

CLASS X (2020-21)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-2

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. When was France declared as a republic?
 - (a) On 21st September, 1792
 - (b) On 18th September, 1848
 - (c) On 20th September, 1792
 - (d) On 25th October, 1821

Ans : (a) On 21st September, 1792
2. Identify the correct statement with regard to 'The Civil Code of 1804' from the following options:
 - (a) A new constitution with citizens enjoying equal rights was adopted.
 - (b) A centralised administrative system was formulated.
 - (c) All the privileges based on birth were abolished.
 - (d) It emphasised the concept of government by consent.

Ans : (c) All the privileges based on birth were abolished.
3. Arrange the following in the sequence in which the events occurred:
 - (i) Chauri-Chaura
 - (ii) Khilafat Movement
 - (iii) Second Round Table Conference
 - (iv) Civil Disobedience Movement
 - (a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
 - (b) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)
 - (c) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)
 - (d) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)

Ans : (c) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)
4. regions of India have well-developed terrace farming.

Ans : Western and Central Himalayas have well-developed terrace farming.

or

..... is made up of lava.

Ans : Black soil is made up of lava.

5. What is the sequence of manufacturing steel?
 - (i) Pig iron
 - (ii) Shaping metal
 - (iii) Blast furnace
 - (iv) Steel manufacturing
 - (a) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)
 - (b) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)
 - (c) (iii), (i), (iv), (ii)
 - (d) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

Ans : (c) (iii), (i), (iv), (ii)
6. Complete the following table using correct information with regards to cultivation of Jowar:

| | | | |
|-------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| Jowar | A n n u a l rain fall required | Cropping season | Temperature required for its growth (in 0°C) |
| | (A)-? | B o t h seasons | (B) - ? |

Ans : A-Below 100 cm, B-26°-33°C.

7. Identify the soil with the help of the following features:
 - Ideal for growing cotton.
 - Capacity to hold moisture.
 - Poor in phosphoric content.

Ans : Black soil
8. Sahara Airlines and B.S.E.S are examples of:
 - (a) Public sector
 - (b) Private sector
 - (c) Joint sector
 - (d) None of the above

Ans : (b) Private sector
9. Which major social group constituted the largest share in population of Sri Lanka?
 - (a) Sinhallas
 - (b) Sri lankan Tamils
 - (c) Muslims
 - (d) Indian Tamils

Ans : (a) Sinhallas

10. Which country has Two Party System?

Ans : USA/UK

or

What is meant by transparency?

Ans : Transparency means to examine the process of collective decision-making.

11. Which minority community is relatively rich and powerful in Belgium?

Ans : French minority community is relatively rich and powerful in Belgium.

or

Which country has adopted Buddhism as its official religion?

Ans : Sri Lanka has adopted Buddhism as its official religion.

12. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given in the list:

| List I | | List II | |
|--------|-----------------------|---------|----------------|
| 1. | Union of India | A | Prime Minister |
| 2. | State | B | Sarpanch |
| 3. | Municipal Corporation | C | Governor |
| 4. | Gram Panchayat | D | Mayor |

- (a) D, A, B, C (b) B, C, D, A
(c) A, C, D, B (d) C, D, A, B

Ans : (c) A, C, D, B

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

The developed countries have gone through historic changes in the economic sector as the economic activities had gradually shifted from Primary to Secondary to Tertiary sector. Now service sector has become the most important sector. The shifting of economic activities does not mean complete elimination of previous sectors, but the importance and dominance of next sector is increased.

History of developed countries indicates that:

- (a) there is production of goods and services in the three sectors.
(b) there has been a major shift from secondary to tertiary sector.
(c) most of the employed people in developed countries are employed in tertiary sector.
(d) primary sector has become the most important sector of the economy.

Ans : (b) there has been a major shift from secondary to tertiary sector.

or

The shifting of economic activities mean that:

- (a) previous sectors have been completely eliminated.
(b) importance of next sector is increased.
(c) production in three sectors has increased substantially.

(d) primary sector has increased quantitatively.

Ans : (b) Importance of next sector is increased.

14. Development of a country can generally be determined by its:

- (a) per capita income
(b) health status of its people
(c) average literacy level
(d) None of the above

Ans : (a) Per capita income

15. Which one of the following statement defines "Literacy Rate"?

- (a) Total literate population divided by total population.
(b) Total literate population divided by total illiterate population.
(c) Proportion of literate population in the 18 and above age group.
(d) It measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 years and above age group.

