

**CLASS X (2019-20)**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)**  
**SAMPLE PAPER-1**

**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. Match the following.

[1]

	Problem faced by farming sector		Some possible measures
1.	Unirrigated land	a	Setting up agro-based mills
2.	Low prices for crops	b	Procurement of food grains by government
3.	Debt burden	c	Construction of canals by the government
4.	No job in the off season	d	Banks to provide credit at low interest

2. A system of governance in which absolute power is exercised by an individual, unregulated by legal and constitutional checks is associated with [1]

- (a) Despotism                      (b) Nepotism  
 (c) Marxism                        (d) Socialism

3.



In the above figure what was apartheid? [1]

- (a) Former policy of racial segregation in South America
- (b) Former policy of racial segregation in South Africa
- (c) Poverty of South Africa
- (d) State authority of the South Africa

4. In which year Sri Lanka became an independent country? [1]

5. Who was responsible for killing many innocent people at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar? [1]

- (a) General Campbell (b) General Hugh Ross
- (c) General Neil (d) General Dyer

6. Complete the following table with the correct information regarding the distance between the two inner edges of the railway track. [1]

Railway Gauge	Brode Gauge	Metre Gauge	Narrow Gauge
Distance between inner edges	$A - ?$	1.00 metre	$B - ?$

7. "India is highly dependent on coal for meeting its commercial energy required". Support the statement with one argument. [1]

or

"Natural gas is an important source of energy". Support this statement with one argument.

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite :

The first clear cut expression of nationalism in America came with the French Revolution in 1789. [1]

or

Correct the following statement and rewrite :

Viceroy Irvin announced a vague offer of Dominion status for India in 1967.

9. In the following cartoon which challenge to democracy is shown. [1]



- (a) The challenge of organise independent and justified election
- (b) The challenge of forming the government from military and keeping it free from bias.
- (c) Challenge to giving women equal rights in decision making rules
- (d) The challenge of bringing undue control and influence on the democracy of the rich to a minimum level.

10. When conservative regimes were restored to power, many liberal minded people went underground because of the fear of ..... . [1]

or

..... were the most serious nationalist tension in Europe after 1871.

11. What are MNCs? [1]

or

What is the monopoly of trade?

12. What do you understand by the term 'Affidavit'? [1]

13. Which one of the following is not true regarding Romanticism and National feeling in Europe? [1]

- (a) It was a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment.
- (b) The romantic artists and poets generally did not criticized the glorification of science and reasons

- (c) It focused on emotions and mystical feelings  
(d) Its effort was to create a sense of collective heritage

14. India, is the largest exporter of Jute after ..... . [1]

15. Which one of the following is true regarding how the new artists depicted liberty during the French Revolution? [1]  
(a) As a female figure with a torch of enlightenment in one hand and the Charter of Rights of Man in the other hand  
(b) Blindfold woman carrying a pair of weighing scales.  
(c) The gold red and black tricolour  
(d) Rays of the rising sun

16. BMI stands for ..... . [1]

or

Literacy rate in Bihar in the year 2001 was ..... .

17. When power is taken away from central and state governments and given to local government, it is called [1]  
(a) Distribution (b) Centralisation  
(c) Reorganisation (d) Decentralisation

18. Arrange the following in the correct sequence [1]

- i. Champaran Satyagraha  
ii. Kheda Satyagraha  
iii. Ahmedabad Satyagraha  
iv. Rowlatt Act  
(a) i, ii, iii, iv (b) iv, iii, ii, i  
(c) i, iii, ii, iv (d) iv, i, ii, iii

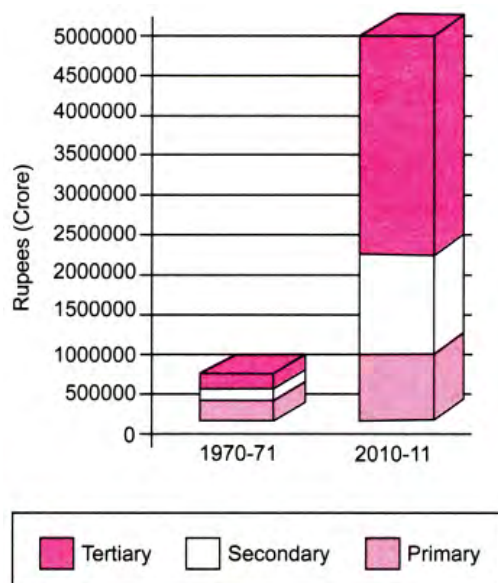
19. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option: [1]

**Assertion (A) :** Suppose the literacy rate in a state is 78% and the net attendance ratio in secondary stage is 47%.

**Reason (R) :** More than half of the students are going to other states for elementary education.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.  
(b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.  
(c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.  
(d) Both assertion and reason are false.

20. [1]



The largest producing sector in 1970-71 is

- (a) Primary sector  
(b) Tertiary sector  
(c) Secondary sector  
(d) Primary and Secondary both

## SECTION B

21. What are the steps taken by our Constitution to safeguard the different languages? [3]

or

What is the first thing the Election Commission does after recognising a party? Does it treat every party as equal?

22. What was the objective of Simon Commission? Why was it opposed in India? [3]

or

When and where Khilafat Committee was formed? What was its objective?

23. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows- [3]

**SOURCE-A : Idea of Satyagraha**

‘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 .....

**SOURCE-B : Great leader-Jawaharlal Nehru**

On 6 January 1921, the police in United Provinces fired at peasants near Rae Bareilly, Jawaharlal Nehru wanted to go to the place of firing, but was stopped by the police. Agitated and angry, Nehru addressed the peasants who gathered around him. This is how he later described the meeting:

‘They behaved as brave men, calm and unruffled in the face of danger. I do not know how they felt but I know what my feelings were. For a moment my blood was up, non-violence was almost forgotten-but for a moment only. The thought of the great leader, who by the God’s goodness has been sent to lead us to victory, came to me, and I saw the kisans seated and standing near me, less excited, more peaceful than I was - and the moment of weakness passed, I spoke to them in all humility on non-violence - I needed the lesson more than they - and they heeded me and peacefully dispersed’.

**SOURCE-C : The Independence Day Pledge, 26 January 1930**

‘We believe that it is the inalienable right of the Indian people, as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth. We believe also that if any government deprives a people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or to abolish it. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but has based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally, and spiritually. We believe, therefore, that India must sever the British connection and attain Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence.’

**SOURCE-A : Idea of Satyagraha**

- 23.1 What do the British worship? [1]

**SOURCE-B : Great leader-Jawaharlal Nehru**

- 23.2 What is the source of the above passage? [1]

**SOURCE-C : The Independence Day Pledge, 26 January 1930**

23. What do you mean by purna Swaraj? [1]

24. “Great depression was caused by a combination of several factors.” Examine the statement. [3]

or

The indentured labour gave rise to new culture in the Caribbean’. Justify this statement with three examples.

25. How was Italy unified? Explain. [3]

26. Why does the pattern of net sown area vary from one state to another? [3]

27. Which type of soil is ideal for growth of cotton? What are the main characteristics of this type of soil? [3]

or

Explain why the use of non-conventional sources of energy is becoming necessary in our country? Give three reasons.

28. Describe the power-sharing mechanism in Lebanon. [3]

## SECTION C

29. Explain the challenges faced by Indian democracy while holding free and fair elections. [5]

or

Why does the exact balance of power between the central and the state governments vary from one federation to another? Explain with two examples.

30. Read the extract and answer the questions that follows : [5]

‘The enormous expanse of Bombay city; its great and palatial private and governmental mansions; broad streets which accommodate up to six carriages abreast ..... the struggle to enter the merchants lanes; the frequent troublesome

noise of passenger and goods trains whistles and wheels; the wearisome bargaining in every market, by customers who wander from place to place making enquiries with silver and notes in their pockets to buy a variety of commodities; the throngs of thousands of boats visible in the harbour ..... the more or less rushed pace of official and private employees going to work, checking their watches ..... The clouds of black smoke emitted by factory chimneys and the nose of large machines in the innards of buildings ..... Men and women with and without families belonging to every caste and rank travelling in carriages or horseback or on foot, to take the air and enjoy a drive along the sea shore in the slanting rays of the sun as it descends on the horizon .....

30 (1) Give the source of this passage.

