

**CLASS X (2019-20)**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)**  
**SAMPLE PAPER-8**

**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**

follow:

1

1. Which one of the following set up first Jute Mill in India? 1
- A. Seth Hukum Chand
  - B. JRD Tata
  - C. British Government
  - D. English East India Company

**Ans :** (A) Seth Hukum Chand

**or**

Why did European powers met in Berlin in 1885?

- A. To settle their disputes
- B. To divide a few European Countries
- C. To divide Africa among themselves
- D. To divide Asia

**Ans :** (C) To divide Africa among themselves

2. 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.	One cannot refuse a payment made in rupees in India	1.	Refrigerated railways
B.	Technology helped in transporting perishable goods	2.	Cotton and Metal
C.	Dynamic industries of Britain	3.	Authorised by Indian government
D.	Basis of Gender differentiation	4.	Sex

**Ans :** A – 3, B – 1, C – 2, D – 4

3. Study the picture and answer the questions that



Which among the following is/are best known work done by him?

- A. Sharing government
- B. Ethnic government
- C. Community government
- D. Regional government

**Ans :** (C) Community government

4. Name the major source of energy in India. 1
- Ans :** Coal
5. Name the third level of government in Belgium. 1
- A. Sharing government
  - B. Ethnic government
  - C. Community government
  - D. Regional government

**Ans :** (C) Community government

6. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to educational achievement of rural population of Uttar Pradesh. 1

Category	Male (%)	Female (%)
Literacy rate for rural population	76%	A – ?
Literacy rate for rural children in age group 10-14 years	B – ?	87%
Percentage of rural children age 10-14 attending school	C – ?	82%

**Ans :** A – 54%, B – 90%, C – 85%

7. What is the main source of income for the banks? 1
- Ans :**

Investment and deposits.

or

What makes India a country with a United federation?

Ans :

Rigid constitution, written constitution and independent judiciary.

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite: 1  
Community government prevails in France, where power may be shared among different social groups.

or

West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Odisha and Meghalaya are major Cotton producing states.

Ans :

Community government prevails in Belgium, where power may be shared among different social groups.

or

West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Odisha and Meghalaya are major Jute producing states.

9. Which one of the following option best signifies this newspaper clippings? 1



- A. The three-tier system is often being misused as can be seen regarding Panchayat posts in Tamil Nadu.
- B. There are still several difficulties in realising the objectives of decentralisation.
- C. Women are becoming 'Tradhans' and are being elected to Panchayats.
- D. All of these

Ans : (D) All of these

10. 10 \_\_\_\_\_ is the upper house of India's bicameral parliament. 1

Ans : Rajya Sabha

or

According to NITI Aayog tourism sector will generate \_\_\_\_\_ employment opportunities in India.

Ans : 35 Lakh.

11. State the contribution of James Watt towards industrialisation. 1

or

What was El-Dorado?

Ans :

James Watt improved the steam engine produced by Newcomen and patented the new engine in 1781.

or

El Dorado was a fabled city of gold.

12. Name the befitting conditions that led to low infant mortality rate: 1

A. More industries

B. More employment

C. Better provisions of basic health and educational facilities

D. None of these

Ans : (C) Better provisions of basic health and educational facilities

13. \_\_\_\_\_ introduced printing press in India. 1

Ans : Portuguese

14. What is the per capita income of low income countries? 1

A. 30,000 or less

B. 35,000 or less

C. 37,000 or less

D. 40,000 or less

Ans : (C) 37,000 or less

15. What is the meaning of barter system? 1

Ans :

The exchange of goods, property, services, etc. for other goods, etc. without using money is known as barter system.

16. Gandhiji in 1919 decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed 1

Ans : Rowlett Act

or

At the Congress session at Nagpur in December 1920, a compromise was worked out and the programme was adopted.

Ans : Non-Cooperation

17. Which of the following is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab? 1

A. Intensive farming

B. Overgrazing

C. Deforestation

D. Over-irrigation

Ans : (D) Over-irrigation

18. 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):** The Developmental goals that people have are not only about better income but also about other important things in life.

