

**CLASS X (2019-20)**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)**  
**SAMPLE PAPER-9**

**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. In which one of the following states is terrace cultivation practised? 1  
 A. Punjab  
 B. Plains of Uttar Pradesh  
 C. Haryana  
 D. Uttarakhand

**Ans : (D) Uttarakhand**

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.	Availing details of ingredients of a product	1.	Dealing with consumer cases
B.	Agmark	2.	Certification of edible oil and cereals
C.	District Consumer Court	3.	Agency that develops standards for goods and services
D.	Bureau of Indian Standards	4.	Right to information

**Ans : A - 4, B - 2, C - 1, D - 3**

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



Which of the following aspect best signifies this image of 'Bharat Mata'?

- A. One's Nationalism
- B. Vande Mataram
- C. Heroism and Justice
- D. Folk and Cultural Tradition

**Ans : (A) One's Nationalism**

4. Wheat and rice are known as 1  
 A. cereal crops B. coarse grains  
 C. plantation crops D. horticulture crops

**Ans : (A) cereal crops**

5. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to cultivation of Rice: 1

	Sown	Harvested	Major Crop
<b>Kharif Crop</b>	Onset of Monsoon	A — ?	B — ?

**Ans : A - November-December, B - Yes.**

6. What are 'Terms of Credit'? 1  
**or**

What is adulteration?

**Ans :**

Interest rate, collateral and documentation requirement, and the mode of repayment together comprise what is called the terms of credit.

**or**

Adulteration is the process of mixing pure and impure products in order to attain illegal profits. It causes financial and health loss to consumer.

7. What are community resources? Give an example. 1  
**Ans :**

Resources which are accessible to all the members of the community.

Example : Village growing grounds, burial grounds, public parks, picnic spots, etc.

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite: 1  
 In India, the Central Government issues currency

notes on the behalf of the Reserve Bank of India.

**or**

Sovereignty is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.

**Ans :**

In India, the Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on the behalf of the Central Government.

**or**

Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.

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



- A. The villagers vanished the forest  
 B. The dimensions of deforestation in India are staggering  
 C. The villagers use the land for cultivation  
 D. Careless management of government

**Ans :**

**Ans :** (B) The dimensions of deforestation in India are staggering

10. Arrange the following in the correct sequence: 1  
 (i) Napoleon invades Italy  
 (ii) Fall of Napoleon  
 (iii) Greek Struggle for independence begins  
 (iv) Unification of Italy

**Options:**

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

**Ans :** (C) (i) (ii) — (iii) — (iv)

11. About \_\_\_\_\_ percentage of land area is plains in India. 1

**Ans :** 43 percent

**or**

The country \_\_\_\_\_ has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation.

**Ans :** Brussels

12. What was the traditional book used by the Chinese from 594 AD? 1

**or**

Who described about Coketown, an industrial city in his novel? Name the novel.

**Ans :**

The traditional Chinese 'accordion book' was folded and stitched at the side. Superbly skilled craftsmen could duplicate, with remarkable accuracy, the beauty of calligraphy.

**or**

Charles Dickens in his novel Hard Times (1854).

13. What is foreign trade? 1

**Ans :**

Trade (export and import) with other countries is called foreign trade.

14. AGMARK is the certification maintained for standardisation of 1

- A. jewellery B. clothes  
 C. consumer goods D. furniture

**Ans :** (C) consumer goods

15. The rich countries, excluding countries of Middle East and certain other small countries, are generally called \_\_\_\_\_ 1

**Ans :** developed countries

16. What did Das Volk stand for? 1

- A. Democracy B. Factory workers  
 C. Common people D. Slum dwellers

**Ans :** (C) Common people

17. In 1517, the religious reformer \_\_\_\_\_ wrote Ninety Five Theses criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church. 1

**Ans :** Martin Luther

**or**

\_\_\_\_\_ is an example of some form of social division related to sex that needs to be expressed in politics.

**Ans :** Gender division

18. The US became a colonial power in the late 1890s by occupying some colonies earlier held by 1

- A. France B. Germany  
 C. Belgium D. Spain

**Ans :** (D) Spain

19. 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):** From the very beginning, the French Revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices like the idea of a new Tri-colour French Flag.