30 (2) Give some features of the city of Bombay.

30 (3) Give any three activities of the people in Bombay city.

31. Explain any four ways in which multinational corporations have spread their production. [5]

32. Discuss the merits and demerits of two-party system and multi-party system. [5]

33. How do formal and informal sources of credit differ from each other. [5]

or

How does the Reserve Bank of India supervise the functioning of banks? Why is this necessary ?

34. Name the ore from which aluminium is obtained. Why is aluminium considered to be an important metal? Name the areas which have rich deposits of the ore of aluminium. [5]

### Map Skill Based Question

35. a. Locate and label the following in the given outline political map of India. [6]

(i) The place where Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place.

(ii) The place where Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.

b. On the same outline map of India locate and label **any four** of the following with suitable Symbols.

(i) Forest and mountainous soil

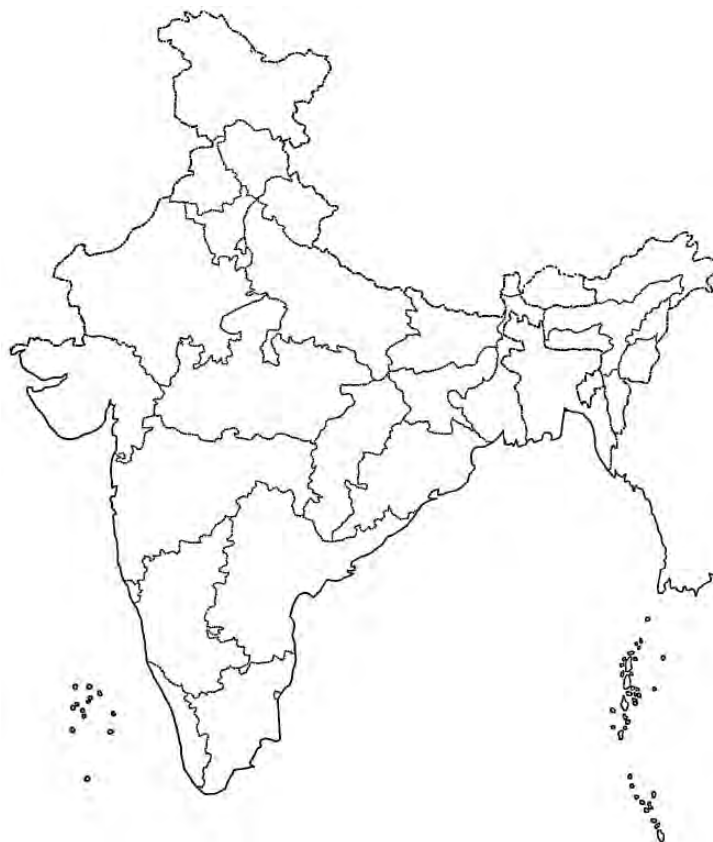
(ii) Alluvial soil

(iii) Red and yellow soil

(iv) Black soil

(v) Laterite soil

(vi) Arid soil





**CLASS X (2019-20)**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)**  
**SAMPLE PAPER-2**

**Time Allowed : 3 Hours**

**Maximum Marks : 80**

**General Instructions :**

- (i) The question paper has 35 questions in all.
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number **1** to **20** are objective type questions. Each question carries **one mark**. Answer them as instructed.
- (iv) Questions from serial number **21** to **28** are **3 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **80 words** each.
- (v) Questions from serial number **29** to **34** are **5 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **120 words** each.
- (vi) Question number **35** is a map question of **6 marks** with two parts-**35 a.** from History (2 marks) and **35 b.** from Geography (4 marks).

**SECTION-A**

- Q1. Match the following items given in column A with those in column B. [1]

Column A		Column B	
(A)	French Revolution	(1)	brought the conservative regimes back to power
(B)	Liberalism	(2)	ensured right to property for the privileged class
(C)	Napoleonic Code	(3)	transfer of sovereignty from monarch to the French citizens
(D)	The Treaty of Vienna	(4)	individual freedom and equality before law

- Q2. Which of the following is a negative effect of industrialisation? [1]

- (a) Economic growth
- (b) Rapid Urbanisation
- (c) Pollution
- (d) Foreign exchange earnings

- Q3. Which of the following aspects is best illustrates of this picture? [1]



- (a) Deteriorating family relations

- (b) Cultural import of the west
- (c) Representation of traditional roles
- (d) Respect of women in the family

Q4. Which language is spoken by the majority of Belgians? [1]

Q5. 'The Poona Pact' took place in [1]

- (a) August 1933
- (b) September 1932
- (c) July 1933
- (d) May 1932

Q6. Complete the following table by writing the values of A and B in the table. [1]

Country	Monthly income of people in (2007) (In Rupees)					Average
	1	2	3	4	5	
Country-A	9500	10500	9800	10000	10200	A-?
Country-B	500	500	500	500	4800	B-?

Q7. Crude oil reserves are limited all over the world. If people continue to extract it at the present rate, the reserves would last only 35-40 year more. Suggest any one way to solve this problem. [1]

Q8. Correct the following statement and rewrite.  
The highest institution of Panchayati Raj in rural area is the high court. [1]

**OR**

EDI is used to measure level of development of a country.

Q9. Which one of the following option best signifies this cartoon? [1]



- (a) Secular Governance
- (b) Caste discrimination
- (c) Problem of apartheid
- (d) Gender discrimination

Q10. The state governments are required to share some power and ..... with local governments bodies . [1]

**OR**

After 1990, there was the rise of regional political parties as well as the beginning of era of ..... at the centre.

Q11. Who were the indentured labourers ? [1]

**OR**

Who invented the Spinning Jenny ?

Q12. When was the Communist Party of India formed? [1]

Q13. Which of the following is not a feature of communal-ism? [1]

- (a) Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community.
- (b) Religion is seen as the basis of nation.
- (c) Beliefs of one religion are presented as superior to those of other religions.
- (d) The followers of a particular religion can belong to different communities

Q14. Kharif crops are grown with on set of ..... in different parts of country. [1]

Q15. Which of the following subjects is included in the Concurrent List? [1]

- (a) Banking (b) Trade
- (c) Police (d) Education

Q16. The main criterion used by the world Bank in classifying different countries is average ..... income. [1]

**OR**

..... is a inventory measure of the market value of all final goods and services produced in a period.

Q17. The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the area called the [1]

- (a) Balkans (b) Northeastern France
- (c) Nottinghamshire (d) Milan

Q18. Arrange the following iron ore mines in the direction of North to South. [1]

- 1. Bailadila
- 2. Durg
- 3. Mayurbhanj
- 4. Bellary
- (a) 3, 2, 1, 4 (b) 1, 2, 3, 4
- (c) 4, 3, 2, 1 (d) 1, 2, 4, 3

**OR**

Arrange the following party according to its foundation year.

- 1. Indian National congress
- 2. Bharatiya Janta Party
- 3. Bahujan Samaj Party
- 4. Communist Party of India
- (a) 1, 4, 2, 3 (b) 1, 2, 3, 4
- (c) 4, 3, 2, 1 (d) 3, 4, 2, 1

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



the statements and choose the correct option:

[1]

**Assertion (A) :** An individual who manufactures flour from wheat is engaged in primary sector.

**Reason (R) :** When some process of manufacturing is used the product is a part of secondary sector.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.  
 (b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.  
 (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.  
 (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

Q20. The following table shows source of rural households in India in the year 2003.

[1]

Source	Share
Money lender	30%
Co-operative societies	27%
Commercial Bank	25%
Other (Merchant, Relative etc.)	18%

Analyzing the table above, what is the share of formal sector in total credit?

- (a) 25% (b) 27%  
 (c) 52% (d) 18%

## SECTION B

Q21. How and when nationalism captures the hearts and minds of people ?

[3]

**OR**

How did the non-cooperation become a movement ? Explain ?

Q22. What are the conditions under which democracies accommodate social diversities ?

[3]

**OR**

No system is ideal for all countries and all situations. Explain.

Q23. Read the source below and answer the question that follows

### SOURCE-A

‘From the depredation of a lawless Banditti of colliers and their wives, for the wives had lost their work to spinning engines ... they advanced at first with much insolence, avowing their intention of cutting to pieces the machine, lately introduced in the woollen manufacture; which they suppose, if generally adopted, will lessen the demand for manual labour. The women became clamorous. The men were more open to conviction and after some expostulation were induced to desist from their purpose and return peacefully home.’

