

CLASS X (2019-20)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-11

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. The vernacular press Act of 1878 gave the government the right to _____ and _____ 1

Ans : Censor reports, editorials

or

_____ prevents the elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties, especially after elections.

Ans : Anti-Defection Law

2. Which one of the following pertains to development with regard to aspects of development. 1
- A. Development relates to satisfaction
 - B. Provides ample opportunities
 - C. These are different developmental goals
 - D. None of these

Ans : (C) These are different developmental goals

3. Which indicates the best about spinning jenny? 1
- A. Multi-spindle frame for weaving
 - B. Railway engine
 - C. Part of the steam engine
 - D. None of these

Ans : (A) Multi-spindle frame for weaving

4. What was the key impact of withdrawal of US loans to Europe? 1
- A. Unemployment increased
 - B. Food price increased
 - C. Industry collapsed
 - D. Failure of banks and currencies

Ans : (D) Failure of banks and currencies

5. 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.	Meeting credit needs in rural area	1.	Fear of Unemployment

	Column A		Column B
B.	Women workers in Britain attacked spinning jenny	2.	Increased world trade and capital flows
C.	Decision of MNCs to relocate production in Asian countries	3.	Informal sources
D.	Women's movement	4.	Feminist movement

Ans : A — 3, B — 1, C — 2, D — 4

6. Give two examples of placers deposits. 1
- Ans :** 1. Gold, 2. Silver

or

What is double coincidence of Wants?

Ans :

When both the parties agree to buy or sell each other's goods or commodities.

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

	Examples	Natural silk is obtained from	Rearing of silk worms called
Fibre crops	Cotton, jute, hemp and natural silk	A — ?	B — ?

Ans :

A — Cocoons of silk worms, B — Sericulture

8. Who improved the steam engine? 1
- Ans :** Mathew Boulton

or

What was Rinderpest?

Ans :

In 1885, the big European powers met in Berlin to divide the countries of Africa between them. The countries borders run straight as if they were drawn

using a ruler. This event was called paper partition.

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



Which of the following aspect best signifies this image of Germania??

- A. It is the symbolic personification of Liberty and Reason.
- B. She became the symbol of the German nation.
- C. She represents austerity and asceticism.
- D. Both A and B

Ans : (D) Both A and B

10. Correct the following statement and rewrite: 1
Interest rate, collateral and documentation requirement, and the mode of repayment together comprise what is called the collateral assest.

or

The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for the year is called Gross National Income.

Ans :

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

or

The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for the year is called Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

11. What are non-renewable resources? Give Example. 1

Ans :

Non-renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after years of use. Example: Crude oil.

12. Which of the reason for power sharing to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups?

- A. Prudential reason
- B. Moral reason
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of these

Ans : (A) Prudential reason

13. Which one of the following option best signifies this cartoon?



- A. It cuts the other hand of democracy.
- B. Power-sharing is not good between the state and the centre.
- C. The shocking difference between the Blacks and Whites.
- D. The overuse power on African people.

Ans : (C) The shocking difference between the Blacks and Whites.

14. Minerals are deposited and accumulated in the horizontal strata of _____ rocks.

Ans : Sedimentary

15. Women in the _____ sector manufacture goods.

Ans : Secondary sector

or

Which one is sectors enjoys job security?

- A. Unorganised sector
- B. Organised sector
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of these

Ans : (B) Organised sector

16. Arrange the following in the correct sequence:

- (i) But all political expression of social divisions need not be always dangerous.
- (ii) Social divisions of one kind or the other exist in most countries.
- (iii) Parties try to win political support by appealing to social divisions.
- (iv) Some social differences may result in social divisions.

Options:

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

Ans : (A) (iv) — (ii) — (iii) — (i)

17. Which one of the following statements is not an argument in favour of multi-purpose river projects? 1

- A. Multi-purpose projects bring water to those areas which suffer from water scarcity.
- B. Multi-purpose projects by regulating water flow helps to control floods.
- C. Multi-purpose projects lead to large scale displacements and loss of livelihood.
- D. Multi-purpose projects generate electricity for our industries and our homes.

