

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

**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 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)	1919	(i)	Khilafat movement
(B)	1920	(ii)	Bardoli Satyagrah
(C)	1921	(iii)	Satyagrah against Rowlatt Act
(D)	1928	(iv)	Firing at peasants near Rae Bareilly

- Q2. Identify the correct reason for how Industrialisation changed the form of urbanization in the modern period in England from the options given below: [1]
- (a) All the rural areas changed into urban areas
  - (b) Population migrated from urban areas to rural areas
  - (c) London and other cities with industries acted as a magnet as they provided work opportunities.
  - (d) All of the above.
- Q3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows. [1]



Which of the following aspects best signifies this image of Bal Gangadhar Tilak?

- (a) Symbol of Asoka's Pillar
- (b) Simi Krishna's rath in Mahabharat
- (c) The rising sun
- (d) Symbols of Unity

Q4. By whom was the Swaraj flag developed in the year 1921? [1]

**OR**

What did Mahatma Gandhi called to 'Untouchables'?

Q5. Who among the following, hosted the Congress at Vienna in 1815? [1]

- (a) King of Netherlands
- (b) Giuseppe Mazzini
- (c) Duke Metternich
- (d) Otto Von Bismarck

Q6. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to production of Aluminium from Bauxite. [1]

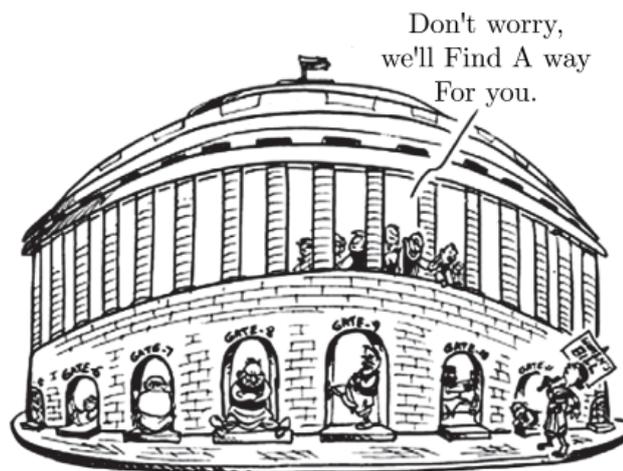
Mineral	Intermediate Product/ Quantity	Final Product
Bauxite	(A)- ?	Aluminium
4-6 tons of bauxite	(B)- ?	1 ton of Aluminium

Q7. A compromise between the supporters and opponents of Non-cooperation movement was worked out in the congress session at [1]

- (a) Hoshiarpur
- (b) Ambala
- (c) Ahemdabad
- (d) Nagpur

Q8. In February 1922, Mahatma Gandhi decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation movement. Why did he do that? [1]

Q9. The woman reservation bill has not passed in the parliament for more than a decade. [1]



Which of the following option best signifies this cartoon?

- (a) Women are not allowed in the parliament
- (b) Gender diversity is needed in politics
- (c) Belief that women do not make good policy makers
- (d) Women should not play a role in politics

Q10. .... crops are grown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of India. [1]

**OR**

..... is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab.

Q11. Which waterway connects the Brahmaputra River between Sadiya and Dhubri? [1]

**OR**

The Indian Railway is now reorganised into how many zones?

Q12. The 'community government' is elected by people belonging to one \_\_\_\_\_ community. [1]

**OR**

In \_\_\_\_\_ we are most concerned with ensuring that people will have the right to choose their rules.

Q13. Which one country has one-party system? [1]

Q14. Quotas and taxes on imports are: [1]

- (a) Trade barriers (b) Trade laws  
(c) Trade practices (d) All of the above

Q15. In which general elections in India did the proportion of women cross 12% mark for the first time? [1]

Q16. What is NTPC? [1]

**OR**

What is the feminist movement?

Q17. All these countries follow a dual or multi party government. Find the incorrect option from those given below- [1]

- (a) Japan (b) China  
(c) Indo-China (d) Germany

Q18. Arrange the following options in correct sequence. [1]

- (i) Deposit extra cash with bank  
(ii) Withdraw money  
(iii) Write a cheque  
(iv) Open a bank account

**Options:**

- (a) i-ii-iii-iv (b) i-iii-ii-iv  
(c) iv-i-iii-ii (d) iv-iii-ii-i

Q19. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

**Assertion (A) :** Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns and uses this as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid.