### SOURCE-B

‘It appears that twenty years ago, a brisk trade was carried on in the manufacture of cloth at Jahanabad and Bihar, which has in the former place entirely ceased, while in the latter the amount of manufacture is very limited, in consequence of the cheap and durable goods from Manchester with which the Native manufactures are unable to compete.’

### SOURCE-C

‘The Koshtis, like the weavers of the finer kinds of cloth in other parts of India, have fallen upon evil times. They are unable to compete with the showy goods, which Manchester sends in such profusion and they have of late years emigrated in great numbers, chiefly to Berar, where as day labourers they are able to obtain wages...’

### SOURCE-A

23 (1) What made the women to make strong protest? Why? [1]

**SOURCE-B**

23 (2) Give any one main reason for the decline of India's textile industry, according to the author. [1]

**SOURCE-C**

23 (3) Why did the Indian cloth market decline. [1]

Q24. "Culture had played an important role in the development of nationalism in Europe during eighteenth and nineteenth centuries." Support the statement with examples. [3]

**OR**

"Nationalism no longer retained its idealistic liberal democratic sentiment by the last quarter of the nineteenth century in Europe." Analyse the statement with examples.

Q25. Write a short note on one-party system. [3]

Q26. Why are petroleum refineries termed as 'nodal industries' ? [3]

Q27. Why are metalled roads better than unmetalled roads? What is the role of border roads and national highways in transportation ? [3]

**OR**

Explain three factors that make minerals extraction commercially viable. [3]

Q28. Why were the 1830s called the years of great economic hardship in Europe? Give any three reasons. [3]

**SECTION C**

Q29. Write a short note on the developments or innovations in the printing technology in the 19th century. [5]

**OR**

How did French territory undergo changes due to the Treaty of Vienna in 1815 ?

Q30. Read the extract and answer that follows [5]

'The enormous expanse of Bombay city; its great and palatial private and governmental mansions; broad streets which accommodate up to six carriages abreast ... the struggle to enter the merchants lanes; the frequent troublesome noise of passenger and goods trains whistles and wheels; the wearisome bargaining in every market, by customers who wander from place to place making enquiries with silver and notes in their pockets to buy a variety of commodities; the throngs of thousands of boats visible in the harbour ... the more or less rushed pace of official and private employees going to work, checking their watches ... The clouds of black smoke emitted by factory chimneys and the noise of large machines in the inwards of buildings... Men and women with and without families belonging to every caste and rank travelling in carriages or horseback or on foot, to take the air and enjoy a drive along the sea shore in the slanting rays of the sun as it descends on the horizon ...'

(i) What is the source of this passage?

(ii) Give some key features of the city of Bombay.

(iii) Mention any three activities of the people in the city.

Q31. Do you agree with the view that casteism has not disappeared from Indian society ? Discuss. [5]

Q32. Why is the tertiary sector becoming so important in India? Give reasons. [5]

Q33. What makes India a federation ? [5]

**OR**

In which way does the language policy in India help our country avoid the situation that Sri Lanka is in today ? [5]

- Q34. The table below shows the estimated number of workers in India in the organised and unorganised sectors. Read the table carefully and answer the questions that follow :

<b>Worker in different Sectors (in Millions)</b>			
<b>Sector</b>	<b>Organised</b>	<b>Unorganised</b>	<b>Total</b>
Primary	2	240	242
Secondary	9	54	63
Tertiary	17	76	93
Total	28	370	398
Total Percentage	7%	93%	100%

- Which is the most important sector that provides most jobs to the people ?
- What is the number of persons engaged in the unorganised sector ?
- Why is the unorganised sector more important ? Give one reason.
- Which is the most important organised sector ? Give one reason.

[5]

## SECTION D

### MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

- Q35. (a) Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them
- (A) The place where the Indian congress session was held in december 1920.
- (B) The place where Gandhi ji organized satyagraha with cotton textil mill workers. [2]
- (b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable symbols.
- Namroop-Thermal power plant
  - Narora-Atomic power plant
  - Mumbai-Cotton textile Industry center
  - Durgapur-Iron and steel plant
  - Noida-Software technology park
  - Kandala-Major sea port

[4]



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**CLASS X (2019-20)**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)**  
**SAMPLE PAPER-3**

**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.
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- (v) Questions from serial number **29** to **34** are **5 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **120 words** each.
- (vi) Question number **35** is a map question of **6 marks** with two parts-**35 a.** from History (2 marks) and **35 b.** from Geography (4 marks).

**SECTION A**

Q1. Match the following items given in column A with those in column B.

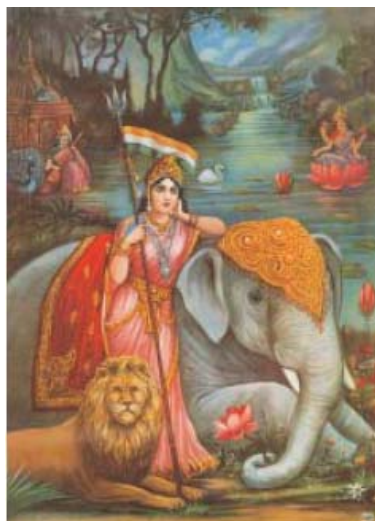
[1]

Column A		Column B	
(A)	Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay	(1)	Depressed Classes Association
(B)	B.R Ambedkar	(2)	Famous image of Bharat Mata
(C)	Sir Mohannad Iqbal	(3)	President of the Muslim League
(D)	Abanindranath Tagore	(4)	Vande Matram

Q2. Which one of the following is true regarding how the new artists depicted liberty during the French Revolution? [1]

- (a) As a female figure with a torch of enlightenment in one hand and the Charter of Rights of Man in the other hand
- (b) Blindfold woman carrying a pair of weighing scales.
- (c) The gold red and black tricolour
- (d) Rays of the rising sun

Q3.





The above figure is the symbol of

[1]

- (a) Power and authority (b) Power and Justice  
(c) Justice and Liability (d) Power and Liability

Q4. Who allots a 'symbol' to the political parties ?

[1]

Q5. In which Schedule of the Indian Constitution are the 22 Scheduled languages included ?

[1]

- (a) Tenth Schedule (b) Eighth Schedule  
(c) Twelfth Schedule (d) Ninth Schedule

Q6. Complete the following table with the correct information regarding Indian national congress.

[1]

Political party	Foundation Year	Alliance	Election symbol
Indian national congress	A-?	B-?	Right Hand

Q7. Consumption of energy in all forms has been rising all over the country. There is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development and energy saving. Suggest any one measures to solve this burning problem.

[1]

**OR**

India is an important iron and steel producing country in the world. Yet we are not able to perform to our full potential. Suggest any one measure to get full potential.

Q8. Correct the following statement and rewrite.

Bokaro has emerged as the electronic capital of India.

[1]

**OR**

The television and mobile are two electronic media of mass communication.

Q9. Which one of the following option best signifies this cartoon?

[1]



- (a) Bank lockers of corrupted leaders  
(b) Poverty and unemployment  
(c) Politics with in caste  
(d) Caste inequality

Q10. .... is the finest iron ore with a very high content of iron up to 70 percent.

[1]

**OR**

..... refineries act as a 'nodal industry' for synthetic textile, fertiliser and numerous chemical industries.

Q11. Name any two West Indies cricketers who have their roots to indentured labour migrants from India ? [1]

**OR**

Define the term Proto-industrialisation.

Q12. What is secularism ? [1]

Q13. Which among the following statements about India's Constitution is wrong? It [1]

- (a) prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.
- (b) gives official status to one religion.
- (c) provides to all individuals freedom to profess any religion.
- (d) ensures equality of citizens within different religious communities.

Q14. The goods produced by exploiting natural resources comes under the category of ..... . [1]

Q15. When people produce a good by exploiting natural resources, it is known as [1]

- (a) Tertiary sector (b) Secondary sector
- (c) Primary sector (d) Service sector

Q16. .... unemployment is a kind of unemployment in which some people look like being employed but are actually not employed fully. [1]

**OR**

..... sector is the part of a country's economic system that is run by individuals and companies, rather than the government.