**Reason (R):** This was done to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French People. 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 assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

20. The consumer movement was the result of the extreme dissatisfaction of the consumers who were being fooled by the unfair practices of the sellers. It was felt necessary to stop their exploitation in the market place. It took many years to organise consumers, but once the task was done malpractices were brought to

- be halt. 1
- Analyse the consumer movement information given above, considering one of the following correct option:
- The consumer movement was well-organised.
  - Awareness amongst people were created.
  - It was felt necessary to protect and promote the interests of consumers against unethical and unfair trade practices.
  - All of these

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

## Section-B

21. Explain the major problems caused due to indiscriminate use of resources by human beings. 3

**or**

Why is the growth rate in agriculture decelerating? How did the Government of India make efforts to modernise agriculture? Explain.

**Ans :**

Following problems are caused:

- Depletion of resources for satisfying the greed of few individuals.
- Accumulation of resources in a few hands, which in turn, divided the society into two segments i.e. haves and have-nots or rich and poor.
- Indiscriminate exploitation of resources has led to global ecological crises such as, global warming, ozone layer depletion, environmental pollution and land degradation.

**or**

It is a fact that the growth rate in agriculture is decelerating. There are several reasons for this, such as:

- Today, Indian farmers are facing a big challenge from international competition. Subsidy on fertilisers is decreased leading to the increase in the cost of production.
- Moreover, reduction in import duties on agricultural products have proved detrimental to agriculture in the country.
- Farmers are withdrawing their investment from agriculture causing a downfall in the employment in agriculture. Considering the importance of agriculture in India, the Government of India made concerted efforts to modernise agriculture. Establishment of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), agricultural universities, veterinary services and animal breeding centres, horticulture development, research and development in the field of meteorology and weather forecast, etc. were given priority for improving Indian agriculture.

22. How did business classes relate to the Civil Disobedience Movement? Why were they no longer uniformly enthusiastic after the failure of Second Round Table Conference? 3

**or**

Why was growth of nationalism in the colonies linked to an anti-colonial movement?

**Ans :**

- Business classes led by prominent industrialists like Purushottamdas Thakurdas and G.D. Birla, the industrialists attacked colonial control over the Indian economy and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement when it was first launched.
- Most businessmen came to see swaraj as a time when colonial restrictions on business would no longer exist and trade and industry would flourish without constraints.
- After the failure of the Second Round Table Conference, business groups were no longer uniformly enthusiastic. They were apprehensive of the spread of militant activities, and worried about prolonged disruption of business, as well as of the growing influence of socialism amongst the younger members of the Congress.

**or**

The growth of nationalism was intimately connected to the anti-colonial movement. People began discovering their unity in the process of their struggle with colonialism. The sense of being oppressed under colonialism provided a shared bond that tied many different groups together. But each class and group felt the effects of colonialism differently, their experiences were varied, and their notion of freedom were not always the same. The Congress under Mahatma Gandhi tried to forge these groups together within one movement.

23. Why did Pt. Nehru proclaim the dams as the temples of modern India? Explain it. 3

**Ans :**

It was said so by Jawaharlal Nehru because multi-purpose projects (dams) accelerated the growth of agriculture, industrialisation and urban economy. Other advantages of constructing dams/multi-purpose projects:

- They eliminate or reduce flooding.
- They provide water for agriculture.
- They provide water for human and industrial consumption.
- They provide lake fisheries.
- They provide hydro-electric power or cooling for nuclear power plants.

24. How far is it correct to say that social division exist only in big countries like India? 3

**Ans :**

Social division of one kind or another exist in most countries. It does not matter whether the country is small or big.

- India is a vast country with many communities and Belgium is a small country with many communities.
- Even those countries such as Germany and Sweden, that were once highly homogenous, are undergoing rapid change with the migration of people from other parts of the world.
- Migration bring with them their own culture and tend to form a different social community. In this sense most countries of the world are multi-cultural and having social divisions.