Ans : (d) It measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 years and above age group.

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

Assertion : Fair globalisation would create opportunities for all and also ensure that the benefits of globalisation are shared better.

Reason : The government can help to achieve the objective of fair globalisation.

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

SECTION-B

17. Why did Non-cooperation Movement gradually slow down in cities? Explain three reasons.

Ans :

The reasons for the slow down of the Non-cooperation Movement were:

- (i) Khadi clothes were more expensive than mill-made clothes. The poor could not afford to buy them and so they could not boycott mill-made clothes for long and started using it again.
(ii) Boycott of schools and colleges, was an integral part of the Non-cooperation Movement. But there were no alternative institutions available before the Indians. So, the teachers and students finally had rejoin the government schools.
(iii) The lack of opportunities also forced the lawyers to join back the government courts.

18. How was the concept of 'Nationalism' introduced by the French Revolution?

Ans :

France was a full-fledged territorial state in 1789 under the rule of an absolute monarch. The political and constitutional changes that came in the wake of the French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from monarchy to a body of French citizens. The revolution proclaimed that it was the people who would, henceforth, constitute the nation and shape its destiny.

French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that created a sense of collective unity amongst French people thus, introducing the concept of nationalism.

or

Explain the effect of 'Worldwide economic depression' in India towards late 1920s.

Ans :

The effects of worldwide depression in India towards the late 1920s were as follows:

- (i) India's trade was affected and exports decreased as international prices crashed.
- (ii) Agricultural prices fell due to which farmers could not sell their produce and the British government continued to take high taxes.
- (iii) The economic instability and colonial rule provided an opportunity to Mahatma Gandhi to launch the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930.

19. Explain any three factors for the localisation of an industry in a particular area.

Ans :

The three factors responsible for the localisation of an industry in a particular area are:

- (i) **Raw Materials:** Location of the availability of raw-material is one of the main factors. It is an important factor that decides the cost of finished goods. For example, the jute mills in Bengal are concentrated close to the sources of raw materials.
- (ii) **Climate:** Climate is another key factor that plays an important role in the establishment of industry at a particular place. The cotton textile industry requires a humid climate because thread breaks in dry climate. Consequently, majority of the cotton textile mills are located in Gujarat and Maharashtra.
- (iii) **Market:** The entire process of manufacturing is useless, unless the finished goods reach the market. Nearness to the market is essential for the quick disposal of manufactured goods. It helps in reducing the transportation cost.

20. "Parties play a decisive role in making law for a country". Explain.

Ans :

Parties play an important role in running the country. Laws make a country a livable place and they are made by political parties. The following arguments can be given in regard to the given statements:

- (i) Laws are debated and passed in the legislature. The legislature consists of members of different parties.

(ii) There is a process of law making. Formally, laws are debated and passed in the legislature. But since most of the members belong to a party, they go by the direction of the party leadership, irrespective of their personal opinions.

(iii) The bill is supported by the ruling party or the party in power, whereas the opposition tries to find the negative points. So the common people can know the positive and negative points of the bill.

or

What are recognised political parties? Give two examples.

Ans :

The parties which have been recognised by the Election Commission are known as recognised political parties. Such parties have the following essentials:

- (i) It is essential for a party to register itself with Election Commission in order to be called a recognised party.
- (ii) The recognised parties are given a unique symbol.
- (iii) Only the official candidates of that party can use the election symbol.

The Indian National Congress or the INC and the Bhartiya Janta Party or the BJP are two examples of recognised parties.

21. 'Globalisation has been advantageous to consumers as well as to producers'. Support the statement with suitable examples.

Ans :

Globalisation has benefited the producers and the consumers in the following ways:

- (i) Globalisation has led to an intense increase in industrial competition. As a result, producers are falling over each other to provide better and cheaper services to the consumers. This has resulted in reduction in the prices.
- (ii) With the initiation of globalisation, producers now have relatively free access to international markets. Also, they can now avail more easily of the credit facilities forwarded in terms of capital and technology.
- (iii) Globalisation has led to availability of world class products and services for consumers.