Ans : (C) Multi-purpose projects lead to large scale displacements and loss of livelihood.

18. The printing press first came to _____ with _____ missionaries in the mid-sixteenth century. 1

Ans : Goa, Portuguese

19. Although industries contribute significantly to India's economic growth and development, the increase in pollution of land, water, air, noise and resulting degradation of environment that they have caused, cannot be overlooked. 1

Analyse the consumer movement information given above, considering one of the following correct option:

- A. Economic development leads to pollution.
- B. Economic development leads India as growing economy.
- C. Environment degradation cause the global warming.
- D. Both A and C

Ans : (D) Both A and C

- 20.** 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) : Disguised unemployment is hidden in contrast to someone who does not have a job and is clearly visible as unemployed. Everyone is working, no one is fully employed.

Reason (R): In actual fact, labour effort gets divided. 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.** Explain the ethnic composition of Sri Lanka. 3

Ans :

- (i) Sri Lanka has a diverse population. The major social groups are the Sinhala-speakers (74 per cent) and the Tamil-speakers (18 per cent). Among Tamils there are two subgroups. Tamil natives of the country are called 'Sri Lankan Tamils' (13 per cent).
- (ii) The rest, whose forefathers came from India as plantation workers during colonial period, are called 'Indian Tamils'.
- (iii) Most of the Sinhala-speaking people are Buddhists, while most of the Tamils are Hindus or Muslims. There are about 7 per cent Christians, who are both Tamil and Sinhala.

- 22.** "The future generation may not have sufficient resources as compared to the present generation." Explain the statement by giving suitable examples. 3

or

How are the three sectors of the economy different from each other? Explain.

Ans :

It is quite true that the future generation may not have sufficient resources as compared to the present generation.

- (i) The statement explains that the overuse of resources by the present generation would lead to insufficiency of resources for the future generation.
- (ii) Development without adequate resources is impossible.

Examples:

- (a) Nearly one-third of the country is overusing their ground water resources.

- (b) Overusing of fossil fuels like petroleum, coal.

or

Classification of economic sectors on the basis of nature of activities are as follows:

- (i) **Primary sector :** When we produce goods by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of the primary sector, such as agriculture, dairy farming, fishing, forestry.
- (ii) **Secondary sector :** In this, natural products are changed into other forms through manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity. The product is not produced by nature but has to be made and therefore, some process of manufacturing is essential. For example, using cotton fibre from the plant we spin, yarn and weave cloth.
- (iii) **Tertiary sector :** It helps in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. They provide aid or a support for the production process. Transport, storage, communication, banking, trade are some examples of tertiary activities.

- 23.** Explain how Martin Luther spoke in praise of print.3

Ans :

Deeply grateful to print, Luther said, 'Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one.' Reasons:

- (i) In 1517, the religious reformer Martin Luther wrote Ninety Five Theses criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church. A printed copy of this was posted on a church door in Wittenberg.
- (ii) It challenged the Church to debate his ideas. Luther's writings were immediately reproduced in vast numbers and read widely.
- (iii) This led to a division within the Church and to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation. Luther's translation of the New Testament sold 5,000 copies within a few weeks and a second edition appeared within three months.

- 24.** How is money used in everyday life? Explain with examples. 3

Ans :

In modern times, money is used as a medium of exchange because it has been authorised by the government as a currency. In everyday lives we use money:

- (i) To buy goods and services like in market money can be used to buy clothes, vegetables, etc.
- (ii) To deposit in banks so that money can be saved and used for future use. For example, if a labourer deposits his monthly salary in his bank account, then, he can use it in instalments during the entire month.
- (iii) As a store value. For instance, we cannot store perishable goods like milk, grain, etc., to exchange goods in future. However, we can buy precious metals like gold and save it for future use.

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

Source A : Hydraulic Structure

In the first century B.C., Sringerapur near Allahabad had sophisticated water harvesting system channelling the flood water of the river Ganga.