**Reason (R):** A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business.

**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 : (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

19. Arrange the following in the correct sequence: 1

(i) Blast Furnace

(ii) Pig Iron

(iii) Shaping Metal

(iv) Steel Making

**Options:**

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

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

- 20.** The most common expression of communalism is in everyday beliefs. These routinely involve religious prejudices, stereotypes of religious communities and belief in the superiority of one's religion over other religions. This is so common that we often fail to notice it, even when we believe in it. 1

Analyse the above given statement, considering one of the following correct option.

- A. There is no official religion for the Indian State.  
 B. All societies have some kind of social inequality and some form of division of labour.  
 C. No party wins the votes of all the voters of a caste or community.  
 D. Communalism is based on the idea the religion is the principal basis of social community.

**Ans :** (D) Communalism is based on the idea the religion is the principal basis of social community.

## Section-B

- 21.** Explain the role of education and health in the overall development of a country. 3

**Ans :**

- (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.

- 22.** Analyse the quick measure adopted by Central Government of India to provide employment to the unemployed in the rural area. 3

**Ans :**

- (i) For the short-term, as a quick measure, the central government in India made a law implementing the Right to Work in 200 districts of India and then extended to an additional 130 districts.  
 (ii) The remaining districts in rural areas were brought under the act with effect from 1 April, 2008. It is called National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (NREGA 2005).  
 (iii) Under NREGA 2005, all those who are able to, and are in need of work are guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government. If the government fails in its duty to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowances

to the people.

- 23.** What according to you can reduce the dependence of the poor households on informal sources of credit? Suggest ways to avert this situation. 3

**Ans :**

The poor households in rural India is bound to lead a very hard life. The reason is that they don't have their own land or any property with them.

They work as landless labourers in the field of big farmers. Whenever they need money, they seek the help of moneylenders, who charge much higher interest on loans. Higher cost of borrowing means a larger part of earning of the borrowers is used to repay the loan and they have less income left for themselves.

This dependence of theirs can be reduced only when the following steps will be taken:

- (i) Education should be spread in rural areas.  
 (ii) The government should assist them in improving their condition.  
 (iii) Poor people belonging to rural areas should be made self-sufficient so that they may have a decent life.

- 24.** Which features of democracy are common in most countries of the world? 3

**Ans :**

Most of the democratic countries of the world today have:

- (i) formal constitutions  
 (ii) hold elections  
 (iii) form parties  
 (iv) guarantee the rights of citizens

- 25.** Define feminist movement. Write their objectives. 3

**Ans :**

It is an agitation demanding enhancement in the political and legal status of the women and improvement in their education and career opportunities.

**Main Objectives:**

- (i) They believe in equal rights and opportunities for both men and women.  
 (ii) To attain equality between men and women.

- 26.** "As Indian federation is 'holding together' federation, all States in the Indian Union do not have identical powers." Support your answer with two suitable examples. 3

**Ans :**

- (i) Some States enjoy a special status. Jammu and Kashmir has its own Constitution. Many provisions of the Indian Constitution are not applicable to this State without the approval of the State Assembly. Indians who are not permanent residents of this State cannot buy land or house here. Similar special provisions exist for some other States of India as well.  
 (ii) There are some units of the Indian Union which enjoy very little power. These are areas which are too small to become an independent State but which could not be merged with any of the existing States. These areas, like Chandigarh, or Lakshadweep or the capital city of Delhi, are called Union Territories. These territories do not have

the powers of a State. The Central Government has special powers in running these areas.

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

**Source A – From Travels : Spaghetti and Potato**

Noodles are believed to have travelled West from China to become spaghetti. Or, perhaps Arab traders took pasta to fifth-century Sicily, an island now in Italy. Similar foods were also known in India and Japan, so the truth about their origins may never be known. Yet such guesswork suggests the possibilities of long-distance cultural contact even in the pre-modern world.

**Source B – Silk Route link the World**

Trade and cultural exchange always went hand in hand. Early Christian missionaries almost certainly travelled this route to Asia, as did early Muslim preachers a few centuries later. Much before all this, Buddhism emerged from eastern India and spread in several directions through intersecting points on the silk routes.