22. 'Credit has its own unique role for development.' Justify the statement with arguments.

Ans :

A major part of deposits is used as credit. Credit is an agreement in which the lenders supplies the borrowers with money, goods and services in return for the promise of future payment. Credit has its own unique role for development because of the following reasons:

- (i) Tertiary sector buys latest technology and equipments using credit.
- (ii) Farmers can buy agricultural inputs (seeds pesticides, fertilisers etc.) with credit or set up small scale and cottage industries.
- (iii) People could set up new industries or trade as well.

All of these activities lead to development of the country.

SECTION-C

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

Another important feature of the Civil Disobedience Movement was the large scale participation of women. During Gandhiji's Salt March, thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to him. They participated in protest-marches, manufactured salt and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops. Many went to jail. In urban areas, these women were from high caste families. In rural areas, they came from rich peasant households. Moved by Gandhiji's call, they began to see service to the nation as a sacred duty of women. Gandhiji was convinced that it was the duty of women to look after home and hearth, be good mothers and good wives. And for a long time, the Congress was reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organisation. It was keen only on their symbolic presence.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

23.1 During Gandhiji's Salt March, thousands of women participated in:

- (a) providing service to the nation
- (b) doing protest marches
- (c) fighting for struggle
- (d) widespread resentment

Ans : (b) doing protest marches

23.2 The women from rural areas mainly belonged to:

- (a) high caste families
- (b) low caste families
- (c) rich peasant households
- (d) dalit societies

Ans : (c) rich peasant households

23.3 When did Gandhiji initiated a movement in Champaran in Bihar against the oppressive indigo plantation system?

- (a) 1916
- (b) 1920
- (c) 1925
- (d) 1918

Ans : (a) 1916

23.4 Women thought this as a sacred duty moved by Gandhiji's

- (a) looking after home and hearth
- (b) service to the nation
- (c) holding position of authority
- (d) participating in the movement

Ans : (b) service to the nation

- 24.** Read the text given below and answer the following questions:

Automobiles provide vehicle for quick transport of good services and passengers. Trucks, buses, cars, motor cycles, scooters, three-wheelers and multi-utility vehicles are manufactured in India at various centres. After the liberalisation, the coming in of new and contemporary models stimulated the demand for vehicles in the market, which led to the healthy growth of the industry including passenger cars, two

and three-wheelers. The industry is located around Delhi, Gurugram, Mumbai, Pune, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Indore, Hyderabad, Jamshedpur and Bengaluru.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

24.1 The coming in of new and contemporary models after liberalisation has led to:

- (a) quick transport of good services and passengers.
- (b) healthy growth of industry.
- (c) adequate domestic demand of vehicles.
- (d) global developments in industry.

Ans : (b) healthy growth of industry

24.2 Automobile industry has experienced a quantum jump in:

- (a) 10 years
- (b) less than 5 years
- (c) less than 15 years
- (d) less than 2 years

Ans : (c) less than 15 years

24.3 Number of manufacturers of different vehicles are given. Identify the correct option:

| | Vehicles | | Number of Manufacturers (at present) |
|-----|------------------------|----|--------------------------------------|
| (A) | Passenger cars | 1. | 15 |
| (B) | Commercial vehicles | 2. | 14 |
| (C) | Multi-utility vehicles | 3. | 15 |
| (D) | Two and three wheelers | 4. | 9 |

- (a) A - 1, B - 2, C - 3, D - 4
- (b) A - 1, B - 4, C - 3, D - 2
- (c) A - 2, B - 3, C - 4, D - 2
- (d) A - 4, B - 2, C - 3, D - 1

Ans : (b) A - 1, B - 4, C - 3, D - 2

24.4 After liberalisation and opening of foreign direct investment, there is increase in demand for:

- (a) motor cycles
- (b) passenger cars
- (c) multi-utility vehicles
- (d) commercial vehicles

Ans : (b) passenger cars

- 25.** Read the given extract and answer the following questions:

The idea of power-sharing has emerged in opposition to the notions of undivided political power. For a long time it was believed that all power of a government must reside in one person or group of persons located at one place. It was felt that if the power to decide is dispersed, it would not be possible to take quick decisions and to enforce them. But these notions have changed with the emergence of democracy. One basic principle of democracy is that people are the source of all political power. In a democracy, people rule themselves through institutions of self-government. In a good democratic government, due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in a society. Everyone has a voice in the shaping of public policies. Therefore, it follows that in a democracy political forms of power-sharing should be distributed among as many citizens as possible.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

25.1 The basic principle of democracy is:

- (a) people are the source of all political power.
- (b) none can exercise unlimited power.
- (c) power of a government reside in one person.
- (d) to reduce conflict between social groups.