During the time of Chandragupta Maurya, dams, lakes and irrigation systems were extensively built. Evidences of sophisticated irrigation works have also been found in Kalinga, (Odisha), Nagarjunakonda (Andhra Pradesh), Bennur (Karnataka), Kolhapur (Maharashtra), etc. In the 11th Century, Bhopal Lake, one of the largest artificial lakes of its time was built. In the 14th Century, the tank in Hauz Khas, Delhi was constructed by Iltutmish for supplying water to Siri Fort area.

Source B : Sardar Sarovar Dam

Sardar Sarovar Dam has been built over the Narmada River in Gujarat. This is one of the largest water resource projects of India covering four states—Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan. The Sardar Sarovar project would meet the requirement of water in drought-prone and desert areas of Gujarat (9,490 villages and 173 towns) and Rajasthan (124 villages).

Source C : Multi-purpose projects come under great scrutiny

Multi-purpose projects and large dams have also been the cause of many new environmental movements like the 'Narmada Bachao Andolan' and the 'Tehri Dam Andolan' etc. Resistance to these projects has primarily been due to the large-scale displacement of local communities. Local people often had to give up their land, livelihood and their meagre access and control over resources for the greater good of the nation.

Source A : Hydraulic Structure

25 (1) During earlier time how did the irrigation done?

Ans : During earlier days irrigation had been done through the proper channels, lakes, dams, etc. during Chandragupta Maurya, dams, channels, lakes were extensively built.

Source B : Sardar Sarovar Dam

25 (2) Why did J L Nehru proclaim the dams as the temples of modern India?

Ans : Dams would integrate development of agriculture and the village economy. It meets the requirement of water in drought-prone and desert areas. It also integrate economy with rapid industrialisation and growth of urban economy.

Therefore, Jawaharlal Nehru proudly proclaimed the dams as the 'temples of modern India'.

Source C : Multi-purpose projects come under great scrutiny

25 (3) How do multi-purpose projects face resistance?

Ans : The multi-purpose projects face many resistance because these projects have primarily been opposed due to the large-scale displacement of local communities. Local people often had to give up their land, livelihood and their meagre access and control over resources.

26. When is democracy considered successful? Explain. 3

or

Why did MNCs increase their investment in India?

Ans :

Democracy is considered to be successful because:

- (i) The rulers elected by the people must take all major decision and not the rich and powerful.
- (ii) The election must offer a free choice and opportunity to the people.
- (iii) The choice should be available to all the people based on political equality.

or

MNCs have increased their investment in India over the past few years because:

- (i) It has been beneficial for them.
- (ii) Interested to invest in industries such as cellphones, automobiles, electronics, soft drinks, fast food or services such as banking in urban areas, as these products have a large number of well-off buyers.
- (iii) They earn profits by selling their products and services.

27. Describe the geographical conditions required for the growth of wheat and its distribution in the country. 3

Ans :

- (i) Wheat is a rabi crop which requires a cool growing season and a bright sunshine at the time of ripening. It requires 50 to 75 cm of annual rainfall evenly distributed over the growing season.
- (ii) There are two important wheat growing zones in the country, the Ganga-Satluj plains in the north west and black soil region of the Deccan.
- (iii) The major wheat producing states are Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and some parts of Madhya Pradesh.

28. "Dynastic succession is one of the most serious challenges before the political parties." Analyse the statement. 3

Ans :

Dynastic succession is one of the most serious challenges before the political parties because:

- (i) Most political parties do not practice open and transparent procedures for their functioning.
- (ii) There are few ways for an ordinary worker to rise to the top in a party.
- (iii) In many parties, the top positions are always controlled by members of one family.
- (iv) This practice is unfair to other members of that party and is also bad for a democracy.
- (v) People who do not have adequate experience or popular support come to occupy position of power. (Any three)

Section-C

29. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow: 1+2+2=5

'It is said of "passive resistance" that it is the weapon of the weak, but the power which is the subject of this article can be used only by the strong. This power is not passive resistance; indeed it calls for intense activity. The movement in South Africa was not passive but active... 'Satyagraha is not physical force. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction... In the use of satyagraha, there is no ill-will whatever. Satyagraha is pure soul-force. Truth is the very substance of the

soul. That is why this force is called satyagraha. The soul is informed with knowledge. In it burns the flame of love. ...Non-violence is the supreme dharma... 'It is certain that India cannot rival Britain or Europe in force of arms. The British worship the war-god and they can all of them become, as they are becoming, bearers of arms. The hundreds of millions in India can never carry arms. They have made the religion of non-violence their own...'

