

CLASS X (2020-21)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-4

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. The Simon Commission was boycotted in India because : [1]
 - (a) There was no Indian member in the Commission.
 - (b) It supported the Muslim League.
 - (c) Congress felt that people deserved Swaraj.
 - (d) There were differences among the members of the Commission.

Ans : (a) There was no Indian member in the Commission.

2. In 1815, representatives of the European powers Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria met at to draw up a settlement for Europe. [1]

Ans : Vienna.

3. Match the Column : [1]

| | Column A | | Column B |
|-------|-------------------------------|-----|----------------------|
| (i) | Depressed classes association | (a) | Abanindranath Tagore |
| (ii) | Awadh Kisan Sabha | (b) | Mahatma Gandhi |
| (iii) | Non Cooperation Movement | (c) | Baba Ramchandra |
| (iv) | Bharat Mata | (d) | Dr. B.R. Ambedkar |

Ans : (i) (d), (ii) (c), (iii) (b), (iv) (a)

4. Which one of the following states has mostly laterite soil? [1]
 - (a) Uttar Pradesh
 - (b) Bihar
 - (c) Rajasthan
 - (d) Meghalaya

Ans : (d) Meghalaya

or

How can the resources be classified on the basis of their exhaustibility?

- (a) Biotic and abiotic
- (b) Renewable and non-renewable
- (c) Individual and community
- (d) Potential and reserves

Ans : (b) Renewable and non-renewable

5. Define biotic resources. [1]

Ans :

These are obtained from biosphere and have life such as human beings, flora and fauna, fisheries, livestock, etc.

6. **Assertion :** Ground water is a renewable resource. [1]
Reason : There is no possibility of its scarcity.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is correct but R is wrong.
- (d) A. is wrong but R is correct.

Ans : (c) A is correct but R is wrong.

7. Which soil is the most widely spread in India? [1]

Ans : Alluvial soil.

8. Fill in the Blank : [1]
 is the largest producer of raw jute goods and stands at second place as an exporter after Bangladesh.

Ans : India

9. Which ethnic group constituted a majority in Brussels? [1]

- (a) French speaking
- (b) Dutch speaking
- (c) German speaking
- (d) English speaking

Ans : (a) French speaking

10. Choose the correct alternative : [1]
Horizontal distribution of power is
- sharing of power among different social groups.
 - sharing of power among different organs of government.
 - sharing of power among governments at different levels.
 - sharing of power among political and pressure groups.

Ans : (b) sharing of power among different organs of government.

11. The Constitution of India has given Hindi language, the status of [1]

Ans : Official language

12. Which of the following neighbouring countries of India has better performance in terms of human development than India? [1]

- Bangladesh
- Nepal
- Sri Lanka
- Pakistan

Ans : (c) Sri Lanka

13. There are many activities that are undertaken by directly using natural resources. What are these activities known as? [1]

Ans : Primary activities

or

..... is a situation where people are made to work less than their potential.

Ans : Underemployment

14. How would you calculate Body Mass Index?
- Dividing the weight by the square of the height
 - Dividing the height by weight
 - Dividing the weight by height
 - Adding height to the weight of the person

Ans : (a) Dividing the weight by the square of the height

15. Distinguish between investment and foreign investment. [1]

Ans :

Investment is money spent to buy assets by the citizens of the nation whereas foreign investment is the money spent by other citizens.

or

Define liberalisation.

Ans :

Removing unwanted barriers or restrictions set by the government from trade and industry is known as liberalisation.

16. Define GDP. [1]

Ans :

It is the sum of production in all the three sectors of the economy during a particular year.

Section-B

17. Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nation wide Satyagraha' against the proposed Rowlatt Act 1919? Explain any three reasons. [3]

Ans :

- After arriving in India Mahatma Gandhi successfully organised Satyagraha movements in various places.
- So when in 1919 the British Government passed Rowlatt Act he decided to launch a satyagraha against this black act.
- Rowlatt Act was the act which gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.
- The Act was passed despite the united opposition of the Indians.

18. What were the main sources of attraction for Europeans to come to Africa in the late nineteenth century? How did they exploit their resources? [3]

Ans :

- Europeans were attracted to Africa due to its vast resources of land and minerals.
- Europeans came to Africa hoping to establish plantations and mines to produce crops and minerals for export to Europe.
- Inheritance laws were changed so that peasants were displaced from land; only one member of a family was allowed to inherit land, as a result of which the others were pushed into the labour market.
- Europeans divided different regions of Africa among themselves.

or

How were the Indian merchant industrialists discriminated by the Britishers?