Ans : (a) people are the source of all political power.

25.2 Which is a prudent reason for power-sharing?

- (a) It reduces the possibility of conflict between communities and ensures the stability of political order.
- (b) Power-sharing is the very spirit of democracy.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Ans : (a) It reduces the possibility of conflict between communities and ensures the stability of political order.

25.3 Which of the following options describes a good democratic system?

- (a) Everyone has a voice in the shaping of public policies.
- (b) Power to take quick decision and to enforce them.
- (c) All power resides in one person.
- (d) Power is shared among central and state governments.

Ans : (a) Everyone has a voice in the shaping of public policies.

25.4 Which of the following is not one of the aspects of federal division of powers?

- (a) Sharing of powers among central provincial and local governments.
- (b) Division of powers involving higher and lower levels of government.
- (c) The Constitution clearly lays down powers of different levels of government.
- (d) There is no vertical division of powers.

Ans : (d) There is no vertical division of powers.

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

In June 1992, more than 100 heads of states met in Rio-de-Janeiro in Brazil, for the first international Earth Summit. The summit was convened for addressing urgent problems of environmental protection and socio-economic development at the global level. The assembled leaders signed the Declaration on Global Climatic Change and Biological Diversity. The Rio Convention endorsed the global Forest Principles and adopted Agenda 21 for achieving Sustainable Development in the 21st century.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

26.1 The so called first international Earth summit was convened for:

- (a) addressing urgent problems of environmental protection.
- (b) addressing socio-economic development at the global level.

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) None of the above

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

26.2 The passage is mainly related to:

- (a) Global climatic change
- (b) Rio-de-Janeiro Earth Summit 1992
- (c) Sustainable development
- (d) Agenda 21

Ans : (b) Rio-de-Janeiro Earth Summit 1992.

26.3 Agenda 21 is the flowchart of action to be taken by the assembled nations to:

- (a) achieve environmental protection.
- (b) fulfill the needs of future generations.
- (c) combat the hurdles that debar sustainable development.
- (d) attain socio-economic development at global level.

Ans : (c) combat the hurdles that debar sustainable development.

26.4 The term used to achieve development without damaging the environment and without compromising with the needs of the future generations is:

- (a) Socio-economic development
- (b) Agenda 21
- (c) Global environmental development
- (d) Sustainable development

Ans : (d) Sustainable development

SECTION-D

27. 'The decade of 1830 had brought great economic hardships in Europe'. Support the statement with arguments.

Ans :

The decade of 1830 were the years of great economic hardships in Europe because of the following arguments:

- (i) The first half of the nineteenth century saw an increase in population all over Europe. There was scarcity of jobs and very few employment opportunities.
- (ii) Population from rural areas migrated to the cities in search of jobs. They lived in overcrowded slums.
- (iii) Small producers in towns faced stiff competition from imports of cheap machine goods from England.
- (v) In those parts of Europe where aristocracy was strong and enjoyed enormous powers, the peasants groaned under the burden of feudal dues and taxation.
- (v) The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest added to the miseries of the common man.

or

Explain the main features of the process of German unification under the leadership of Otto Von Bismarck.

Ans :

The main features of the process of German unification are as follows:

- (i) The Frankfurt Parliament, which was convened in the Church of St Paul on 18th May, 1848, was the first major step towards the unification of German states.
- (ii) This liberal initiative to nation building was, however, repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military, supported by the large landowners of Prussia. Afterwards, Prussia took on the leadership of the movement for national unification.
- (iii) Bismarck was one of the greatest sons of Prussia who accomplished the supreme task of the unification of Germany with the help of the army bureaucracy. He was convinced that the unification of Germany could be only achieved by the princes, not by the common people.
- (iv) His main aim was to unify Germany which was accomplished by three wars with Austria, Denmark and France that were fought in a brief period of seven years.
- (v) These wars ended in Prussian victory and helped in completing the process of unification. On 18 January, 1871, in the Royal Palace of Versailles, the King of Prussia, William I, was crowned as the German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.