Q17. Who among the following wrote Ninety Five Theses criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church ? [1]

- (a) Galileo Galilei (b) Martin Luther
- (c) Copernicus (d) Petrarch

Q18. Arrange the following cotton textile industries place in the direction of North to south [1]

- 1. Kanpur
- 2. Indore
- 3. Coimbatore
- 4. Madurai
- (a) 1, 2, 4, 3 (b) 1, 2, 3, 4
- (c) 4, 3, 2, 1 (d) 3, 4, 2, 1

Q19. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option: [1]

**Assertion (A) :** Belgium and Spain has 'holding together' federation.

**Reason (R) :** A big country divides power between constituent states and national government.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

Q20. The following table gives the GDP in rupees (crores) by the three sectors [1]

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1950	80,000	19,000	39,000
2011	9,65,00	13,70,000	30,10,000

The share of primary sector in above GDP table for 1980?

- (a) 57.97 (b) 59.97  
(c) 28.26 (d) 13.17

## SECTION B

- Q21. Some people think that democracy produces less efficient and effective government. Do you agree with their views ? [3]

OR

Mention any four challenges faced by political parties in India ?

- Q22. Explain the two important factors that shaped Indian politics during the 1920s. [3]

OR

“Method of reinterpretation of history was followed to encourage feeling of nationalism.” Give any three arguments to support this statement.

- Q23. Read the source below and answer the question that follows

### SOURCE-A

‘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’.

### SOURCE-B

‘The aim of the zollverein is to bind the Germans economically into a nation. It will strengthen the nation materially as much by protecting its interests externally as by stimulating its internal productivity. It ought to awaken and raise national sentiment through a fusion of individual and provincial interests. The German people have realised that a free economic system is the only means to engender national feeling.’

### SOURCE-C

‘Let us ask how many men, possessed by thoughts of living and dying for the sake of Liberty, would be prepared to fight for the freedom of the entire people, of all human beings? When asked this question, they would all too easily respond with a “Yes!”, though their untiring efforts are intended for the benefit of only one half of humanity - men. But Liberty is indivisible! Free men therefore must not tolerate to be surrounded by the unfree ...

### SOURCE-A

- 23 (1) Explain the meanings of ‘Plebiscite’. [1]

### SOURCE-B

- 23 (2) What is theme of this passage? [1]

### SOURCE-C

- 23 (3) Is the writer in favour of giving equal rights to women or not? [1]

- Q24. Give reasons as to why the ideal location of sugar mills is near sugarcane producing areas. Support the statement with reasons. [3]

**OR**

Suggest any five measures to control industrial pollution in India.

- Q25. Why is mica considered to be an indispensable mineral for the electronics industry? Mention the names of the main mica-producing areas of India. [3]
- Q26. In which year was the unification of Italy completed ? Mention two features of the unification movement. [3]
- Q27. Mention any three problems faced by cotton textile industries in India. [3]

**OR**

‘Energy saved is energy produced’. Justify the statement by mentioning any six measures to conserve the energy resources.

- Q28. What do the banks do with the ‘public deposits’ ? Describe their working mechanism. [3]

## **SECTION C**

- Q29. Write down important causes and effects of the Second World War. [5]

**OR**

Explain any three problems faced by the Indian weavers by the turn of the 19th century.

- Q30. ‘The task of the native newspapers and political associations is identical to the role of the Opposition in the House of Commons in Parliament in England. That is of critically examining government policy to suggest improvements, by removing those parts that will not be to the benefit of the people, and also by ensuring speedy implementation.

These associations ought to carefully study the particular issues, gather diverse relevant information on the nation as well as on what are the possible and desirable improvements, and this will surely earn it considerable influence.’

(i) What is the source of the above passage?

(ii) What is the role of the native newspapers and political associations in democracy?

(iii) How can these associations improve the outcome of a particular issue?

- Q31. Mention four geographical requirements each for the growth of tea and sugar-cane. [5]
- Q32. How does communalism create problems in politics? [5]
- Q33. Distinguish between primary sector and secondary sector. [5]

**OR**

How do banks mediate between those who have surplus money and those who need money. [5]

- Q34. Name the ore from which aluminium is obtained. Why is aluminium considered to be an important metal? Name the areas which have rich deposits of the ore of aluminium. [5]

## **SECTION D**

### **MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION**

- Q35. (a) Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and

write their correct Name on the line drawn near them.

[2]

(A) A place marked by a where the satyagraha movement of former took place.

(B) The place where Indian congress session was held in 1927.

(b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable symbol [4]

(i) Ramagundan-Thermal power plant

(ii) Tarapur-Atomic power plant

(iii) Indore-Cotton textile Industry center

(iv) Bhilai-Iron and steel plant

(v) Hyderabad-Software technology park

(vi) Paradip-Major sea port



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**CLASS X (2019-20)**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)**  
**SAMPLE PAPER-4**

**Time Allowed : 3 Hours**

**Maximum Marks : 80**

**General Instructions :**

- (i) The question paper has 35 questions in all.
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number **1** to **20** are objective type questions. Each question carries **one mark**. Answer them as instructed.
- (iv) Questions from serial number **21** to **28** are **3 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **80 words** each.
- (v) Questions from serial number **29** to **34** are **5 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **120 words** each.
- (vi) Question number **35** is a map question of **6 marks** with two parts-**35 a.** from History (2 marks) and **35 b.** from Geography (4 marks).

**SECTION A**

Q1. Match the following items given in column A with those in column B.

[1]

Column A		Column B	
(A)	Great depression	(1)	IMF and World Bank
(B)	Hosay	(2)	Punjab
(C)	Bretton Wood Institution	(3)	Riotous carnival
(D)	Canal colonies	(4)	Agricultural overproduction

Q2. Which body conducts the elections to panchayat and municipalities ?

[1]

- (a) Election Commission of India      (b) State Election Commission  
 (c) State High Court                      (d) Parliament

Q3.



The significance of above image is.

[1]

- (a) Revenge and Vengeance (b) Heroism and Justice  
(c) Liability and Justice (d) Justice and Revenge

Q4. What is globalisation ?

[1]

Q5. In which sector the government owns most of the assets and provides all the services ?

[1]

- (a) Joint sector (b) Private sector  
(c) Cooperative sector (d) Public sector

Q6. Complete the following table with the correct information regarding the type of iron ore and coal.

<b>Type of Iron Ore</b>	Magnetite	A-?	Limonite	Siderite
<b>Type of Coal</b>	Anthracite	Bituminous	B-?	Peat

Q7. Do you think that resources are free gifts of nature as is assumed by many? Suggest any one argument.

[1]

OR

“Planning is widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources in a country like India.” Justify this statement with one relevant point.

Q8. Correct the following statement and rewrite.

Democracy is based on the principle of the castism equality.

[1]

OR

All the suggestions or proposals about overcoming various challenges to democracy are called democratic forms.

Q9. Which one of the following option best signifies this cartoon?

[1]



- (a) Reading between two lines (b) Check unnecessarily  
(c) Find out the secret (d) Find the news of our choice



- Q20. A study in Ahmedabad found that out of 15,00,000 workers in the city, 11,00,000 worked in the unorganised sector. The total income of the city in this year (1997-1998) was ₹60,000 million. Out of this ₹32,000 million was generated in the organised section. The number of workers in organised sector is [1]
- (a) 4,00,000 (b) 5,00,000  
(c) 10,00,000 (d) 39,000

## SECTION B

- Q21. Explain the idea of Satyagraha. [3]

**OR**

Explain the immediate effects of the Lahore session of Indian National Congress of December 1929.

- Q22. Why are democracies unable to reduce economic inequalities ? Explain. [3]

**OR**

What is the function of the Opposition party ?

- Q23. Read the source below and answer the question that follows

### **SOURCE-A**

‘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 can not 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.

### **SOURCE-B**

“It is said to ‘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...”

### **SOURCE-C**

‘I have no hesitation in declaring that if the principle that the Indian Muslims is entitled to full and free development on the lines of his own culture and tradition in his own Indian homelands is recognised as the basis of a permanent communal settlement, he will be ready to stake his all for the freedom of India. The principle that each group is entitled to free development on its own lines is not inspired by any feeling of narrow communalism ... A community which is inspired by feelings of ill-will towards other communities is low and ignoble. I entertain the highest respect for the customs, laws, religions and social institutions of other communities. Nay, it is my duty according to the teachings of the Quran, even to defend their places of worship, if need be. Yet I love the communal group which is the source of life and behaviour and which has formed me what I am by giving me its religion, its literature, its thought, its culture and thereby its whole past as a living operative factor in my present consciousness.