Ans :

- Limited market :** With the introduction of Manchester goods in the Indian market, the market within which Indian merchants could function became increasingly limited.
 - Restriction on export of manufactured goods :** The Indian merchants and traders were barred from trading with Europe in manufactured goods, and had to export only raw materials and foodgrains — raw cotton, opium and wheat, indigo were required by the British.
 - Introduction of modern ships :** With the entry of modern ships Indian merchants were edged out of the shipping business.
19. The sugar industry is now shifting from the North to the South. Mention three reasons for this. [3]

Ans :

- Climate :** Sugarcane is tropical crop. Peninsular India has tropical climate which gives higher yield per unit area as compared to north India.
- Higher sucrose :** Due to favourable climatic conditions, the sucrose content is also higher in tropical variety of sugarcane in the south.

(iii) **Long crushing period** : The crushing season is also much longer in the south than in the north. For example, crushing season is of nearly four months in the north. Whereas it is of nearly 7-8 months in the south.

20. "Democracy is seen to be good in principle but felt to be not so good in practices." Justify. [3]

Ans :

(i) **Corruption** : The record of democracies show us that most of the democratic countries have failed to remove or reduce corruption. India which is one of the largest democratic country of the world has also failed in this issue.

(ii) **Non-attentive to the needs of the people** : A democratic government should be attentive to the needs and demands of the people, but unfortunately, the record of democracy is not impressive on this issue. Democracies often frustrate the needs of the people and often ignore the demand of a majority of its population.

(iii) **Economic growth and development** : Democracy is considered a better government than other forms of government. So one can expect better economic growth and development. But unfortunately democracy has even failed on this issue. If one considers all democracies and all dictatorship for the last 50 years, dictatorship has slightly higher rate of economic growth.

or

Why did the makers of our Constitution declare India to be a 'Union of states'? Why were some sub-political units of India given a special status?

Ans :

(i) India became a 'Union of States' because it consisted of both British ruled territories as well as many princely states.

(ii) Some sub-political units of India have a special status :

(a) All British ruled regions have same status.

(b) All princely states that have voluntarily joined have the same status as British ruled territory.

(c) French and Portuguese ruled territories were given the status of Union Territory.

21. "The issue of sustainability is important for development"? Justify by three reasons. [3]

Ans :

(i) It cares for the needs of the future generations.

(ii) It promotes an efficient use of natural resources.

(iii) It lays emphasis on quality life.

22. How is it possible to create more employment in rural areas? Explain with examples. [3]

Ans :

(i) **Diversification of agriculture** : More than 60 per cent of our workers are employed in agriculture. But our farmers are producing only limited crops. There is need to diversify agriculture. Farmers should be encouraged to adopt pisciculture, horticulture, animal rearing, etc., along with cultivation of crops.

(ii) **Cheap credit** : Most of the farmers depend on informal sources of credit, i.e., moneylenders, relatives, traders, etc., who charge a very high rate of interest. Government should encourage the commercial banks to provide loans to the farmers at cheaper rates.

(iii) **Provision of basic facilities** : Our rural areas lack the basic facilities like roads, transportation, banking, warehouses, markets, etc. The government should invest some money in these sectors so that the Indian villages can be linked to other markets. This activity can provide productive employment to not just farmers, but also to others such as those in services like transport or trade.

Section-C

23. Read the following extract/source carefully and answer the following questions:

Rallies were organised in various cities, workers went on strike in railway workshops, and shops closed down. Alarmed by the popular upsurge, and scared that lines of communication such as the railways and telegraph would be disrupted, the British administration decided to clamp down on nationalists. Local leaders were picked up from Amritsar, and Mahatma Gandhi was barred from entering Delhi. On 10 April, the police in Amritsar fired upon a peaceful procession, provoking widespread attacks on banks, post offices and railway stations. Martial law was imposed and General Dyer took command.

23.1 Which is the movement?

- Civil Disobedience Movement
- Champaran Satyagraha
- Non Cooperation Khilafat Movement
- Rowlatt Satyagraha

Ans : (d) Rowlatt Satyagraha

23.2 Which of the following was the cause of unrest among the people?

- Rowlatt Act
- Jallianwala Bagh incident
- Failure of Simon Commission
- Oppressive plantation system.

Ans : (a) Rowlatt Act

23.3 The Jallianwala Bagh incident took place on

- 10th April 1919
- 13th April 1919
- 20th April 1919
- 23rd April 1919

Ans : (b) 13th April 1919

23.4 Which of the following is TRUE with respect to Jallianwala Bagh incident?

- General Dyer opened fire to create a feeling of terror and awe in the minds of people.
 - Crowd had gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh to protest violently against the Rowlatt Act.
- Both (i) and (ii)
 - Only (i)
 - Only (ii)
 - None

Ans : (b) Only (i)

24. Sustained uses of land without compatible techno-institutional changes have hindered the pace of agricultural development. In spite of development of sources of irrigation most of the farmers in large parts of the country still depend upon monsoon and natural fertility in order to carry on their agriculture. For a growing population, this poses a serious challenge. Agriculture which provides livelihood for more than 60 per cent of its population, needs some serious technical and institutional reforms.