28. 'Advancement of international trade of a country is an index of its economic prosperity'. Justify the statement with five arguments.

Ans :

Following arguments can justify the given statement:

- (i) Today, it is very difficult to survive for any country without international trade because resources are space bound.
- (ii) Advancement of international trade of a country leads to its economic prosperity because international trade provides many jobs to workers as well as business to traders.
- (iii) International trade is a source of earning foreign exchange which is required for importing many essential goods.
- (iv) Foreign trade helps in transfer of technology.
- (v) Foreign trade also leads to cultural exchange. Cultural exchanges further lead to various avenues and ultimately open up international trade.

or

The textile industry occupies a unique position in Indian economy."

Elaborate this statement with appropriate arguments.

Ans :

Textile industry is the only industry in the country which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain. It occupies unique position in Indian economy for the following reason:

- (i) **Contribution of Industrial Production:** The share of textile industrial production is about 14% making it one of the largest industry in India.
- (ii) **Employment Generation:** This industry generates employment for more than 35 million persons directly or indirectly.

- (iii) **Demand Creation:** Textile industries create demand for other industries such as chemicals, dyes, packaging materials and engineering works.
- (iv) **Contribution to GDP:** Textile industry contributes 4% to India's G.D.P.
- (v) **Contribution to Foreign Exchange:** It also helps in earning 24.4% of the total foreign currency drawn in the country.

Thus, it can be concluded that the textile industry occupies a unique position in Indian economy.

29. Assess the need for local government giving suitable reasons.

Ans :

Local government is needed because of the following reasons:

- (i) There are a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level because people have better knowledge of problems in their localities.
- (ii) People at local level have better ideas on where to spend money and how to manage things more efficiently.
- (iii) It is possible for the people to directly participate in decision-making.
- (iv) Local government helps to inculcate a habit of democratic participation.
- (v) Local government is the best way to realise the important principle of democracy, i.e., local self-government.

30. Distinguish between the 'Coming Together Federation' and the 'Holding Together Federation'.

Ans :

Distinction between coming together federation and holding together federation:

| | Basis of Difference | 'Coming Together' Federation | 'Holding Together' Federation |
|------|-----------------------|---|---|
| (i) | Definition | States come together on their own to form a bigger unit in 'coming together' federation. | A large country decides to divide its power between the constituent states and the national government under this federation. |
| (ii) | Distribution of power | Under this, all the constituent states usually have equal powers and the states enjoy certain amount of autonomy. | Under this, the Central Government tends to be more powerful than the states or provinces. |

| | | | |
|-------|----------------|---|--|
| (iii) | Aim | The main aim of this federation is to pool their sovereignty and maintain their separate identity to increase their security. | In this type of federation, there is an absence of pooling sovereignty and maintaining identity. |
| (iv) | Special powers | No state or province has special powers. | Some units are granted special powers for example, India granted special powers to J and K. |
| (v) | Examples | U S A , Switzerland and Australia. | India, Spain and Belgium. |

31. Explain the advantages of working in an organised sector.

Ans :

The following are the advantages for the workers in the organised sector:

- (i) Workers in the organised sector enjoy security of employment.
- (ii) They work only a fixed number of hours. If they work more, they have to be paid overtime by the employer.
- (iii) They also get several other benefits from the employers like paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund and gratuity.
- (iv) They also get medical benefits and under the laws, the employer has to ensure facilities like clean drinking water and a safe working environment.
- (v) When they retire, these workers get pensions as well.

or

Highlight any five reasons for the importance of tertiary sector in India.

Ans :

Tertiary sector is becoming important in India because of the following reasons:

- (i) The demands for basic services such as hospitals, educational institutions, postal and telegraph services, police stations, courts, village administrative offices. Municipal Corporation, etc. have increased. These services are a part of the tertiary sector.
- (ii) The development of agriculture and industry in India has led to the demand for development of services such as transport, trade, storage, etc.
- (iii) As income levels rise in India, certain sections of people start demanding more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools, professional training, etc. which enhanced service sector.
- (iv) Over the past decade or so, certain new services such as those based on information and communication

technology have become important and essential. The production of these services has been rising rapidly.