25. What led to the tension between the Dutch-speaking

and the French-speaking communities of Belgium during the 1950s and 1960s? 3

or

Examine the political outcome of democracy.

**Ans :**

- (i) The minority French-speaking community was relatively rich and powerful. This was resented by the Dutch-speaking community who got the benefit of economic development and education much later.
- (ii) This led to tensions between the Dutch-speaking and French-speaking communities during the 1950s and 1960s.
- (iii) The tension between the two communities was more acute in Brussels. Brussels presented a special problem: the Dutch-speaking people constituted a majority in the country, but a minority in the capital.

or

- (i) Right of the citizens to choose their leaders and keep check on them.
- (ii) If required people can participate in decision making either directly or through indirectly or through representatives.
- (iii) It produces accountable, responsible and legitimate government

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

**Source A : Indentured Labour Migration from India**

The example of indentured labour migration from India also illustrates the two-sided nature of the nineteenth-century world. It was a world of faster economic growth as well as great misery, higher incomes for some and poverty for others, technological advances in some areas and new forms of coercion in others.

**Source B : Indian Entrepreneurs Abroad**

Indian traders and moneylenders also followed European colonisers into Africa. Hyderabad Sindhi traders, however, ventured beyond European colonies. From the 1860s they established flourishing emporia at busy ports worldwide, selling local and imported curios to tourists whose numbers were beginning to swell, thanks to the development of safe and comfortable passenger vessels.

**Source C : Indian Trade, Colonialism and the Global System**

Historically, fine cottons produced in India were exported to Europe. With industrialisation, British cotton manufacture began to expand, and industrialists pressurised the government to restrict cotton imports and protect local industries. Tariffs were imposed on cloth imports into Britain. Consequently, the inflow of fine Indian cotton began to decline.

**Source A : Indentured Labour Migration from India**

26 (1) What do you mean by indentured labour?

**Ans :** A bonded labourer under contract to work for an employer for a specific amount of time, to pay off his passage to a new country or home.

**Source B : Indian Entrepreneurs Abroad**

26 (2) How did Indian traders flourish?

**Ans :** The Indian traders established flourishing emporia of busy ports worldwide, selling local and imported curios to tourists whose numbers were beginning to swell.

**Source C : Indian Trade, Colonialism and the Global System**

26 (3) Why did Indian cotton begin to decline?

**Ans :** With industrialisation, British Cotton manufacture began to expand and industrialists pressurised the government to restrict cotton imports and protect local industries. Tariffs were imposed on cloth imports into Britain. Consequently, the inflow of fine Indian cotton began to decline.

27. When were the comprehensive land development programmes launched in India? Explain the provisions of this programme. 3

**Ans :**

1980s and 1990s.

**Programmes:**

- (i) **Bank facilities :** Under this programme many Grameen Banks and cooperative societies were established. They provided loans at lower rates to the farmers.
- (ii) **KCC :** Government provided with Kisan Credit Card to the farmers. These cards helped farmers getting financial help from the banks.
- (iii) **PAIS :** Government also provided Personal Accident Insurance Schemes for benefiting the farmers. This enabled the farmer's family to get money due to any accident.

28. "Traders and travellers introduced new crops to the lands as well as 'ready' foodstuff in distant parts of the world they travelled and share common origins." Support your answer with any three suitable examples. 3

or

Explain giving four reasons why the industrialists of Europe preferred hand labour over machines during the 19th century.

**Ans :**

- (i) Take spaghetti and noodles. It is believed that noodles travelled west from China to become spaghetti.
- (ii) Perhaps Arab traders took pasta to fifth-century Sicily, now in Italy.
- (iii) Many of our common foods such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chillies, sweet potatoes, and so on were not known to our ancestors until about five centuries ago.

or

- (i) There was no shortage of labour at that period of time.
- (ii) Installation of machinery required large capital investment which the industrialists did not want to invest.
- (iii) In seasonal industries only seasonal labour was required.

