

**CLASS X (2019-20)**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)**  
**SAMPLE PAPER-7**

**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**

1. What was the Civil Disobedience Movement associated with? 1

**Ans :**

It was associated with the breaking of salt law.

2. Study the picture and answer the questions that follow: 1



Which of the following aspect best signifies this picture of printer's workshop?

- A. It depicts workshop during 16th century
- B. Galleys are being prepared
- C. The printers are turning the screws of the press
- D. All of these

**Ans : (D) All of these**

3. 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.	Communalist	1.	A person who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men.
B.	Feminist	2.	A person who says that religion is the principal basis of community.
C.	Secularist	3.	A person who thinks that caste is the principal basis of community.

	Column A		Column B
D.	Casteist	4.	A person who does not discriminate others on the basis of religious beliefs.

**Ans : A – 2, B – 1, C – 4, D – 3**

4. Pamlou, a term of jhumming cultivation is in 1  
 A. Meghalaya B. Manipur  
 C. Mizoram D. Nagaland

**Ans : (B) Manipur**

5. What was 'cowries'? 1

**Ans :**

Cowries: The Hindi cowdi or seashells, used as a form of currency.

**or**

Who produced a music book that had a picture on the cover page announcing the 'Dawn of the Century'?

**Ans :**

In 1900, a popular music publisher E.T. Paull.

6. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to proportion of adults (aged 15-49) whose BMI is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m<sup>2</sup>) in India (2015-16). 1

State	Male (%)	Female (%)
Kerala	A – ?	10
Karnataka	17	B – ?
Madhya Pradesh	28	28

**Ans : A – 8.5, B – 21**

7. Which one is not an important goal of our life? 1

- A. Good education
- B. Blood donation
- C. High salaried job
- D. Facilities for going abroad

**Ans : (B) Blood donation**

**or**

The sectors are classified into public and private sectors on the basis of:

- A. employment conditions
- B. the nature of economic activity
- C. ownership of enterprises
- D. number of workers employed in the enterprise.

**Ans :** (A) employment conditions

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite: 1  
Haldia port was developed as a subsidiary port in order to relieve growing pressure on Chennai port.

**Ans :**

Haldia port was developed as a subsidiary port in order to relieve growing pressure on Kolkata port.

**or**

50% of seats in local government bodies in panchayats and municipalities are reserved for women.

**Ans :**

One-third of seats in local government bodies in panchayats and municipalities are reserved for women.

9. What is lanka'? 1  
A. Circular hole in the ground  
B. Earthen pot  
C. Underground water  
D. Sloping roof

**Ans :** (A) Circular hole in the ground

10. Which one of the following option best signifies this picture? 1



- A. It requires high humidity
- B. It requires low humidity
- C. It requires high temperature (above 25°C)
- D. Both 'A' and 'C'

**Ans :** (D) Both 'A' and 'C'

11. Workers in the \_\_\_\_\_ sector do not produce goods. 1

**Ans :** Tertiary

**or**

A society that has similar kinds of people, especially where there are no significant ethnic differences called \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Ans :** homogeneous society

12. What do you understand by The Black Power? 1

**Ans :**

A movement emerged in 1966 and lasted till 1975, which was a more militant anti-racist movement, advocating even violence if necessary to end racism in the US.

**or**

Name the oldest Japanese book printed.

**Ans :**

The oldest Japanese book, printed in AD 868, is the Buddhist Diamond Sutra.

13. Give a prominent example of a region with a low rainfall and which is drought-prone. 1

**Ans :** Rajasthan

14. When did the UK government and the Nationalist reached a peace treaty? 1

- A. 1994
- B. 1996
- C. 1998
- D. 2000

**Ans :** (C) 1998

15. Until well into the \_\_\_\_\_ century, China and India were among the world's richest countries. 1

**Ans :** eighteenth

16. \_\_\_\_\_ is a mineral made up of a series of plates or leaves.. 1

**Ans :** Mica

**or**

\_\_\_\_\_ is found in association with rocks composed of calcium carbonates or calcium and magnesium carbonates..