### **SOURCE-A**

- 23 (1) What do the British worship? [1]

### **SOURCE-B**

- 23 (2) Which passive resistance is the author talking about? [1]

### **SOURCE-C**

- 23 (3) What does Quran say about the places of worship of other communities? [1]

Q24. “Industrialization and urbanisation go hand in hand.” Validate the statement. [3]

**OR**

“Agriculture and industry are complimentary to each other.” Support the statement with three examples.

Q25. State the importance of petroleum as an energy resource. Mention any four oil fields of India. [3]

Q26. What is meant by national parties? State the criteria for recognising a party as national and state party. [3]

Q27. Distinguish between an integrated steel plant and a mini steel plant stating three points of distinction. [3]

**OR**

“Mineral resources in India are unevenly distributed.” Support the statement with three suitable examples.

Q28. What are the objectives of social development? [3]

### **SECTION C**

Q29. How is culture a great agent of globalisation ? Explain with example. [5]

**OR**

Describe the nexus between merchants and cotton textile producers in proto-industry.

Q30. Read the following extract taken from the textbook and answer the questions that follows:  
‘It is indeed ridiculous and unreasonable to deny women political rights even though they enjoy the right to property which they make use of. They perform functions and assume responsibilities without however getting the benefits that accrue to men for the same ... Why this injustice ? Is it not a disgrace that even the stupidest cattle-herder possesses the right to vote, simply because he is a man, whereas highly talented women owning considerable property are excluded from this right, even though they contribute so much to the maintenance of the state?’

(i) Who is the writer of the above passage?

(ii) What is the grudge (complaint) of the writer?

(iii) What example does the writer cite in support of her view point?

Q31. How can religion influence politics ? [5]

Q32. Give a few examples of public sector activities and explain the role of government in this sector. [5]

Q33. Distinguish between Intensive Subsistence Farming and Commercial Farming. [5]

**OR**

What is soil erosion? Suggest measures to stop soil erosion.

Q34. Explain the significance of the Tertiary sector. [5]

Q35. (a) Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct Name on the line drawn near them. [2]

(A) A place marked by A where Indian congress session was held in December 1920.

(B) The place where 22 policemen were burnt by violent mob and due to this Gandi ji withdrew the now cooperation movement.

(b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable symbol [4]

(i) Singrauli-Thermal power plant



- (ii) Kakrapar-Atomic power plant
- (iii) Kanpur-Cotton textile Industry center
- (iv) Bokaro-Iron and steel plant
- (v) Gandhinagar-Software technology park
- (vi) Tuticorin-Major sea port



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**CLASS X (2019-20)**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)**  
**SAMPLE PAPER-5**

**Time Allowed : 3 Hours**

**Maximum Marks : 80**

**General Instructions :**

- (i) The question paper has 35 questions in all.
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number **1** to **20** are objective type questions. Each question carries **one mark**. Answer them as instructed.
- (iv) Questions from serial number **21** to **28** are **3 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **80 words** each.
- (v) Questions from serial number **29** to **34** are **5 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **120 words** each.
- (vi) Question number **35** is a map question of **6 marks** with two parts-**35 a.** from History (2 marks) and **35 b.** from Geography (4 marks).

**SECTION A**

Q1. Match the following items given in column A with those in column B.

[1]

Column A		Column B	
(A)	Gomasthas	(1)	Official who acted as company's agent
(B)	Spinning Jenny	(2)	Richard Arkwright
(C)	Steam engine	(3)	James Hargreaves
(D)	Cotton mill	(4)	James Watt

Q2. Which of these statements is not a valid reason for the depletion of flora and fauna?

[1]

- (a) Agricultural expansion
- (b) Large-scale developmental projects
- (c) Grazing and fuel wood collection
- (d) Rapid industrialisation and urbanisation

Q3.



In the above picture which thing is being offered to the people. [1]

- (a) goddess is offering cloths to the people
- (b) goddess is offering food to the people
- (c) goddess is offering bless to the people
- (d) goddess is offering bless and food to the people

Q4. What is Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) ? [1]

Q5. Which of the following is a kharif crop and accounts for about half of the major oilseeds produced in the country? [1]

- (a) Mustard
- (b) Coconut
- (c) Groundnut
- (d) Soyabean

Q6. Complete the following table by writing the values of A and B in the table. [1]

Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector
Fisherman	Matchmaker	A-?
Bee-keeping	B-?	Worker of call centre

Q7. Suggest any one measure to control industrial pollution in India. [1]

**OR**

The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries. Support the statement with one argument.

Q8. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

Hematite is the best quality of iron ore and contains about 72% iron. [1]

**OR**

Under vertical distribution of power, power is shared among different organs of the government.

Q9. Which one of the following option best signifies this cartoon? [1]



- (a) Midday meal program
- (b) Relationship between centre and states
- (c) Relationship between people and state government
- (d) Demand of reservation

Q10. .... is a process by which business or other organisations develop international influence or start operating on an international scale. [1]

**OR**

The famous economist ..... thought that Indian gold exports promoted global economic recovery.

Q11. Where was the first jute mill in India set up ? [1]

**OR**

What is lignite ?

Q12. What is the most distinctive feature of democracy? [1]

Q13. Which one of the following is the main feature of Bolivia's struggle? [1]

- (a) About one specific policy of democratic government.
- (b) It involved people's claim on elected democratic government.
- (c) It was about the foundation of country's politics
- (d) None of these.

Q14. .... is a form of market intervention by the Government of India to insure agricultural against any sharp fall in farm prices. [1]

Q15. Which of the following public sector steel plants of India is located near a port? [1]

- (a) Durgapur
- (b) Vijaynagar
- (c) Bhadravati
- (d) Vishakhapatnam

Q16. .... is the total percentage of the population of an area at particular time aged seven year or above who can read and write with understanding. [1]

**OR**

..... may be defined as the process of widening people's choice as well as raising the level of well-being.

Q17. Between 1970 and 1993 Belgians amended their constitution [1]

- (a) four times
- (b) three times
- (c) six times
- (d) five times

Q18. Arrange the following mica deposits in the direction of west to east [1]

- 1. Beawar
  - 2. Ajmer
  - 3. Chota Nagpur Plateau
  - 4. Koderma Gaya-hazaribagh belt of Jharkhand
- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4
  - (b) 4, 3, 2, 1
  - (c) 1, 2, 4, 3
  - (d) 1, 4, 2, 3

Q19. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option: [1]

**Assertion :** Sinhala was recognized as only official language of Sri Lanka.

**Reason :** The government of Sri Lanka wanted to establish the supremacy of Sinhala community.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

Q20. Assume there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is 5000. If the income of these families is 4000, 7000 and 3000 respectively. The income of the fourth family is [1]

- (a) 7500
- (b) 3000
- (c) 2000
- (d) 6000

## SECTION B

- Q21. What was the cause of disagreement between the Congress-led Non-Cooperation Movement and the Peasants' and Workers' Movements? [3]

**OR**

What was Rowlatt Act ? How did the Indians show their disapproval towards this Act.? [3]

- Q22. What are renewable resources ? Why has it become necessary to use renewable energy resources ? [3]

**OR**

Describe the three cropping seasons in India. [3]

- Q23. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows

### **SOURCE-A**

'To what corner of the world do they not fly, these swarms of new books? It may be that one here and there contributes something worth knowing, but the very multitude of them is hurtful to scholarship, because it creates a glut, and even in good things satiety is most harmful... [Printers] fill the world with books, not just trifling things (such as I write, perhaps), but stupid, ignorant, slanderous, scandalous, raving, irreligious and seditious books, and the number of them is such that even the valuable publications lose their value.'

### **SOURCE-B**

'The task of the native newspapers and political associations is identical to the role of the Opposition in the House of Commons in Parliament in England. That is of critically examining government policy to suggest improvements, by removing those parts that will not be to the benefit of the people, and also by ensuring speedy implementation.'

These associations ought to carefully study the particular issues, gather diverse relevant information on the nation as well as on what are the possible and desirable improvements, and this will surely earn it considerable influence.'