- (i) What do you mean by passive resistance?
- (ii) To what extent do you feel that Truth should be called the force of Satyagraha?
- (iii) What was the difference between the gandhian and British way of dealing the Satyagraha in India?

Ans :

- (i) Passive resistance commonly refers to actions of non-violent protect or resistance to authority. It is widely used by Mahatma Gandhi during the independence struggle in India. Sometime it has been called as 'the weapon of the weak'.
- (ii) Satyagraha is not physical force. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary, he does not seek his destruction in the use of satyagraha there is no ill-will whatever. Thus, Satyagraha is pure soul-force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called satyagraha.
- (iii) It is certain that India cannot rival Britain in force of arms. The British worship the war-god and they can all of them become, as they are becoming, bearers of arms. The hundreds of millions in India can never carry arms. They have made the religion of non-violence their own. By this the satyagraha was bound to ultimately triumph. Mahatma Gandhi believed that this dharma of non-violence could unite all Indians.

30. How did Frederic Sorrieu visualise his dream of a world made up of 'democratic and social republics'?5

or

Who inspired the tribal peasants of Andhra Pradesh and how?

Ans :

- (i) The French artist Frederic Sorrieu visualised his dream of a world made up of democratic and social republic.
- (ii) The first print of series shows the people of Europe and America, marching in a long train and offering homage to the Statue of Liberty as they pass by.
- (iii) The people of the world are grouped as distinct nation, identified through their flags and national costume.
- (iv) The procession was led by the USA and Switzerland which had become nation-state at that time.
- (v) Christ, saints and angels gazing upon the scene symbolize fraternity among the nations of the world.

or

Alluri Sitaram Raju inspired the peasants by claiming variety of special powers like:

- (a) He could make correct astrological predictions.
- (b) He could heal people.

(c) He could survive even bullet shots.

The rebels proclaimed that he was an incarnation of God.

Raju talked of the greatness of Mahatma Gandhi and persuaded people to wear Khadi and give up drinking. At the same time, the Gudem rebels attacked police stations, attempt to kill British officials for achieving Swaraj.

Raju was captured and killed in 1924 and over a time became a folk hero.

31. Mention the challenges faced by political parties in democracies all over the world. Explain in detail. 5

Ans :

- (i) **Lack of internal democracy:** All over the world, there is a tendency of political parties towards the concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top.
 - Parties do not keep membership register.
 - They do not regularly hold organisational meetings.
 - Ordinary members of the party do not have sufficient informations as to what happens inside the party.
 - As a result, the leaders assume greater power to make decisions in the name of the party.
- (ii) **Dynastic Succession:** Most political parties do not practice open and transparent procedures for their functioning.
 - There are very few ways for an ordinary workers to rise to the top in a party.
 - In many parties, the top positions are always controlled by members of one family. This is unfair to other members of that party.
 - Some people who do not have adequate experience or popular support come to occupy good positions of power.
- (iii) **Money and Muscle Power:**
 - Some parties are focussed only on winning elections, they tend to use shortcuts to win elections.
 - They tend to nominate those candidates who have or can raise a lot of money.
 - In some cases, parties support criminals who can win elections.
 - Rich people and companies who give funds to the parties tend to have influence on the policies and decisions of the party.
- (iv) **Meaningful Choice:** In recent years, there has been a decline in the ideological differences among parties in most parts of the world.
 - Those who want really different policies have no option available to them.
 - Sometimes people cannot elect very different people either because some group of leaders keep shifting from one party to another.
- (v) **Corruption:** It adversely affects the economy of the country. It is the big reason of inequalities in the societies and communities. Sometimes leaders use their powers to earn illegal money in spite of working for the country's benefits.