**Source C – Conquest, Disease and Trade**

Before its ‘discovery’, America had been cut off from regular contact with the rest of the world for millions of years. But from the sixteenth century, its vast lands and abundant crops and minerals began to transform trade and lives everywhere.

**Source A – From Travels : Spaghetti and Potato**

- 27 (1) How does it say that food offers cultural exchange?

**Ans :** Food offers many examples of long distance cultural exchange. It is said because noodles travelled west from China to became spaghetti, and Arab travellers took pasta to Sicily.

**Source B – Silk Route link the World**

- 27 (2) How did trade and cultural exchange take place through silk route?

**Ans :** The silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world. Many Christian missionaries and Muslim preachers travelled from this route to Asia. Later Buddhism emerged from eastern India and spread in several directions through this route.

**Source C – Conquest, Disease and Trade**

- 27 (3) What did happen after discovery of America?

**Ans :** After discovery of America, its vast lands and abundant crops and minerals began to transform trade and lives everywhere. Its precious metals enhanced Europe’s wealth and finance its trade with Asia.

28. Describe the geographical conditions for the cultivation of jute. Also mention major jute producing states of India. 3

**Ans :**

- (i) Jute grows on well drained fertile soils in the flood plains where soils are renewed every year.
- (ii) High temperature is required during the time of growth.
- (iii) West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Odisha and Meghalaya are the major jute producing states.

## Section-C

29. ‘Napoleon was a great administrator.’ Explain the statement in the light to the changes he brought about in France. 5

**or**

Distinguish between the Non-Cooperation movement and the Civil Disobedience Movement.

**Ans :**

- (i) 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.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) Transport and communication systems were improved.
- (iv) Businessmen and small-scale producers of goods, in particular, began to realise that uniform laws, standardised weights and measures, and a common national currency would facilitate the movement and exchange of goods and capital from one region to another.

	<b>Non-Cooperation Movement</b>	<b>Civil Disobedience Movement</b>
(i)	The Rowlett Act, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre and injustice done to Khilafat were the basic causes for the movement.	Rejection of Gandhiji’s eleven demands was the main cause for launching the movement.
(ii)	People were asked not to cooperate with the British.	People broke the colonial laws and refused to pay taxes.
(iii)	Tribal peasants, common people in towns, plantation workers participated in the movement.	Rich peasants, poor peasants, business classes and women participated the movement.
(iv)	This movement was launched in 1920 in a peaceful way.	This movement was launched in 1930 in a violent way.

30. What do you mean ‘Political Parties’? Explain the ideology of BJP. 5

**Ans :**

A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. They agree on some policies and programmes for the society with a view to promote the collective good:

**Ideology of BJP:**

- (i) Wants full territorial and political integration of Jammu and Kashmir with India.
- (ii) A uniform civil code for all people living in the country irrespective of religion.

(iii) Cultural nationalism.

(iv) Party Symbol–Lotus.

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

1+2+2=5

A second test for Indian federation is the language policy. Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language. Hindi was identified as the official language. But Hindi is the mother tongue of only about 40 per cent of Indians. Therefore, there were many safeguards to protect other languages. Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution. A candidate in an examination conducted for the Central Government positions may opt to take the examination in any of these languages. States too have their own official languages. Much of the government work takes place in the official language of the concerned State.

Unlike Sri Lanka, the leaders of our country adopted a very cautious attitude in spreading the use of Hindi. According to the Constitution, the use of English for official purposes was to stop in 1965. However, many non-Hindi speaking States demanded that the use of English continue. In Tamil Nadu, this movement took a violent form. The Central Government responded by agreeing to continue the use of English along with Hindi for official purposes. Many critics think that this solution favoured the English-speaking elite. Promotion of Hindi continues to be the official policy of the Government of India. Promotion does not mean that the Central Government can impose Hindi on States where people speak a different language. The flexibility shown by Indian political leaders helped our country avoid the kind of situation that Sri Lanka finds itself in.