## Section-C

29. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

$$1+2+2=5$$

Ernst Renan, 'What is a Nation?': In a lecture delivered at the University of Sorbonne in 1882, the French philosopher Ernst Renan (1823-92) outlined his understanding of what makes a nation. The lecture was subsequently published as a famous essay entitled 'Qu'est-ce qu'une nation?' ('What is a Nation?'). In this essay Renan criticises the notion suggested by others that a nation is formed by a common language, race, religion, or territory: 'A nation is the culmination of a long past of endeavours, sacrifice and devotion. A heroic past, great men, glory, that is the social capital upon which one bases a national idea. To have common glories in the past, to have a common will in the present, to have performed great deeds together, to wish to perform still more, these are the essential conditions of being a people. A nation is therefore a large-scale solidarity... Its existence is a daily plebiscite... A province is its inhabitants; if anyone has the right to be consulted, it is the inhabitant. A nation never has any real interest in annexing or holding on to a country against its will. The existence of nations is a good thing, a necessity even. Their existence is a guarantee of liberty, which would be lost if the world had only one law and only one master.'

- (i) What do you mean by the term Nation?
- (ii) Write any two requirements for the formation of a nation.
- (iii) How does a heroic past help in the formation of a nation?

**Ans :**

- (i) A country or all the people in a country.
- (ii) Population and Territory are two requirements to form a nation.
- (iii) A heroic part gives a sense of pride and identity to a people. This helps in the formation of a nation.

30. "One important feature of the US economy in the 1920s was mass production." Prove this with example. 5

**or**

Explain the reasons favouring shift from hand printing to mechanical printing in China.

**Ans :**

A well known pioneer of mass production was the car manufacturer 'Henry Ford'.

- (i) He adopted an assembly line technique of a slaughter house.
- (ii) He realised that the assembly line method would allow faster and cheaper way of producing vehicles.
- (iii) This method forced workers to repeat a single task mechanically and continuously.
- (iv) This was a way of increasing the output per worker by speeding up the pace of work.
- (v) Later on, this system of mass production was followed by many other countries. In the US, with this system car production rose from two millions to above five millions.

**or**

- (i) From 594 AD, the books were printed in China by rubbing paper against the inked surface of woodblocks.
- (ii) The imperial court got many textbooks printed

for the Civil Services Examination and remained the target user of printed books in China.

- (iii) By the 17th century, urban culture developed in China and its officials who not only started reading printed books but also began to write their autobiographies.
- (iv) In the late 19th century, the western powers established mechanical printing press in Shanghai and shifted to mechanical printing.

31. Analyse the various events that led to the establishment of Greece as an independent nation in 1832. 5

**or**

Explain four objectives of Vietnamese students who had gone to Japan for higher education during 1907-08.

**Ans :**

- (i) An event that mobilised nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe was the Greek war of independence. Greece had been part of the Ottoman Empire since the fifteenth century.
- (ii) The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked off a struggle for independence amongst the Greeks which began in 1821.
- (iii) Nationalists in Greece got support from other Greeks living in exile and also from many West Europeans who had sympathies for ancient Greek culture.
- (iv) Poets and artists lauded Greece as the cradle of European civilisation and mobilised public opinion to support its struggle against a Muslim empire. The English poet Lord Byron organised funds and later went to fight in the war, where he died of fever in 1824.
- (v) Finally, the Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognised Greece as an independent nation.

**or**

- (i) In 1907-08 some 300 Vietnamese students went to Japan to acquire modern education.
- (ii) For many of them the primary objective was to drive out the French from Vietnam, overthrow the puppet emperor and re-establish the Nguyen dynasty that had been deposed by the French.
- (iii) These nationalists looked for foreign arms and help. They appealed to the Japanese as fellow Asians.
- (iv) Japan had modernised itself and had resisted colonisation by the West. Besides, its victory over Russia in 1907 proved its military capabilities.
- (v) Vietnamese students established a branch of the Restoration Society in Tokyo but after 1908, the Japanese Ministry of Interior clamped down on them. Many, including Phan Boi Chau, were deported and forced to seek exile in China and Thailand.

32. What is majoritarianism? How has it increased the feelings of alienation among Sri Lankan Tamils? Explain with examples. 5

**or**

Explain the difference between the power sharing model accepted by Belgium and Sri Lanka.