32. Describe any five factors that promote the Multi-national Corporations (MNCs) to set up their

production units in a particular place. 5

Ans :

Factors that promotes MNCs:

- (i) Close proximity to the market.
- (ii) Availability of skilled and unskilled labour at low cost.
- (iii) Assured production.
- (iv) Government's liberalised policies.
- (v) Developed infrastructure.
- (vi) Safety measures

33. "The plantation workers too had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of swaraj". Support the statement with arguments. 5

Ans :

- (i) For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed, and it meant retaining a link with the village from which they had come.
- (ii) Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission, and in fact they were rarely given such permission.
- (iii) When they heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home. They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own villages.
- (iv) When the tribals chanted Gandhiji's name and raised slogans demanding 'Swatantra Bharat', they were also emotionally relating to an all-India agitation.
- (v) When they acted in the name of Mahatma Gandhi, or linked their movement to that of the Congress, they were identifying with a movement which went beyond the limits of their immediate locality.

34. What is principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India? Highlight the significance of this mode of transportation. 5

or

Give a detail account of information technology and electronic industry in India.

Ans :

- (i) Principal mode: Railways
- (ii) Significance of Railways:
 - Railways also make it possible to conduct multifarious activities like business, sightseeing, and pilgrimage along with transportation of goods over longer distances.
 - Apart from an important means of transport the Indian Railways has been a great integrating force for more than 150 years.
 - Railways in India bind the economic life of the country.
 - Railways accelerate the development of the industry and agriculture.

or

- (i) The electronic industry covers a wide range of products from transistor sets to television and many other equipments required by the

telecommunication industry.

- (ii) Bengaluru has emerged as the electronic capital of India. Other important centres for electronic goods are Mumbai, Pune, Delhi, Hyderabad, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow and Coimbatore.
- (iii) By 2010-11, 46 software technology parks have come up across different centres of India.
- (iv) A major impact of this industry has been on employment generation. 30 per cent of the people employed in this sector are women.
- (v) This industry has been a major foreign exchange earner in the last two or three years because of its fast growing BPO sector.

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 Gandhiji started the Dandi March in 1930.

(b) The place where Indian National Congress held its session in December 1929.

(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) Tungabhadra dam

(ii) Tarapur Atomic Power Station

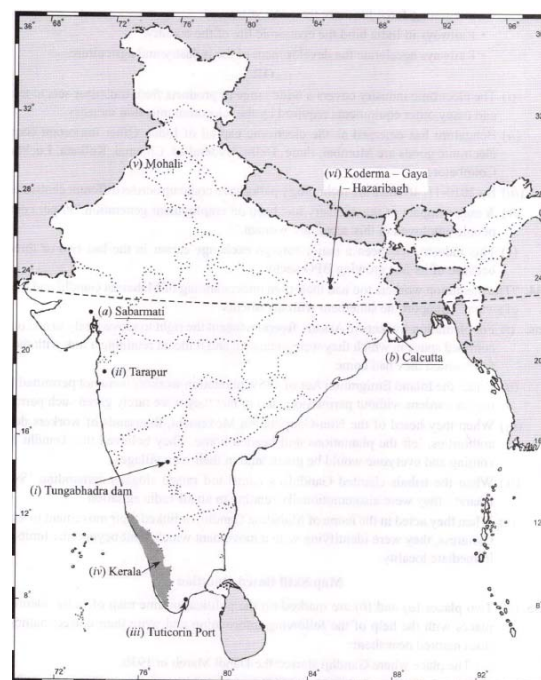
(iii) Tuticorin Port

(iv) Kerala — a leading rubber producing state

(v) Mohali software technology Park

(vi) Mica deposits — Koderma Gaya — Hazaribagh belt

Ans :



WWW.CBSE.ONLINE

Download unsolved version of this paper from
www.cbse.online