer the following questions:
(i) What is commercial farming?   (1)
(ii) How is Soil fertility affected in primitive farming?   (2)
(iii) How is plantation farming different from other farmings. Give examples of plantation farming (2)

Q31. What is plantation farming? What are its main characteristics? Name some plantation crops.   [5]

OR

Describe the impact of globalisation on Indian agriculture.

Q32. What is a Political Party? Suggest three reforms to strengthen today's political parties so that they perform their functions well.   [5]

Q33. Why is money transaction system better than Barter system? Explain with examples.   [5]

Q34. Modern democracies cannot exist without political parties. Evaluate the statement with the help of few relevant arguments.   [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. $1 \times 2 = 2$
    A. The place where the peasants struggled against the Indigo Plantation system.
    B. The place where session of Indian National Congress held in Dec 1920.

(b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable symbols.

$1 \times 4 = 4$

    (i) Kanpur - Cotton Industry.
    (ii) Bhiali - Iron and Steel Plant
    (iii)Hyderabad - Software Technology Park.
    (iv)Kandla - Sea Port
    (v) Bengaluru - Software Technology Park.
    (vi)Digboi - Oil field.

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