**Ans :** Limestone

17. All the major political parties in the parliament, formed a Seven Party Alliance (SPA) and called for a four-day strike in the country's capital. This protest soon turned into an indefinite strike in which Maoist insurgents and various other organisations joined hands. 1

Analyse the above given statement and find which among the following country is talking about?

- A. China
- B. Bolivia
- C. Nepal
- D. Sri Lanka

**Ans :** (C) Nepal

18. The Act that gave enormous powers to the British government to repress political activities was 1

- A. Rowlatt Act
- B. Seditious Meetings Act
- C. Arms Act
- D. Vernacular Press Act

**Ans :** (A) Rowlatt Act

19. Arrange the following in the correct sequence: 1

- (i) Chauri Chaura Incident
  - (ii) Khilafat Movement
  - (iii) Jallianwala Bagh Incident
  - (iv) Mahatma Gandhi returned to India
- Options:

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

**Ans :** (D) (iv) — (iii) — (ii) — (i)

20. 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):** In fact organic farming is much in vogue today.

**Reason (R):** It is practised without factory made chemicals such as fertilisers and pesticides. 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.

**Ans :** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

## Section-B

21. What is Holding Together Federation? Give examples of 'holding together federations'. 3

or

"Gender division is not based on biology but on social expectations and stereotypes." Support the statement.

**Ans :**

Holding Together is where a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent States and the national government. In this category, the central government tends to be more powerful vis-à-vis the States. Very often different constituent units of the federation have unequal powers. Examples: India, Spain and Belgium.

or

- (i) Gender division is a form of hierarchical social division based on social expectation and stereotypes.  
 (ii) Boys and girls are brought up to believe that the main responsibility of women is house work and bringing up children.  
 (iii) There is a sexual division of labour in most families where women do all the household chores and men work outside the home.  
 (iv) Majority of women do some paid work in addition to domestic labour both in rural and urban areas but work is not valued and does not get recognition.

22. Critically evaluate the conditions that favoured the conquests of Latin America by the European powers like Spain and Portugal. 3

or

What is proto-industrialisation? "In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, merchants from the towns in Europe began moving to the countryside". Explain any two reasons.

**Ans :**

- (i) The conquest by European powers like Spain and Portugal were not just a result of superior firepower or conventional military weapons.  
 (ii) It was the germs such as those of smallpox that they carried on their person. Because of their long isolation, America's original inhabitants had no immunity against these diseases that came from Europe. Smallpox in particular proved a deadly killer.

- (iii) Once introduced, it spread deep into the continent, ahead even of any Europeans reaching there. It killed and decimated whole communities, paving the way for conquest.

or

Even before factories began to dot the landscape in England and Europe, there was large-scale industrial production for an international market. This was not based on factories. Many historians now refer to this phase of industrialisation as proto-industrialisation.

**Two Reasons:**

- (i) In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, merchants from the towns in Europe began moving to the countryside, supplying money to peasants and artisans, persuading them to produce for an international market.  
 (ii) With the expansion of world trade and the acquisition of colonies in different parts of the world, the demand for goods began growing.

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

**Source A : Where did the workers come from?**

In most industrial regions workers came from the districts around. Peasants and artisans who found no work in the village went to the industrial centres in search of work. Over 50 per cent workers in the Bombay cotton industries in 1911 came from the neighbouring district of Ratnagiri, while the mills of Kanpur got most of their textile hands from the villages within the district of Kanpur. Most often mill workers moved between the village and the city, returning to their village homes during harvests and festivals.

**Source B : Dominated industrial production in India**

European Managing Agencies, which dominated industrial production in India, were interested in certain kinds of products. They established tea and coffee plantations, acquiring land at cheap rates from the colonial government; and they invested in mining, indigo and jute. Most of these were products required primarily for export trade and not for sale in India.

**Source C : Industries shifted from Yarn to cloth production**

From 1906, moreover, the export of Indian yarn to China declined since produce from Chinese and Japanese mills flooded the Chinese market. So industrialists in India began shifting from yarn to cloth production. Cotton piece-goods production in India doubled between 1900 and 1912.

**Source A : Where did the workers come from?**

23 (1) Where did the workers come in cotton mills in India during 1900s?