- (v) Tertiary sector helps the primary and secondary sector to sell their products in the market.

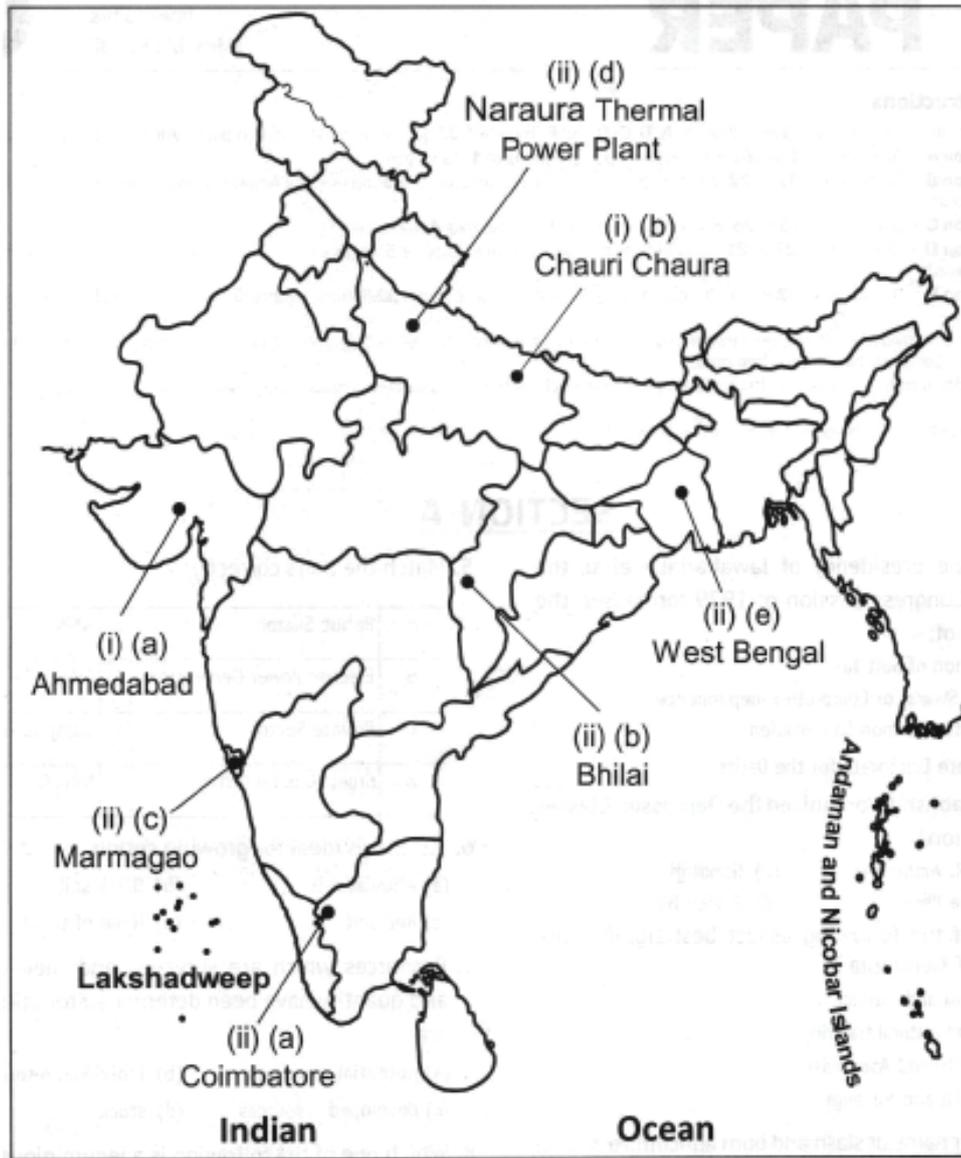
SECTION-E

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) A place where cotton mill workers organised Satyagraha.
 - (b) An incident took place here due to which the Non-cooperation movement was called off.
- (2) On the same outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following:
- (a) Coimbatore - Cotton textile centre in Tamil Nadu
 - (b) Bhilai - Iron and steel plant in Chhattisgarh
 - (c) Marmagao - A major port in Goa
 - (d) Naraura - A thermal power plant
 - (e) West Bengal - A major tea producing



Ans :



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