

CLASS X (2020-21)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-1

Time : 3 Hours**Maximum Marks : 80****General Instructions :**

- (i) Question paper comprises five sections A, B, C, D and E. There are 32 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Section–A - Question no. 1 to 16 are Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
- (iii) Section–B - Question no. 17 to 22 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- (iv) Section–C - Question no. 23 to 26 are source based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
- (v) Section–D - Question no. 27 to 31 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- (vi) Section–E - question no. 32 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 32.1 from History (2 marks) and 32.2 from Geography (3 marks).
- (vii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choices has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- (viii) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION-A

1. Who captured the power of Europe after Napoleon's defeat?

- (a) Conservatives (b) Communists
 (c) Fascists (d) None of these

Ans : (a) Conservatives

2. Who announced a vague offer of "Dominion Status" for India in 1929?

- (a) Lord Curzon (b) Viceroy Irwin
 (c) Lord W. Bentinck (d) Lord Mountbatten

Ans : (b) Viceroy Irwin

3. Who formed the secret society called 'Young Italy'?

- (a) Metternich
 (b) Giuseppe Mazzini
 (c) Johann Gottfried Herder
 (d) Otto von Bismarck

Ans : (b) Giuseppe Mazzini

4. Laterite has been derived from the Latin word 'later' which means

Ans : Brick**or**

..... is a tropical as well as a sub-tropical crop.

Ans : Sugarcane

5. Which of the following is the most important occupation of the people of India?

- (a) Food gathering (b) Manufacturing
 (c) Agriculture (d) Services

Ans : (c) Agriculture

6. It is difficult to lay railway lines in hilly and mountainous regions of India because of

Ans :

high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities.

7. The processing of raw materials into more valuable products falls under the category of:

- (a) Secondary activities (b) Tertiary activities
 (c) Primary activities (d) None of these

Ans : (a) Secondary activities

8. Arrange the following in the correct sequence (land degradation by %):

- (i) Forest degraded area
 (ii) Water eroded area
 (iii) Wind eroded area
 (iv) Saline and alkaline deposits
 (a) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii) (b) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)
 (c) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii) (d) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)

Ans : (b) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)

9. Which of the following sectors is the largest employer in India?

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

Ans : (d) Primary sector

10. When was States Reorganisation Commission formed?

Ans :

States Reorganisation Commission was formed in 1954 to recommend creation of states on the linguistic basis.

or

Name a country which follows 'coming together' style of federalism.

Ans :

USA, Switzerland and Australia follow 'coming together' style of federalism. (Any one).

11. Define the term infant mortality rate.

Ans :

The number of children who die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children is called as infant mortality rate.

or

What is net attendance ratio?

Ans :

Net attendance ratio is the total number of children of the age group 14 and 15, attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.

12. Which of the following do we get when we divide the national income of a country by its total population?

- (a) Human Development Index
- (b) Gross Development Product
- (c) Per Capita Income
- (d) None of the above

Ans : (c) Per Capita Income

13. Read the information given below and select the correct option:

The production of goods and services in all the three sectors is done on a large scale. The three sectors involve a very large number of people working under them. To assess the level of development in an economy, it is important to compare and contrast the production and level of employment of these sectors. Not all sectors contribute equally. One sector generally plays a dominant role. The contribution of each sector can be assessed on the basis of GDP and changes in the sectors over the years.

Primary sector has become important for this reason:

- (a) This sector contributes about 25% to the GDP of India.
- (b) It ensures security of employment.
- (c) Only final goods and services are to be considered while calculating GDP.
- (d) It provides cheap loans to the self-employed people.

Ans : (a) This sector contributes about 25% to the GDP of India.

or

..... sector comprises of activities that are undertaken by directly using natural resources.

- (a) Primary
- (b) Secondary
- (c) Tertiary
- (d) None of these

Ans : (a) Primary

14. Which state among the following has the lowest literacy rate?

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Tamil Nadu

Ans : (b) Bihar

15. The past two decades of globalisation have seen rapid movements in:

- (a) goods, services and people between the countries
- (b) goods, services and investments between the countries
- (c) goods, investments and people between the countries
- (d) only goods and services between countries

Ans : (c) goods, investments and people between the countries

16. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and select the correct option:

Assertion : Average income is a better measure of index of development as compared to total income.

Reason : It is because countries have different populations.