**Ans :** The workers came from the districts around. Over 50% workers in Bombay cotton industries in 1911, came from the neighbouring district of Ratnagiri, while the mills of Kanpur got most of their textile hands from the villages of Kanpur district.

**Source B : Dominated industrial production in India**

23 (2) What helped the European Managing Agencies to dominate the Indian markets?

**Ans :** The European Managing Agencies established tea and coffee plantations, acquiring land at cheap

rates from the colonial government and they invested in mining, indigo and jute. Through these activities they dominated the Indian markets.

**Source C : Industries shifted from Yarn to cloth production**

23 (3) Why did industrialists shift from yarn to cloth production?

**Ans :** From 1906, the export of Indian yarn to China declined since produce from Chinese and Japanese mills flooded the Chinese market. So industrialists in India began shifting from yarn to cloth productions.

24. Define the term resource. Do you think resources are free gift of nature? 3

**or**

Explain how water becomes a renewable resource.

**Ans :**

Everything available in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs, provided it is technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable can be termed as 'Resource'.

- (i) They are not. Resources are a function of human activities.
- (ii) Human beings themselves are essential components of resources.
- (iii) They transform material available in our environment into resources and use them.

**or**

- (i) Two-third of the earth surface is covered with water, but only a small proportion of it accounts for freshwater that can be used.
- (ii) Freshwater is mainly obtained from surface runoff and groundwater that is continually renewed and recharged through the hydrological cycle.
- (iii) All water moves within the hydrological cycle ensuring that water is a renewable resource.

25. Name the two important by-products of sugarcane other than the sugar and jaggery. State the temperature and rainfall requirements of sugarcane. Also name the two major sugarcane producing states of India. 3

**Ans :**

- (i) Sugarcane by-products: Khandsari and molasses.
- (ii) Rainfall: 75-100 cm annually.
- (iii) Temperature: 21°C to 27°C.
- (iv) States: Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Punjab and Haryana.

26. What are Concurrent Lists? Give examples. 3

**Ans :**

Concurrent List includes subjects of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Governments, such as education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession. Both the Union as well as the State Governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in this list. If their laws conflict with each other, the law made by the Union Government will prevail.

27. Analyse the functions of Consumer Protection Councils. 3

**or**

Explain the role of education and health in the overall

development of a country.

**Ans :**

- (i) The consumer movement in India has led to the formation of various organisations locally known as consumer forums or consumer protection councils.
- (ii) They guide consumers on how to file cases in the consumer court. On many occasions, they also represent individual consumers in the consumer courts.
- (iii) These voluntary organisations also receive financial support from the government for creating awareness among the people.

**or**

- (i) **Role of education :** It plays a vital role in the overall development of a human being and society, therefore stress on imparting education has been given importance in our constitution.
- (ii) **Role of Health :** The general health standard in India is quite low. This is quite inevitable as nearly one fourth of the population lives below the poverty line.
- (iii) **Role of Community :** A community-based programme on health care and medical services in rural areas are launched. As a result of these efforts, there has been a fall in the incidence of certain diseases like tuberculosis, leprosy and polio.

## Section-C

28. What is the total length of road networks in India? Explain how roads have edge over the railways. 5

**Ans :**

- (i) Length of road networks: 2.3 million km.
- (ii) Roadways: Edge over railways:
  - Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines.
  - Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography.
  - Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas.
  - Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances.

29. Describe any five steps taken by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people. 5

**or**

Write a newspaper report on the Simon Commission.

**Ans :**

To make the Revolution a success it was very important to instill a sense of unity in every citizen. To achieve it, various measures and practices were followed:

- (i) A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard.
- (ii) The Estate General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.
- (iii) The ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) emphasised the nation of a united community enjoying equal rights under a

Constitution.

- (iv) New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation.
- (v) A centralised administrative system practising uniform laws for all citizens within its territory was set up.

**or**

4 February 1928, Bengal (By TOI Correspondent)  
The Statutory Commission under Sir John Simon set up in India in 1928 was in response to the nationalist movement and to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes. But the Commission has only British members, no Indian members. Also the clauses of this Commission did not contain any hope of Swaraj 'for the Indians. This was followed by a strike in Bengal on February 3rd, 1928. So when the Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928, it was greeted with the slogan 'Go back, Simon'. To pacify Indians, the Viceroy Lord Irwin, announced in October 1929 'dominion status' for India in an unspecified future, and a Round Table Conference was held to discuss a future Constitution.