**Reason (R) :** Till the loan is repaid the asset belongs to the lender. [1]

**Options :**

- (a) Both A and R are true  
(b) Both 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

- Q20. There are four families living in a neighbourhood. The average per capita income of these families is ₹ 6000/- If the income of three families is ₹4000/-, ₹7000/- and ₹5000/- respectively, what is the income of the fourth family. [1]  
On the basis of the information given above calculate the income of the fourth family and choose the correct option.
- (a) ₹8000/- (c) ₹3000/-  
(b) ₹2000/- (d) ₹6000/-

### 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. Explain what is meant by proto-industrialisation? [3]

OR

What was the importance of the Indian trade for the British?

- Q23. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow [1+1+1=3]

#### Source A : The Age of Indian Textiles

Before the age of machine industries, silk and cotton goods from India dominated the International market in textiles. Coarser cottons were produced in many countries, but the finer varieties often came from India. Bales of fine textiles were carried on camel back via the north-west frontier through mountain passes and across deserts. A vibrant sea trade operated through the main pre-colonial ports.

#### Source B: What Happened to Weavers

The East India Company appointed a paid-servant, the gomastha to supervise weavers, collect supplies, and examine the quality of cloth. Company weavers were prevented from dealing with other dealers. This was achieved through the system of advances. Once an order was placed the weavers were given loans to purchase raw material. Those who took loans had to hand over the cloth they produced to the gomastha. They could not take it to another trader.

#### Source C : Manchester Comes to India

As cotton industries developed in England, industrial groups began worrying about imports from other countries. They pressurized the government to impose a tax on cotton textiles so that Manchester goods could sell in Britain without facing competition from outside. At the same time industrialists persuaded the East India Company to sell British manufactured cloth in India. Cotton weavers thus faced two problems at the same time; their export market collapsed, and the local markets shrank, being glutted with Manchester imports.

#### Source A : The Age of Indian Textiles

- 23 (1) Why were Indian textiles most popular the world over? (1)

#### Source B : What Happened to Weavers

- 23 (2) How were the weavers trapped by the East India Company to work exclusively for them? (1)

#### Source C : Manchester Comes to India

- 23 (3) State two ways in which the Industrialists at Manchester destroyed the Indian cotton industry? (1)

- Q24. The focus on caste in politics can sometimes give an impression that elections are all about caste and nothing else. Do you agree? Explain. [3]

OR

'Women still lag much behind men in India despite some improvements independence.'" Analyse the statement.

Q25. Present your own picture of a Democracy without a political party. [3]

**OR**

What is the language policy of India?

Q26. How did Britain come under huge external debts after first world war? [3]

Q27. Explain any three steps taken by the Indian Government to attract foreign investment. [3]

Q28. All the three sectors of economy are interdependent on each other. Explain the interdependence of with reference to transportation system. [3]

### SECTION - C

Q29. Give a brief description of Gandhiji's contribution to the Indian freedom struggle. [5]

**OR**

Analyse any four features of the Gudem rebellion of Andhra Pradesh.

Q30. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow: [5]

Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social commonly. Communalism involves thinking along the following lines. The followers of a particular community must belong to one community. Their fundamental interests must be the same. Any difference that they may have is irrelevant or trivial for community life. It also follows that people who follow different religions cannot belong to the same social community. If the followers of different religion have some commonalities these are superficial and immaterial. Their interests are bound to be different and involve a conflict. In its extreme form communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to different religions cannot be as equal citizens within one nation. Either, one of them has to dominate the rest or they have to form different nations.

#### Questions:

(i) What is the main idea behind communal politics? (1)

(ii) List three things which form the basis of Communal politics. (2)

(iii) What do you understand by the extreme form of communalism? (2)

Q31. Write a short note on various kinds of roads in India. [5]

**OR**

Differentiate between subsistence and commercial agriculture.

Q32. Analyse the role manufacturing industries in the economic development of a country. [5]

Q33. Describe any five conditions or aspects that you would consider before accepting a job. [5]

Q34. Explain any four consequences on which democracy has failed. [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. A place where violence occurred due to which Mahatma Gandhi suddenly called off the Non-Cooperation Movement.

B. A place of peasants Satyagraha

(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.  $1 \times 4 = 4$

- (i) Singrauli — Thermal Power Plant
- (ii) Jamshedpur — Iron and Steel Plant
- (iii) Noida — Software Technology Park
- (iv) Kandla — Seaport
- (v) Amritsar (Raja Sans) — International Airport
- (vi) Kakrapara — Nuclear Plant



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