- (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 true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

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

SECTION-B

17. Explain any three reasons for the lukewarm response of some Muslim organisations to the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Ans :

When Gandhiji called for the Civil Disobedience Movement, the Muslims were lukewarm in their response because:

- (i) After the decline of the Non-cooperation and the Khilafat Movement, a large section of the Muslims felt alienated from the Congress.
- (ii) The relations between Hindus and Muslims had worsened as each community began organising religious processions with militant fervour.
- (iii) Muslim leaders and intellectuals were concerned about the minority status of Muslims in India and feared that their culture and identity would be suppressed by domination of Hindu majority.

So at that time, there was an atmosphere of distrust and suspicion between the communities and the Muslims response was lukewarm.

18. What values are found in a nation according to Renan?

Ans :

Values that are found in a nation according to Renan are as follows:

- (i) A nation is formed when there is a long past of endeavours, sacrifices and devotion.
- (ii) A national idea comes into existence when there is a heroic past, great glory and great men. It is the foundation upon which a nation is formed.
- (iii) People should have the will to work together for a common goal, i.e., to build a nation.

- (iv) A nation is a large scale solidarity, its existence is important and its inhabitants have the right to be consulted.
- (v) The existence of a nation is not only a good thing but also a necessity.
- (vi) A nation has never any real interest in annexing or holding on to a country against its will.

or

Explain any three features of the class of landed aristocracy of Europe.

Ans :

Socially and politically, the landed aristocracy was the dominant class of Europe, united by a common way of life that cut across regional divisions. Three features of this class were as follows:

- (i) They owned estates and also town-houses in countryside.
- (ii) They spoke French for the purpose of diplomacy in their society.
- (iii) Their families were often connected by ties of marriage.
- (iv) The occupation of majority of population was agriculture.
- (v) Europe was divided into two parts on the basis of occupation-western part served by tenants and the eastern and central part had vast estate cultivated by serfs.

- 19.** What are the Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways? Mention any two objectives of this project. Which terminal cities join the North-South and East-West Corridors?

Ans :

The government has launched a major road development project linking Delhi-Kolkata-Chennai-Mumbai by six-lane Super Highways referred to as Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways.

The objectives of this project are as follows:

- (i) To reduce the time and distance between the mega cities of India.
- (ii) To meet the requirement of the fast movement of traffic from one part of the country to another.

North-South Corridor: Links Srinagar and Kanyakumari.

East-West Corridor: Links Silchar and Porbandar.

- 20.** Differentiate between the ideologies of Indian National Congress and Bharatiya Janata Party.

Ans :

The Indian National Congress believes in applied socialism and secularism that satisfy all sections and subsections of the society. The party favours a fusion of capitalism and socialism, and secularism is at the nucleus of the party's political ideology.

On the other hand, BJP's political ideology has been based on religion for a better part of its existence and it advocated the Ram Janambhoomi issue in its initial years. The BJP believes in a sovereign Hindu state as the ultimate political identity of the nation. Politically, the party is more nationalistic than socialistic.

or

Mention the step taken by the Supreme Court of India in order to reduce the influence of money and criminals in politics.

Ans :

By an order of the Supreme Court, it is necessary for every candidate who is contesting election to file an affidavit giving details of his/her property and the criminal cases pending against him/her.

In 2013, Supreme Court had directed that if any person had been convicted for 2 years or more, he/she cannot contest any election.

- 21.** 'Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent in India since 1991'. Justify the statement.

Ans :

The reasons justifying the given statement are:

- (i) In 1991 the government of India liberalised its policy and felt that Indian producers must compete with producers around the world.
- (ii) The government had an opinion that trade competition would improve the performance of the local producers within the country since they will be forced to improve their quality.
- (iii) Another reason was the economic crises in India in 1990-91 and support of WTO and IMF which led the government to remove trade barriers.

Hence, Indian government removed trade barriers to a large extent on foreign trade and foreign investment.

- 22.** How do we feel the impact of globalisation on our daily life? Explain with examples.

Ans :

The following examples support the given statement:

- (i) There is a greater choice for the consumers with a variety of goods at cheap prices.
- (ii) The quality of goods has been improved and they are available at lower prices easily.
- (iii) The standard of living of the people has improved.
- (iv) There are more employment opportunities in the form of new jobs
- (v) Foreign investments have increased in many areas like automobiles, electronics, cell phones, etc.
- (vi) There is a greater competition among producers which has become an advantage to consumers.
- (vii) Several of the units have shut down rendering many of the workers jobless, thus, creating insecurity of jobs.