- 30.** Gandhiji decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha in 1919. Why? 3

**or**

How did Mahatma Gandhi successfully organise Satyagraha movement in various places just after arriving in India?

**Ans :**

- (i) Gandhiji in 1919 decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act (1919).
- (ii) This Act was passed through the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of the Indian members.
- (iii) It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities, and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.

**or**

- (i) In 1916 he travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.
- (ii) In 1917, he organised a Satyagraha to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat affected by crop failure and could not pay the revenue and demanded that revenue collection be relaxed.
- (iii) In 1918, Mahatma Gandhi went to Ahmedabad to organise a Satyagraha movement amongst cotton mill workers.

- 31.** Explain any five major challenges being faced by the Indian democracy. 5

**or**

Explain different types of challenges being faced by democratic governments in modern times.

**Ans :**

Major challenges are:

- (i) Foundational challenge
- (ii) Challenge of expansion
- (iii) Challenge of deepening of democracy.

The main challenge to democracy in India is the challenge of expansion. Decentralisation of powers and applying the basic principle of democratic government

across all the regions, have been developed; but still more is to be done. Inclusion of women and minority groups is still a challenge. All the decisions should be in the arena of democratic control. To get this thing to be done is a big challenge.

Some other challenges to democracy include:

- (i) Constitutional design
- (ii) Federalism and its functions
- (iii) Elections
- (iv) Democratic rights

**or**

- (i) Foundational challenge takes place when the basic structure or foundation of the government changes. It involves: bringing down the existing non-democratic regime, keeping military away from controlling government, establishing a sovereign and functional state. E.g. India, Nepal, Iraq, Pakistan.
- (ii) Challenge of Expansion: This involves:
  - (a) Applying the basic principle of democratic government across all the regions and different social groups and various institutions.
  - (b) Ensuring greater power to local governments.
- (iii) Deepening of democracy involves strengthening of the institutions and practices of democracy in such a way that people can realise their expectations of democracy. E.g. Belgium, Bolivia, India, US, etc.

- 32.** Read the extract and answer the questions that follow: 5

The English language press did not grow in India till quite late even though the English East India Company began to import presses from the late seventeenth century.

From 1780, James Augustus Hickey began to edit the Bengal Gazette, a weekly magazine that described itself as 'a commercial paper open to all, but influenced by none'. So it was private English enterprise, proud of its independence from colonial influence, that began English printing in India. Hickey published a lot of advertisements, including those that related to the import and sale of slaves. But he also published a lot of gossip about the Company's senior officials in India. Enraged by this, Governor-General Warren Hastings persecuted Hickey, and encouraged the publication of officially sanctioned newspapers that could counter the flow of information that damaged the image of the colonial government. By the close of the eighteenth century, a number of newspapers and journals appeared in print. There were Indians, too, who began to publish Indian newspapers. The first to appear was the weekly Bengal Gazette, brought out by Gangadhar Bhattacharya, who was close to Rammohun Roy.

- (i) Which weekly magazine described itself as 'a commercial paper open to all, but influenced by none'.
- (ii) Why Governor-General Warren Hastings persecuted James Hickey? What did he encourage regarding publication?
- (iii) What did happen by the eighteenth century regard printing?

**Ans :**

- (i) From 1780, James Augustus Hickey began to edit the Bengal Gazette, weekly magazine that described itself as 'a commercial paper open to

all, but influenced by none’.

- (ii) James Augustus Hickey published a lot of advertisements including those that related to the import and sale of salves. But he also published a lot of gossip about the company’s senior officials in India. That is why Governor-General Warren Hastings persecuted Hickey. Governor-General Warren Hastings encouraged the publication of officially sanctioned newspapers that could counter the flow of information that damaged the image of the colonial government.
- (iii) By the close of 18th century, a number of newspapers and journals appeared in print. There were Indians too, who began to publish Indian newspapers. The first to appear was the weekly Bengal Gazette, brought out by Gangadhar Bhattacharya, who was close to Rammohan Roy.