**Ans :**

- (i) The democratically elected government adopted a series of majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala supremacy.
- (ii) In 1956, an Act was passed to recognize Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil.

- (iii) The governments followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs.
- (iv) A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism. All these government measures, coming one after the other, gradually increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils.
- (v) They felt that the constitution and government policies denied them equal political rights, discriminated against them in getting jobs and other opportunities and ignored their interests.

	Belgium	Sri Lanka
•	The Belgian leaders realised that the unity of the country can be maintained by respecting the feelings and interests of different regions and communities.	The majority community of Sinhala wanted to force its domination over the minority community of Tamils.
•	They shared equal powers with all the communities.	They refused to share the power.
•	The government enables every community to live together and avoid civil war.	The majority rule divided the different communities which resulted in civil war.
•	A secular country with no state religion.	Buddhism is the only official religion.
•	There is a community government to look after the issues related to culture, education and language.	The government follows preferential policies to favour Sinhala in university position & government jobs.

33. "The textile industry occupies unique position in the Indian economy." Justify the statement giving examples.. 3

Ans :

- (i) It contributes significantly to industrial production (14%).
- (ii) Contributes to employment generation. (35 million persons directly- the second largest after agriculture)
- (iii) Source of foreign exchange earnings. (About 24.6%)
- (iv) It contributes 4% towards GDP.
- (v) It is the only industry in the country, which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain i.e. from raw material to the highest value added products.

34. Explain how tourism plays a significant role in the growth of the economy of our country. 5

Ans :

- (i) **Foreign exchange :** Foreign tourist's arrivals in our country witnessed an increase of 4.5 per cent during the year 2015 as against the year 2014, contributing Z 1,35,193 crore of foreign exchange in 2015. 8.03 million foreign tourists visited India in 2015.

- (ii) **Employment generation :** More than 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry. This enhances the income of the people.
- (iii) **National integration and international understanding :** Tourism promotes national integration. People understand the culture and heritage of our country.
- (iv) **Promotes local handicrafts :** Tourist show keen interest in buying local made articles of handicrafts. Thus, local handicrafts manufactures get a boost and support from tourism of the country.
- (v) **Types of tourism :** Eco tourism, adventure tourism, medical tourism etc.

**MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION**

35. (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

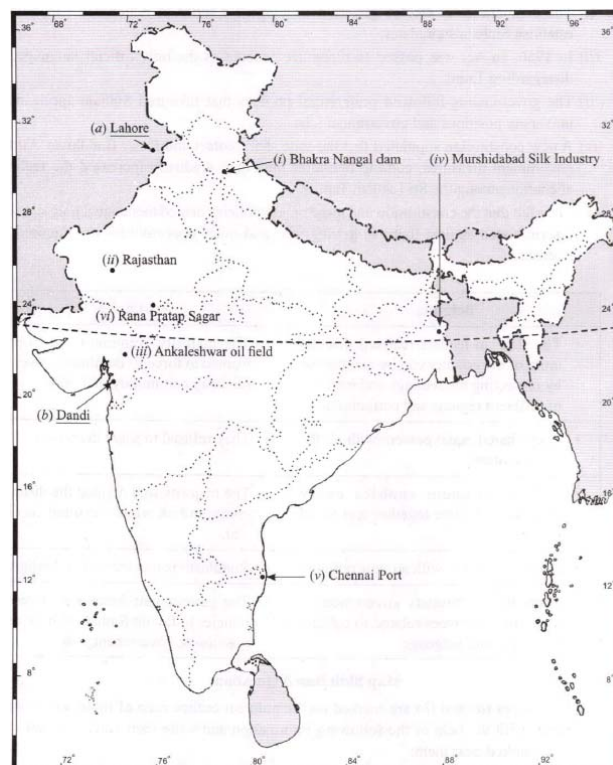
(a) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1929.

(b) The place where Gandhiji violated 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) Bhakra Nangal dam
- (ii) Rajasthan the largest producer of bajra
- (iii) Ankleshwar oil field
- (iv) Murshidabad silk industry
- (v) Chennai Port
- (vi) Rana Pratap Sagar

Ans :



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