SECTION-C

- 23.** Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:

The revolutionaries were instrumental in spreading nationalism. The revolutionaries opposed monarchical forms and fought for liberty and freedom. They also saw the creation of nation-states as a necessary part of this struggle for freedom. They founded many secret societies. One such notable revolutionary was an Italian, Giuseppe Mazzini. Mazzini joined a society of Carbonari and fought for the unification of Italy. Later he founded Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

23.1 What was the necessary part of struggle for freedom by the revolutionaries?

- (a) Feeling of nationalism and federalism.
- (b) Creation of nation states
- (c) Abolition of state-imposed restrictions
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

Ans : (b) Creation of nation states

23.2 An Italian, Giuseppe Mazzini mainly fought for:

- (a) unification of Germany
- (b) liberty and freedom
- (c) unification of Italy
- (d) abolition of social injustice

Ans : (c) unification of Italy

23.3 What was opposed by the revolutionaries?

- (a) Spreading of nationalism
- (b) Monarchical forms
- (c) Social order
- (d) Autocratic rule

Ans : (b) Monarchical forms

23.4 Italy had a long history of:

- (a) economic development
- (b) political dominance
- (c) political fragmentation
- (d) monarchical political system

Ans : (c) political fragmentation

24. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:

Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources. It has importance in a country like India, which has enormous diversity in the availability of resources. There are regions which are rich in certain types of resources but are deficient in some other resources. There are some regions which can be considered self sufficient in terms of the availability of resources and there are some regions which have acute shortage of some vital resources. For example, the states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are rich in minerals and coal deposits. Arunachal Pradesh has abundance of water resources but lacks in infrastructural development. The state of Rajasthan is very well endowed with solar and wind energy but lacks in water resources. The cold desert of Ladakh is relatively isolated from the rest of the country. It has very rich cultural heritage but it is deficient in water, infrastructure and some vital minerals. This calls for balanced resource planning at the national, state, regional and local levels.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

24.1 Which of the following statements correctly describes about resource planning?

- (a) Identification and quantification of available resources
- (b) Development of available resources.
- (c) Uneven distribution of resources
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

Ans : (d) Both (a) and (b)

24.2 Resource planning is important in a country like India due to:

- (a) enormous diversity in availability of resources
- (b) deficiency in certain types of resources
- (c) abundance of water resources
- (d) rich cultural heritage

Ans : (a) enormous diversity in availability of resources

24.3 The state(s) which is/are rich in minerals and coal deposits is/are:

- (a) Jharkhand
- (b) Chattisgarh
- (c) Madhya Pradesh
- (d) All of the above

Ans : (d) All of the above

24.4 The states like Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh are rich in coal and minerals but have less development in resources as:

- (a) they are economically less developed.
- (b) they have rich cultural heritage
- (c) they lack water resources
- (d) they lack technological and institutional support

Ans : (d) they lack technological and institutional support

25. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follows:

Restructuring the Centre-State relations is one more way in which federalism has been strengthened in practice. How the constitutional arrangements for sharing power work in reality depends to a large extent on how the ruling parties and leaders follow these arrangements. For a long time, the same party ruled both at the Centre and in most of the States. This meant that the State governments did not exercise their rights as autonomous federal units. As and when the ruling party at the State level was different, the parties that ruled at the Centre tried to undermine the power of the States. In those days, the Central Government would often misuse the Constitution to dismiss the State governments that were controlled by rival parties. This undermined the spirit of federalism.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

25.1 The Centre-state relations undermined the spirit of federalism in the following way:

- (a) The formation of states led to the disintegration of the country.
- (b) The formation of linguistic states made the country united.
- (c) The state governments could not exercise their rights as autonomous federal units due to same ruling party at both centre and states.
- (d) State government misused the constitution to dismiss the rival parties.

Ans : (c) The state governments could not exercise their rights as autonomous federal units due to same ruling party at both centre and states.

25.2 Constitutional arrangements for sharing power work depends on:

- same party rule at both centre and states
- how ruling parties follow them
- strength of federalism
- rights of state as autonomous federal units.