33. ‘Democracy is an accountable, responsive and legitimate form of government’. Explain. 5

Ans :

- (i) Most basic outcomes of democracy should be that it produces a government that is accountable to the citizens, and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens.
- (ii) Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation. So, some delay is bound to take place but because it has followed procedures, its decisions may be both more acceptable to the people and more effective.
- (iii) A citizen who wants to know if a decision was taken through the correct procedures can find this out. She has the right and the means to examine the process of decision-making. This is known as transparency.
- (iv) The democratic government develops mechanisms for citizens to hold the government accountable and mechanisms for citizens to take part in decision making whenever they think fit.

34. Explain five rights of consumers that protect them from exploitation in the market place. 5

Ans :

**Rights of consumers:**

- (i) **Right to safety :** Consumers are given the right to safety or right to be protected against the goods and services that are hazardous to life and property. For example, Reji Mathew, a boy went for tonsillectomy operation by an ENT but due to improper medication he was crippled for life against which his father filed a case in the consumer court by using right to safety.
- (ii) **Right to be informed :** It is important for the producers to provide certain details on the packaging as the consumers having the right to be informed. These details are like—ingredients used, date of manufacture, expiry date, address of the manufacturer, etc.
- (iii) **Right to information :** It is popularly known as RTI Act, which was passed in October 2005, which gives us the right to know about the functions of the government department. For example: Amritha attended an interview for a job in the government department but did not receive any news regarding the result. Therefore, she filed RTI

to know the result so that she can plan ahead.

- (iv) **Right to choose :** According to this, we as consumer have the right to choose what we want to buy in the market and not what the seller wishes to sell. For example: if we want to buy toothpaste and the seller says that we will get toothpaste only when we buy the toothbrush along with it. In this case, our right to choose is denied.
- (v) **Right to seek redressal :** If we are cheated in the Marketplace, then as a consumer, we have the right to get compensation depending on the degree of damage. For example, Prakash sent a money order to his daughter but she did not receive it. Then he enquired about it in the post office but did not get any satisfactory answer. Later on, with the help of consumer forum, he filed a case in the consumer court and got the court verdict.

**MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION**

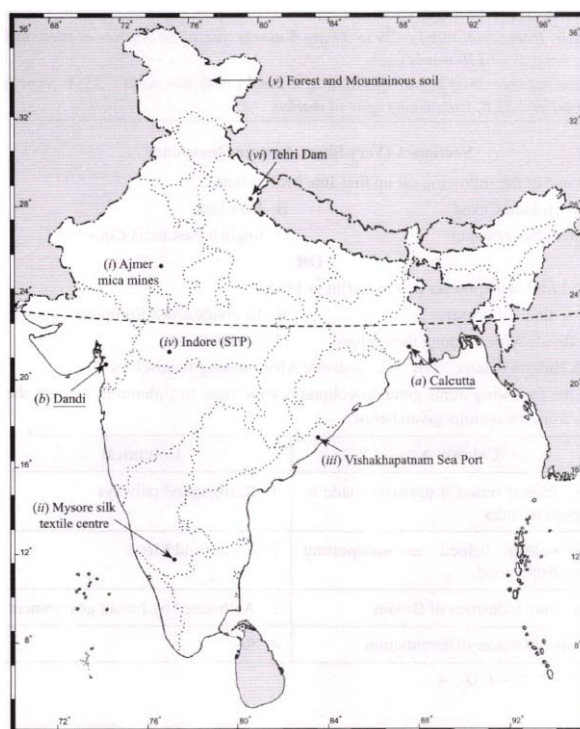
35. (A) Two places (a) and (b) are marked on the outline political map of India, identify these places with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them: 1×2=2

- (a) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in December 1929.
- (b) The place where Gandhiji broke the ‘Salt Law’.

(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) Ajmer mica mine
- (ii) Mysore silk textile centre
- (iii) Vishakhapatnam sea port
- (iv) Indore software technology park
- (v) Forest and mountainous soil
- (vi) Tehri Dam

Ans :



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