### **SOURCE-C**

'In 1926, Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossein, a noted educationist and literary figure, strongly condemned men for withholding education from women in the name of religion as she addressed the Bengal Women's Education Conference:

'The opponents of female education say that women will become unruly ... Fie! They call themselves Muslims and yet go against the basic tenet of Islam which gives Women an equal right to education. If men are not led astray once educated, why should women?'

### **SOURCE-A**

23 (1) What opinion does the writer hold about most of the books? [1]

### **SOURCE-B**

23 (2) What is the role of the native newspapers and political associations in democracy? [1]

### **SOURCE-C**

23 (3) Why did Rokeya Sakhawat Hossein condemn men? [1]

- Q24. 'India has land under a variety of relief features'. Support the statement with three arguments. [3]

**OR**

Why is resource planning so important in a country like India? Give reasons.

- Q25. Bring out any three arguments in support of democracy as a better form of government as compared to dictatorship. [3]

- Q26. What do you know about MGNREGA ? [3]



- Q27. Political parties are rightly called the government in disguise. Justify the statement in reference to democratic politics by giving three arguments. [3]

**OR**

Are political parties no longer popular ? Discuss with examples.

- Q28. Explain the role of women in the nationalist struggles of Europe. [3]

## SECTION C

- Q29. The workers in the unorganised sector need protection on the following issues: wages, safety and health. Explain with examples. [5]

**OR**

Why are transactions made in money ? Explain with suitable examples ?

- Q30. Read the following extract taken from the textbook and answer the questions that follows: [5]  
 'I had always wanted to go to London, and my desire ... was stimulated by letters from an old workmate ... who was now working at the Old Kent Road Gas Works ... I finally decided to go... in November, 1981. With two friends I started out to walk the journey, filled with the hope that we would be able to obtain employment, when we get there, with the kind assistance of my friend ... we had little money when we started, not enough to pay for our food and lodgings each night until we arrived in London. Some days we walked as much as twenty miles, and other days less. Our money was gone at the end of the third day... For two nights we slept out... once under a haystack, and once in an old farm shed... On arrival in London we tried to find ... my friend ... but ... were unsuccessful. Our money was gone, so there was nothing for us to do but to walk around until late at night, and then try to find some place to sleep. We found an old building and slept in it that night. The next day, Sunday, late in the afternoon, we got to the Old Kent Gas Works, and applied for work. To my great surprise, the man we had been looking for was working, at the time. He spoke to the foreman and I was given a job'.

(i) Give the source of the above passage.

(ii) What prompted the narrator to go to London?

(iii) How did he succeed in getting the job?

- Q31. Mention some of the suggestions made to reform political parties. [5]

- Q32. Why is the tertiary sector becoming more important than other sectors in India ? Give four reasons. [5]

- Q33. Explain major human activities that are mainly responsible for land degradation in India. [5]

**OR**

What is the ideal location for sugar mills ? Why is this industry ideally suited to the cooperative sector ?

- Q34. Trace the origin of Silk Route and describe its significance. [5]

## SECTION D

### MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

- Q35. (a) Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them  
 (A) The place where Jallianwala Bagh incident took place.  
 (B) The place where the indigo planters movement took place. [2]  
 (b) Identify and name any four the following oil fields in the same outline map of India. [4]  
 (i) Mumbai high

- (ii) Ankaleshwar
- (iii) Kalol
- (iv) Naharkata
- (v) Bassien
- (vi) Digboi



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Who among the following has painted the image of Germania?

- A. Nathaniel Currier
- B. Philip Viet
- C. Edward Bailey
- D. Richard Saltonstall Greenough

- Q5. What is 'Proto-industrialisation'? 1
- A. Early form of industrialisation
  - B. Small scale industrialisation
  - C. Industrial revolution in 20th century
  - D. Period before industrialisation
- Q6. Correct the following statement and rewrite. 1
- Between 1980 and 1993, the Belgian leaders amended their constitution 6 times so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country.

**OR**

Srilanka emerged as an independent country in 1950.

- Q7. NSSO is an organisation under the Ministry of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, Government of India. 1

**OR**

Most of the toothpaste are made white with \_\_\_\_\_

- Q8. Which power dominated the nation-building process in Germany? 1

**OR**

What do you mean by despotism?

- Q9. Which one of the following option portrayed Bharat Mata best? 1



- |                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| A. An ascetic figure    | B. Calm and composed |
| C. Divine and spiritual | D. All of these      |

- Q10. Arrange the following in the correct sequence: 1
- (i) Aluminium Refinery
  - (ii) Aluminium Smelter
  - (iii) Bauxite Quarry
  - (iv) Pitch from a colliery
- Options:
- A. (i) — (iv) — (iii) — (ii)
  - B. (iii) — (i) — (iv) — (ii),
  - C. (i) — (iii) — (ii) — (iv)
  - D. (iii) — (i) — (ii) — (iv)

- Q11. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to comparative data between Haryana, Kerala and Bihar. 1

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live birth (2016)	Literacy Rate % (2011)	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) Secondary Stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2013-14
Haryana	33	A ?	C ?
Kerala	10	94	83
Bihar	38	B ?	43

- Q12. Which one of the following is not an example of renewable resource? 1
- A. Solar energy
  - B. Water
  - C. Rocks
  - D. Wildlife
- Q13. Which one of the following is an example of National Park? 1
- A. Village pond
  - B. Wildlife
  - C. Burial grounds
  - D. Community Park
- Q14. Which community was rich and powerful in Belgium? 1
- A. German speaking
  - B. French speaking
  - C. Dutch speaking
  - D. None of the above
- Q15. Name the rock that consists of a single mineral. 1
- Q16. Anything which has common acceptability as a means of exchange, a measure and a store of value. 1
- Q17. USA is an example of which type of Federation? 1
- Q18. This war was the first modern industrial war. It saw the use of machine guns, tanks, aircraft, chemical weapons, etc. on a massive scale. These were all increasingly products of modern large scale industry. To fight the war, millions of soldiers had to be recruited from around the world and moved to the front lines on large ships and trains. 1
- Analyse the above given information, considering one of the following correct option.
- A. It is talking about the Industrial War
  - B. It is talking about the First World War
  - C. It is talking about the Cold War
  - D. It is talking about the Second World War
- Q19. 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):** Modern forms of money are accepted as a medium of exchange.

**Reason (R):** The currency is authorised by the government of the country.

**Options:**

- A. Both A and R are true R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is correct but R is wrong.
- D. A is correct but R is correct.

Q20. Industries that use minerals and metals as raw materials are called \_\_\_\_\_. 1

## SECTION-B

Q21. Mohit is 28 years of age, has 65 kg of body weight and is 1.4 meters tall. Calculate his BMI. Find out whether he is under nourished or over weight. Why? 3

Q22. How can the government ensure that globalisation is fair and its benefits are shared in a better way by all? 3

**OR**

“Tertiary sector is not playing any significant role in the development of Indian economy.” Do you agree? Give reasons in support of your answer.

Q23. Amrita is a government employee and belongs to a rich urban household whereas Rani works as a helper on a construction site and comes from a poor rural household. Both have a crisis at home and wish to take loan. Create a list of arguments explaining who between the two would successfully be able to get the loan from a formal source. Why? 3

Q24. Do democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens? Clarify. 3

Q25. Women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways even today. Assess the statement by giving five suitable arguments. 3

Q26. Distinguish between the unitary and federal systems of government. 3

**OR**

Explain the elements of the Belgian model of power sharing.

Q27. Not everyone welcomed the printed book, and those who did also had fears about it. Justify the statement by giving three arguments. 3

**OR**

“Colonial administrators found ‘vernacular’ novels a valuable source of information on native life and customs.” Prove the statement by giving three evidences.

Q28. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows: 1+1+1=3

### **Source A : The Idea of Satyagraha**

Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in January 1915. As you know, he had come from South Africa where he had successfully fought the racist-regime with a novel method of mass agitation, which he called satyagraha. It suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor. Without seeking vengeance or being aggressive, a satyagrahi could win the battle through non-violence.

### **Source B : The Jallianwala Bagh incident**

On 13 April a large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwala Bagh. Some came to protest



against the government's new repressive measures. Other had come to attend the annual Baisakhi fair. Being from outside the city, many villagers were unaware of the martial law that had been imposed. Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points, and opened fire on the crowd killing hundreds.