Ans : (b) how ruling parties follow them

25.3 The basic objective of a federal system is to:

- accomodate regional diversity
- share powers among different communities
- ensure financial autonomy
- both (a) and (b)

Ans : (a) accomodate regional diversity

25.4 The parties that ruled at the centre undermined the power of states because:

- there was no power sharing
- there was no right to state governments
- ruling party at the state level was different
- state governments were ruled and controlled by rival parties.

Ans : (c) ruling party at the state level was different

26. Read the source given below and answer the following questions:

Every loan agreement specifies an interest rate which the borrower must pay to the lender along with the repayment of the principal. In addition, lenders may demand collateral (security) against loans. Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns (such as land building, vehicle, livestock, deposit with the banks) and uses this as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid. If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender has the right to sell the asset or collateral to obtain payment. Property such as land titles, deposits with banks, livestock are some common examples of collateral used for borrowing.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

26.1 Which of the following statements correctly describes an agreement?

- Sort of contract to be agreed upon by both the lender and the borrower.
- Only an interest rate is to be paid by the borrower to the lender.
- Higher interest rate has to be paid by the borrower.
- Only amount and rate of interest are written down on it.

Ans : (a) Sort of contract to be agreed upon by both the lender and the borrower.

26.2 Identify the statement described by collateral:

- An asset possessed by a lender
- Sort of guarantee in the form of an asset.
- A guarantee to a lender for the asset.
- Selling of asset to the borrower.

Ans : (b) Sort of guarantee in the form of an asset.

26.3 The most common example of collateral used for borrowing is:

- deposits with banks
- loan on land
- principal amount
- interest rate on property

Ans : (a) deposits with banks

26.4 What is the condition associated with collateral?

- If the borrower fails to repay the loan amount, the lender has the right to sell the collateral security to obtain payment.
- The lender holds the authority to sell the asset of the borrower.
- The borrower use the collateral until the repayment is done.
- An interest rate has to be paid by the borrower to the lender along with repayment of principal.

Ans : (a) If the borrower fails to repay the loan amount, the lender has the right to sell the collateral security to obtain payment.

SECTION-D

27. Why did Gandhiji supported the Khilafat Movement?

Ans :

Gandhiji supported the Khilafat Movement for the following reasons:

- In 1919. British Government passed an oppressive act in the form of Rowlatt Act. It gave the Government enormous powers to repress political activities and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years. Mahatma Gandhi wanted non-violent civil disobedience against such laws.
- Gandhiji felt the need to launch a more broad based movement in India to face Rowlatt Act strongly. But he knew that without bringing Hindus and Muslims close together, a broad based movement could not be organised. So, he took up the Khilafat issue.
- Muslim leaders like the Ali brothers—Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali began discussing with Mahatma Gandhi about the possibility of a united mass action on the issue. Gandhiji adjudged this as an opportunity to bring Hindus and Muslims together under one umbrella of a unified national movement.

or

Explain any five factors which were responsible in arousing the spirit of nationalism in India.

Ans :

Five factors which were responsible in arousing the spirit of nationalism in India are as follows:

- Indian nationals felt the sense of being oppressed under colonialism by the British government. This feeling provided a shared bond that tied many different groups.
- Destruction of India's old social orders, cultural unity and economic system by the Englishmen aroused the feeling of nationalism among Indians.

- (iii) The feeling of political unification of the country under the Britishers was also strong.
- (iv) People knew that trade and industry development would be possible only after getting independence.
- (v) The introduction of the printing press in India played a vital role in mobilizing public opinion and awakening the spirit of nationalism in India.

28. The jute textile industry is mainly concentrated in Hugli Basin. Mention any five reasons for the same.

Ans :

Most of the jute mills are located in Hugli Basin of West Bengal because of the following reasons:

- (i) West Bengal is the home of jute. It produces the highest number of bales of the jute fibre.
- (ii) Cheap labour is available from the adjoining states of Bihar, West Bengal and Odisha.
- (iii) The industry consumes huge quantities of water for processing raw jute which is easily available from the Hugli river.
- (iv) Inexpensive water transport is supported by a good network of railways, roadways and waterways to facilitate movement of jute to the mills.
- (v) Kolkata port provides facilities for export of jute goods.
- (vi) Kolkata provides good banking and insurance facilities.

or

State any five characteristics of India's international trade.