- (i) How many official languages recognised as scheduled Languages by the Constitution?
- (ii) How does Constitution of India safeguard the other languages?
- (iii) How does India avoid the kind of situation that Sri Lanka finds itself in?

**Ans :**

- (i) There are 22 Languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution.
- (ii) The Constitution of India did not give the status of national language to any one language. Hindi was identified as the official language. States too have their own official languages. Much of the government work takes place in the official language of the concerned state. Although only 40% of Indians speak Hindi. Therefore the constitution of India safeguards the other languages and recognised 22 languages as the scheduled languages.
- (iii) Unlike Sri Lanka, the leaders of our country adopted a very cautious altitude in spreading the use of Hindi. Therefore government of India agreed to continue the use of English along with Hindi for official purposes. Although, promotion of Hindi continues to be the official policy of the Government of India. Promotion does not mean that the Central Government can impose Hindi on states where

people speak a different language. The flexibility shown by Indian political leaders helped our country avoid the kind of situation that Sri Lanka finds itself in.

- 32.** Describe how technology enabled globalisation? Explain with examples. 5

**Ans :**

Technology: Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalisation process. For instance, the past fifty years have seen several improvements in transportation technology. This has made much faster delivery of goods across long distances possible at lower costs. Example: Containers for transport of goods.

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

**Ans :**

- (i) Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography than rail lines.
- (ii) Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas.
- (iii) Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances.
- (iv) Roads also provides door-to-door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower.
- (v) Road transport is also used as a feeder to other models of transport and they provide a link between railway stations, airports and seaports.

- 34.** When and where was the first jute mill set up in India? Explain the reasons why most of the jute mills concentrated in the Hugli river basin. 5

**Ans :**

- (i) Rishra, near Kolkata in 1859.
- (ii) Factors responsible for location in the Hugli river basin:
  - Availability of raw material: The Hugli river basin is rich in extremely good quality alluvial soil. Hence, jute is grown abundantly in this region and raw material is available in this region.
  - Abundant water: For jute industry huge amount of water is required. Abundant water is supplied from the Hugli river to the jute industries.
  - Network of transport: Inexpensive water transport is provided by the Hugli river itself. Moreover, the region is rich in railways, roadways and water transport. This helped in the growth of jute industry in this region.

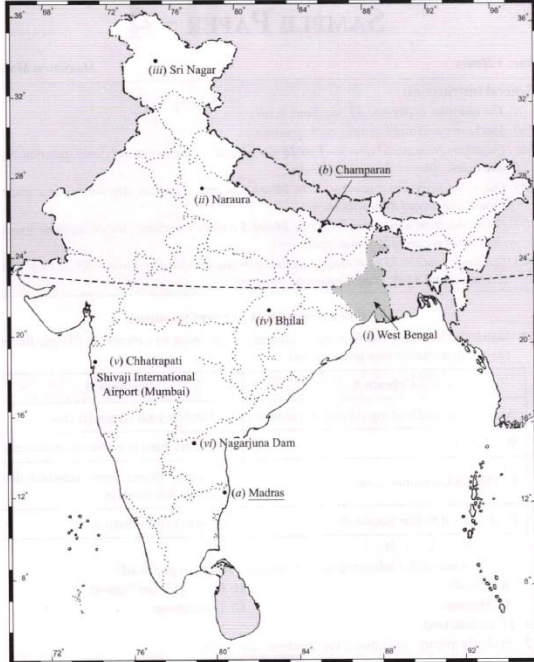
#### MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

- 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 1927.
  - (b) The place where Gandhiji led the indigo planter's agitation in 1916.
- (B) Locate and label any four of the following with

appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India.  $1 \times 4 = 4$

- (i) West Bengal — the largest producer of Jute
- (ii) Naraura Atomic Power Station
- (iii) Software Technology Park in Sri Nagar
- (iv) Bhilai Iron and Steel plant
- (v) Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport
- (vi) Nagarjuna Sagar Dam

**Ans :**



WWW.CBSE.ONLINE

Download unsolved version of this paper from  
[www.cbse.online](http://www.cbse.online)