### **Source C : The Movement in the Towns**

The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras.

### **Source A : The Idea of Satyagraha**

28 (1) What do you mean by the idea of Satyagraha?

### **Source B : The Jallianwala Bagh incident**

28 (2) By which episode most of the people gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh?

### **Source C : The Movement in the Towns**

28 (3) Which movement was talking about in the paragraph? What does it mean to the people?

## **SECTION-C**

- Q29. What steps did the French revolutionaries take to create a sense of collective identity among the French people? 5

**OR**

How did people belonging to different communities, regions or language groups in India develop a sense of collective belonging?

- Q30. What is the need of political parties? 5
- Q31. How can the government ensure that globalisation is fair and its benefits are shared in a better way by all? 5
- Q32. India has one of the largest road networks in the world, aggregating to about 2.3 million km at present. On what basis roadways have taken an edge over railways? Explain. 5
- Q33. Describe the significance of Textile Industry in India with specific reference to Cotton industry. 5
- Q34. Read the extract and answer the questions that follows: 1+2+2=5
- The earliest factories in England came up by the 1730s. But it was only in the late eighteenth century that the number of factories multiplied.

The first symbol of the new era was cotton. Its production boomed in the late nineteenth century. In 1760 Britain was importing 2.5 million pounds of raw cotton to feed its cotton industry. By 1787 this import soared to 22 million pounds. This increase was linked to a number of changes within the process of production. Let us look briefly at some of these.

A series of inventions in the eighteenth century increased the efficacy of each step of the production process (carding, twisting and spinning, and rolling). They enhanced the output per worker, enabling each worker to produce more, and they made possible the production of stronger threads and yarn. Then Richard Arkwright created the cotton mill. Till this time, as you have seen, cloth production was spread all over the countryside and carried out within village households. But now, the costly new machines could be purchased, set up and maintained in the mill. Within the mill all the processes were brought together under one roof and management. This allowed a more careful supervision over the production process, a watch over quality, and the regulation of labour, all of which had been difficult to do when production was in the countryside.

(i) When did the number of factories multiply?

(ii) What was the first symbol of the new era?

**(iii) How did the production of cotton enhanced?**

**MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION**

**Q35. (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:

(a) The place where Mahatma Gandhi organised satyagraha for cotton mill workers.

(b) The place where Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred.

1×2=2

**(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) Namrup Thermal Power Plant

(ii) Meenambakkam International Airport

(iii) Mayurbhanj Iron ore mine

(iv) Salal dam

(v) Jharia coal mine

(vi) Sardar Sarovar – Multi-purpose project

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**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**

- Q1. What was the Civil Disobedience Movement associated with? 1
- Q2. 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
- Q3. 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.
D.	Casteist	4.	A person who does not discriminate others on the basis of religious beliefs.

- Q4. Pamlo, a term of jhumming cultivation is in 1
- A. Meghalaya B. Manipur

C. Mizoram

D. Nagaland

Q5. What was 'cowries'?

1

**OR**

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

Q6. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to proportion of adults (aged 15-49) whose BMI is below normal ( $BMI < 18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) in India (2015-16).

1

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

Q7. 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

**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.

Q8. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

1

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

**OR**

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

Q9. What is lanka'?

1

- A. Circular hole in the ground
- B. Earthen pot
- C. Underground water
- D. Sloping roof

Q10. 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  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

D. Both 'A' and 'C'

Q11. Workers in the \_\_\_\_\_ sector do not produce goods. 1

**OR**

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

Q12. What do you understand by The Black Power? 1

**OR**

Name the oldest Japanese book printed.

Q13. Give a prominent example of a region with a low rainfall and which is drought-prone. 1

Q14. When did the UK government and the Nationalist reached a peace treaty? 1

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

Q15. Until well into the \_\_\_\_\_ century, China and India were among the world's richest countries. 1

Q16. \_\_\_\_\_ is a mineral made up of a series of plates or leaves.. 1

**OR**

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

Q17. 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 |

Q18. 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

Q19. 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)

Q20. 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.

## SECTION-B

- Q21. 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.

- Q22. 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.

- Q23. 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?

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

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

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

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

- Q24. Define the term resource. Do you think resources are free gift of nature? 3

**OR**

Explain how water becomes a renewable resource.

- Q25. 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



Q26. What are Concurrent Lists? Give examples. 3

Q27. Analyse the functions of Consumer Protection Councils. 3

**OR**

Explain the role of education and health in the overall development of a country.

### SECTION-C

Q28. What is the total length of road networks in India? Explain how roads have edge over the railways. 5

Q29. 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.

Q30. 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?

Q31. 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.

Q32. 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?

Q33. 'Democracy is an accountable, responsive and legitimate form of government'. Explain. 5

Q34. Explain five rights of consumers that protect them from exploitation in the market place. 5

### MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

Q35. (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

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**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**

Q1. 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

**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

Q2. 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

Q3. Study the picture and answer the questions that follow: 1



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

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

- Q4. Name the major source of energy in India. 1
- Q5. Name the third level of government in Belgium. 1
- A. Sharing government                      B. Ethnic government  
C. Community government                D. Regional government
- Q6. 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%

- Q7. What is the main source of income for the banks? 1

**OR**

What makes India a country with a United federation?

- Q8. 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.

- Q9. 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

Q10. 10 \_\_\_\_\_ is the upper house of India's bicameral parliament. 1

**OR**

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

Q11. State the contribution of James Watt towards industrialisation. 1

**OR**

What was El-Dorado?

Q12. 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

Q13. \_\_\_\_\_ introduced printing press in India. 1

Q14. 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 |

Q15. 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.

Q16. Gandhiji in 1919 decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed 1

**OR**

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

Q17. Which of the following is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab? 1

- |                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| A. Intensive farming | B. Overgrazing     |
| C. Deforestation     | D. Over-irrigation |

Q18. 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.

Q19. 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)

Q20. 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.

## SECTION-B

Q21. Explain the role of education and health in the overall development of a country. 3

Q22. Analyse the quick measure adopted by Central Government of India to provide employment to the unemployed in the rural area. 3

Q23. What according to you can reduce the dependence of the poor households on informal sources of credit? Suggest ways to avert this situation. 3

Q24. Which features of democracy are common in most countries of the world? 3

Q25. Define feminist movement. Write their objectives. 3

Q26. "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

Q27. 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?



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

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

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

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

- Q28. Describe the geographical conditions for the cultivation of jute. Also mention major jute producing states of India. 3

**SECTION-C**

- Q29. '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.

- Q30. What do you mean 'Political Parties'? Explain the ideology of BJP. 5

- Q31. 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?

- Q32. Describe how technology enabled globalisation? Explain with examples. 5

- Q33. Why is road transport mainly preferred in India? 5

- Q34. 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

**MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION**

- Q35. (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. 1×4=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

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**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**

- Q1. In which one of the following states is terrace cultivation practised? 1
- A. Punjab
  - B. Plains of Uttar Pradesh
  - C. Haryana
  - D. Uttarakhand

- Q2. 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

- Q3. 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

- Q4. Wheat and rice are known as 1
- A. cereal crops B. coarse grains
- C. plantation crops D. horticulture crops

- Q5. 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 — ?

- Q6. What are 'Terms of Credit'? 1

**OR**

What is adulteration?

- Q7. What are community resources? Give an example. 1

- Q8. 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.

- Q9. 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

- Q10. 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)

- Q11. About \_\_\_\_\_ percentage of land area is plains in India. 1

OR

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

Q12. 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.

Q13. What is foreign trade? 1

Q14. AGMARK is the certification maintained for standardisation of 1  
 A. jewellery B. clothes  
 C. consumer goods D. furniture

Q15. The rich countries, excluding countries of Middle East and certain other small countries, are generally called \_\_\_\_\_ 1

Q16. What did Das Volk stand for? 1  
 A. Democracy B. Factory workers  
 C. Common people D. Slum dwellers

Q17. In 1517, the religious reformer \_\_\_\_\_ wrote Ninety Five Theses criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church. 1

OR

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

Q18. 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

Q19. 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.