Ans :

In the age of globalisation, international trade is very important for an economy. India's international trade has the following characteristics:

- (i) It has not only increased in volume and value but the changes have also taken place in its direction. We are now no longer tied to the one side trade relations with Great Britain and other commonwealth countries as was the position before the attainment of independence.
- (ii) India now exports both the raw materials and the manufactured goods to foreign countries. The main exports include manufactured goods, agricultural and allied products, crude and petroleum products, and ores and minerals.
- (iii) India imports petroleum and petroleum products; pearls and precious stones, gold and silver, etc.
- (iv) India has emerged as a software giant at the international level and is earning a huge amount of foreign exchange through the export of information technology.
- (v) India has trade relations with all the major trading blocks and all geographical regions of that world.

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

Ans :

A belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants, by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minority is known as Majoritarianism. Sri Lanka is the country

that has lost its peace due to majoritarianism.

A series of majoritarian measures were adopted by the democratically elected government in Sri Lanka after its independence in 1948 to establish Sinhala Supremacy increased the feelings of alienation in the Sri Lankan Tamils in the following manner:

- (i) They felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders was sensitive to their language and culture.
- (ii) They felt that the constitution and government policies denied them equal political rights, discriminated against them in getting jobs and other opportunities and ignored their interests.

30. 'Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual.' Justify this statement.

Ans :

Democracy is considered to be the best form of government and most of the countries in the world have adopted it. The merits of democratic form of government are as follows:

- (i) Democracy is based on the principle of equality. All members of the states are equal in the eyes of law.
- (ii) Democracy creates proper environment for the development of personality and cultivating good habits.
- (iii) Real power lies in the hands of the people who exercise it by the representatives elected by them and who are responsible to them.
- (iv) Democratic administration is based on public will and public opinion. It is not based on fear of authority. It stands on consensus, not on power. It admits the existence of state for individual and not individual for the state.
- (v) In democracy, it becomes easier for women to wage a struggle against what is unacceptable legally and morally for them.
- (vi) Democracy strengthens the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal states and opportunity which is not possible in any non-democratic country.

31. 'Economic activities though grouped into three categories are highly interdependent'. Discuss. Do you agree with the view that primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are dependent on each other?

Ans :

Economic activities though grouped into three categories are highly interdependent because raw materials are produced in primary sector and processed into finished items in secondary sector. Assistance is provided by tertiary sector to these two activities. So, they are highly interdependent.

Yes, I agree that primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are dependent on each other in the following ways:

- (i) When we produce goods by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of the primary sector. It is primary because it forms the base for all other products that we subsequently make.
- (ii) The secondary sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms

manually or by machines. For example, wheat is used to manufacture bread. So, there is mutual dependency between primary and secondary sectors.

- (iii) The activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors fall under the tertiary sector. These activities by themselves do not produce a good but they are an aid or a support for the production process. Transport, storage, communication and banking are some examples of tertiary activities.

or

What is WTO? Mention its major aims and its limitations.

Ans :

WTO is a world trade organisation which deals with the rules of trade among the nations.

Aims of WTO are as follows:

- (i) The major aim of WTO is to conduct international trade among countries of the world in an open, uniform and non-discriminatory manner.
- (ii) It also handles trade disputes.
- (iii) It provides technical assistance and training to the developing and the underdeveloped economies.
- (iv) It forms rules and regulations which all the members have to adopt for the smooth running of trade.

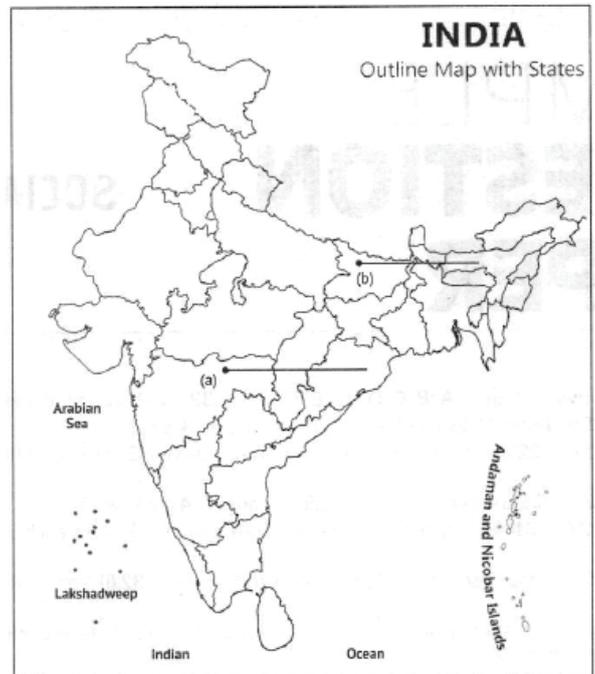
Limitations of WTO are as follows:

- (i) Developed countries have unfairly retained trade barriers whereas WTO has forced the developing countries to remove trade barriers.
- (ii) The trade reform process is incomplete in various countries.

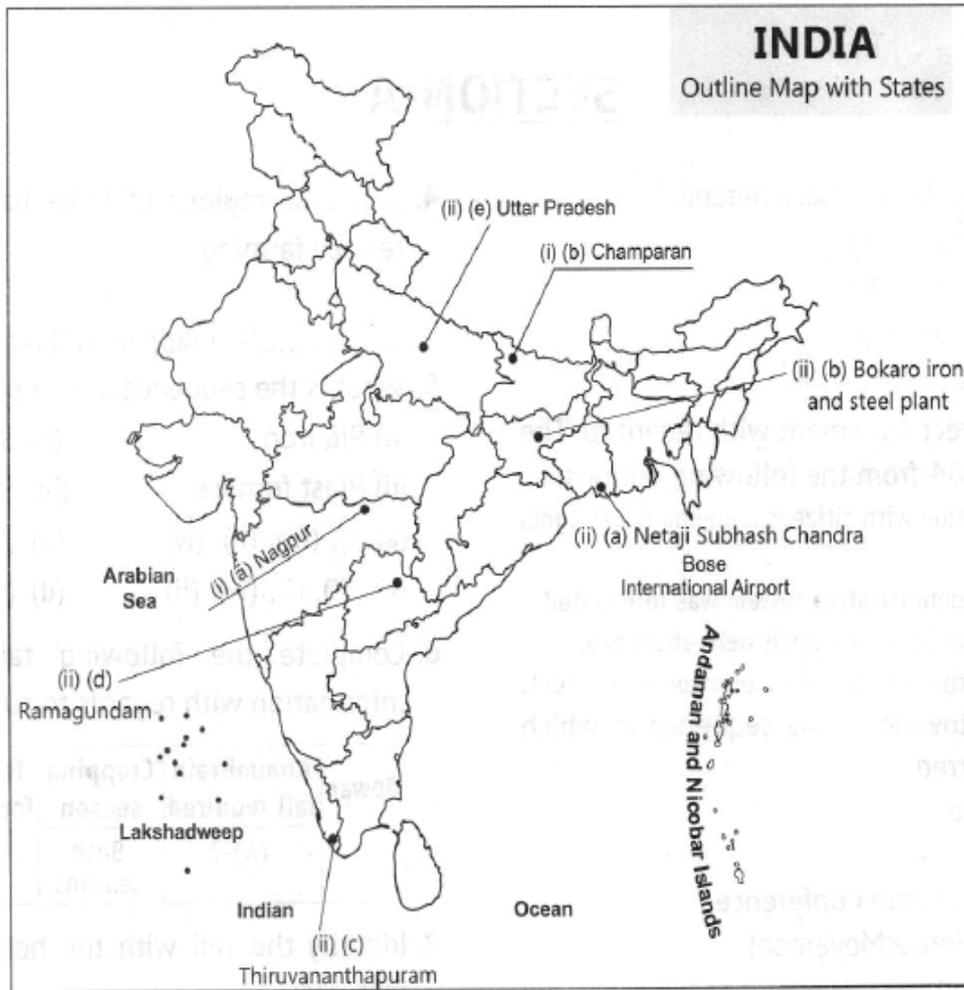
SECTION-E

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

32. (1) Two places (a) and (b) are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.
- (a) The place where Indian National Congress Session (Dec. 1920) was held.
 - (b) Movement of Indigo Planters.
- (2) On the same outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols.
- (a) Kolkata - An International airport
 - (b) Bokaro - An iron and steel plant
 - (c) Thiruvananthapuram - A software technology park
 - (d) Ramagundam - A thermal power plant
 - (e) Uttar Pradesh - A major sugarcane producing state



Ans :



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