Q20. The consumer movement was the result of the extreme dissatisfaction of the consumers who were being be 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:

- A. The consumer movement was well-organised.
- B. Awareness amongst people were created.
- C. It was felt necessary to protect and promote the interests of consumers against unethical and unfair trade practices.
- D. All of these

**SECTION-B**

- Q21. 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.

- Q22. 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?

- Q23. Why did Pt. Nehru proclaim the dams as the temples of modern India? Explain it. 3

- Q24. How far is it correct to say that social division exist only in big countries like India? 3

- Q25. 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.

- Q26. 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?

**Source B : Indian Entrepreneurs Abroad**

26 (2) How did Indian traders flourished?

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

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

- Q27. When were the comprehensive land development programmes launched in India? Explain the provisions of this programme. 3

- Q28. "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.

### **SECTION-C**

- Q29. 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?

- Q30. "One important feature of the US economy in the 1920s was mass productions." Prove this with example. 5

**OR**

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

- Q31. 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.

- Q32. 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.

- Q33. "The textile industry occupies unique position in the Indian economy." Justify the statement giving examples. 3

(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.

- Q34. Explain how tourism plays a significant role in the growth of the economy of our country. 5

**MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION**

Q35. (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

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- A. breweries  
C. cotton industry
- B. iron and steel industry  
D. None of these

Q6. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to cultivation of Rice: 1

	Producing states	Temperature	Rainfall
Rubber	Kerala, Tamilnadu	A — ?	B — ?

Q7. Wind energy received in abundance in western Rajasthan and Gujarat has not been so far utilised and developed to the maximum. It falls in which category of resources? 1

**OR**

What is the technique of rainwater harvesting?

Q8. Correct the following statement and rewrite: 1  
All India Trinamool Congress (AITC) was launched on 26th January 1990 under the leadership of Kanshi Ram.

**OR**

Indian National Congress was founded in 1785 and is one of the oldest political parties of the world.

Q9. Which one of the following option best signifies this picture? 1



- A. Challenge of expansion  
C. Foundational challenge
- B. Transiting into democracy  
D. Both 'B' and 'C'

Q10. The \_\_\_\_\_ provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion or not to follow any. 1

**OR**

The first challenge to political parties is lack of \_\_\_\_\_ within parties.

Q11. 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 February 1922, Mahatma Gandhi decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement.

**Reason (R):** It was done due to Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

**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.

Q12. These activities by themselves do not produce a good but they are an aid or a support for the production process. At times, it may be necessary to store these in godowns. Since these activities generate services rather than goods. 1

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

option:

- |                    |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| A. Tertiary Sector | B. Secondary Sector  |
| C. Primary Sector  | D. Industrial Sector |

- Q13. Identify the condition when both the parties in a barter economy have to agree to sell and buy each other's commodities. What is it called? 1

**OR**

Write the developmental goals for farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops.

- Q14. Write any one prudential reason for which power sharing is desirable. 1

- Q15. The fast-selling Istri Dharm Vichar was written by 1

- |                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| A. Raja Ravi Varma   | B. Ram Chaddha    |
| C. Raja Rammohun Roy | D. Tarabai Shinde |

- Q16. Roads linking a state capital with different district headquarters are known as 1

- Q17. What does 'ISO' stand for? 1

- A. International Organisation for Security  
 B. Indian Organisation for Standardisation  
 C. International Organisation for Standardisation  
 D. None of the above

- Q18. The Government of India made a law implementing the \_\_\_\_\_ in many districts of India. It is called MNREGA. 1

**OR**

Since the 1990s, it is also common to see a large number of workers losing their jobs in the \_\_\_\_\_

- Q19. Arrange the following in the correct sequence: 1

- (i) Cotton from Farmer  
 (ii) Cloth market  
 (iii) Garment Factory  
 (iv) In Market

Options:

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

- Q20. Minerals are deposited and accumulated in the strata of which of the following rocks? 1

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| A. Sedimentary rocks | B. Metamorphic rocks |
| C. Igneous rocks     | D. None of these     |

## **SECTION-B**

- Q21. What is meant by Bretton Woods Twins? How can G-77 be seen as a reaction to the activities of Bretton Woods Twins? 3

**OR**

Mention the two key lessons learnt from the inter-war economic experiences by the economists and politicians after the Second World War.

- Q22. What led to the print revolution? 3

**OR**

Why is mica considered the most important mineral in electric and electronic industries? Give three reasons.

Q23. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows: 1+1+1=3

**Source A : Union List**

Union List includes subjects of national importance such as defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency. They are included in this list because we need a uniform policy on these matters throughout the country. The Union Government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union List.

**Source B : State List**

State List contains subjects of State and local importance such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation. The State Governments alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the State List.

**Source C : Concurrent List**

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.

**Source A : Union List**

23 (1) How many items are listed in the Union List?

**Source B : State List**

23 (2) Which kind of subjects are listed in the state list?

**Source C : Concurrent List**

23 (3) Who makes laws in the concurrent list? If conflict occurs then what happens in the List?

Q24. Why primary sector is primary and also called as agriculture and related sector? Give examples. 3

Q25. Explain how power is shared horizontally in a government. 3

**OR**

Differentiate between Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat.

Q26. What are the functions of money? 3

Q27. Analyse the role of credit in development. 3

**OR**

Dhananjay is a government employee and belongs to a rich household, whereas Raju is a construction worker and comes from a poor rural household. Both are in need and wish to take loan. Create a list of arguments explaining who between the two would successfully be able to arrange money from a formal source. Why?

Q28. 'The effect of globalisation has not been uniform'. Do you agree? Give reasons to support your answer. 3

**SECTION-C**

Q29. His object, as he declared later, was to 'produce a moral effect', to create in the minds of satyagrahis a feeling of terror and awe. Who declared this? What was the incident? Explain. 5

**OR**

Explain the new economic and political situation created during the First World War in India.

Q30. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow: 1+2+2=5



How were liberty and equality for women to be defined? The liberal politician Carl Welcker, an elected member of the Frankfurt Parliament, expressed the following views: ‘Nature has created men and women to carry out different functions... Man, the stronger, the bolder and freer of the two, has been designated as protector of the family, its provider, meant for public tasks in the domain of law, production, defence. Woman, the weaker, dependent and timid, requires the protection of man. Her sphere is the home, the care of the children, the nurturing of the family... Do we require any further proof that given such differences, equality between the sexes would only endanger harmony and destroy the dignity of the family?’ Louise Otto-Peters (1819-95) was a political activist who founded a women’s journal and subsequently formed a feminist political association. The first issue of her newspaper (21 April 1849) carried the following editorial: ‘Let us ask how many men, possessed by thoughts of living and dying for the sake of Liberty, would be prepared to fight for the freedom of the entire people, of all human beings? When asked this question, they would all too easily respond with a “Yes!”, though their untiring efforts are intended for the benefit of only one half of humanity – men. But Liberty is indivisible! Free men therefore must not tolerate to be surrounded by the unfree...’ An anonymous reader of the same newspaper sent the following letter to the editor on 25 June 1850: ‘It is indeed ridiculous and unreasonable to deny women political rights even though they enjoy the right to property which they make use of. They perform functions and assume responsibilities without however getting the benefits that accrue to men for the same... Why this injustice? Is it not a disgrace that even the stupidest cattle-herder possesses the right to vote, simply because he is a man, whereas highly talented women owning considerable property are excluded from this right, even though they contribute so much to the maintenance of the state?’

- (i) Evaluate the role of equality for women in the development of the nation.
- (ii) To what extent it is true to say that nature has created men and women to carry out different functions?
- (iii) To what extent you feel that equality helped in bringing the dignity of women in the family back?

- Q31. What steps did the French revolutionaries take to create a sense of collective identity among the French people? 5
- Q32. Illustrate with examples that food offers many opportunities of long-distance cultural exchange.. 5
- Q33. How do you differentiate federalism from a Unitary form of government? 5

### OR

Describe any three main features of Two-Party system.

- Q34. “Communalism can take various forms in politics” Elucidate. 5

### MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

- Q35. (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:  $1 \times 2 = 2$
- (a) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1920.
  - (b) The place where Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place.
- (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) Assam — the largest Tea producing state
  - (ii) Raniganj — a coal mine in West Bengal
  - (iii) Rana Pratap Sagar dam
  - (iv) Nellore mica mine
  - (v) Noida Software Technology Park
  - (vi) Salal Dam