24.1 Which of the following best describes the nature of farming being described in the source?

- (a) Primitive Subsistence Agriculture
- (b) Intensive Subsistence Agriculture
- (c) Plantation Agriculture
- (d) Shifting Agriculture

Ans : (a) Primitive Subsistence Agriculture

24.2..... farming is essential for meeting the needs of growing population.

- (a) Organic
- (b) Intensive
- (c) Subsistence
- (d) Shifting

Ans : (b) Intensive

24.3 Which of the following cannot be categorised as technical and institutional reforms.

- (a) Crop insurance and minimum support price.
- (b) Collectivisation
- (c) Use of combines, threshers and harvesters
- (d) Clearing land by destroying and burning trees.

Ans : (d) Clearing land by destroying and burning trees.

24.4 Agriculture is the mainstay of Indian economy because:

- (a) Farmers have diversified the cropping system.
- (b) It provides livelihood for more than 60 percent of its population.
- (c) Hoe, dao and digging sticks have been replaced by combines and threshers.
- (d) Land productivity has increased due to techno - institutional reforms.

Ans : (b) It provides livelihood for more than 60 percent of its population.

25. Read the following extract/source carefully and answer the following questions :

“We need to give more power to the panchayats to realise the dream of Mahatma Gandhi and the hopes of the makers of our Constitution. Panchayati Raj establishes true democracy. It restores power to the only place where power belongs in a democracy - in the hands of the people. Giving power to Panchayats is also a way to reduce corruption and increase administrative efficiency. When people participate in the planning and implementation of developmental schemes, they would naturally exercise greater control over these schemes. This would eliminate the corrupt middlemen. Thus, Panchayati Raj will strengthen the foundations of our democracy.”

25.1 Panchayati Raj is an example of power sharing.

- (a) Horizontal
- (b) Vertical
- (c) Majoritarian
- (d) Both a and b

Ans : (b) Vertical

25.2 Panchayati Raj establishes true democracy as:

- (a) It gives maximum power to the executives.
- (b) It gives power in the hands of the people.
- (c) It makes judiciary more powerful.
- (d) It makes country corruption free.

Ans : (b) It gives power in the hands of the people.

25.3 Which of the following is not true with respect to Panchayati Raj?

- (i) It is an example of horizontal power sharing.
- (ii) It enables people to participate in the planning and implementation of developmental schemes.

- (a) (i) is true
- (b) (ii) is true
- (c) Both (i) and (ii) are false
- (d) Both (i) and (ii) are true

Ans : (b) (ii) is true

25.4 Panchayati Raj increases administrative efficiency as

- (i) It eliminates the corrupt middlemen.
- (ii) It gives power to Rural local government.

- (a) (i) is true
- (b) (ii) is true
- (c) both (i) and (ii) are false
- (d) both (i) and (ii) are true

Ans : (d) both (i) and (ii) are true

26. Read the following extract/source carefully and answer the following questions:

Groundwater is an example of renewable resources. These resources are replenished by nature as in the case of crops and plants. However, even these resources may be overused. For example, in the case of groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we would be overusing this resource.

Non-renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after years of use. We have a fixed stock on earth which cannot be replenished. We do discover new resources that we did not know of earlier. New sources in this way add to the stock. However, over time, even this will get exhausted.

26.1 Groundwater is an example of renewable resource as

- (i) Its reserves are unlimited in all the regions.
- (ii) It is replenished by nature.
- (a) Both (i) and (ii)
- (b) Only (i)
- (c) Only (ii)
- (d) Neither (i) nor (ii)

Ans : (c) Only (ii)

26.2 Over use of resources leads to

- (a) Economic growth
- (b) Equal distribution of resources
- (c) Exhaustion of resources
- (d) Enhanced quality of life

Ans : (c) Exhaustion of resources

26.3 Mineral oil is an example of

- (a) Renewable Resource
- (b) Non-renewable Resource
- (c) Potential Resource
- (d) International Resource

Ans : (b) Non-renewable Resource

26.4 Match the following items in column A with those in column B and choose the correct answer from the options given below:

| | Column A | | Column B |
|-------|---------------|-----|---------------|
| (i) | Mineral oil | (a) | Renewable |
| (ii) | Groundwater | (b) | Non Renewable |
| (iii) | Exhaustible | | |
| (iv) | Replenishable | | |

- (a) (i) - b, (ii) - a, (iii) - b, (iv) - a
- (b) (i) - a, (ii) - a, (iii) - a, (iv) - b
- (c) (i) - a, (ii) - b, (iii) - b, (iv) - a
- (d) (i) - d, (ii) - b, (iii) - a, (iv) - b

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

Section-D

27. Describe any four geographical conditions required for the growth of tea. Mention the two major tea producing states of South India. [5]

Ans :

Tea is the most important beverage crop of India.

Climatic conditions :

- (i) **Temperature :** The tea plant grows well in tropical and sub tropical climate. Tea bushes require warm and moist, frost-free climate all through the year. Tea bushes need temperature of more than 25° C.
- (ii) **Rainfall :** Tea plant needs heavy rainfall ranging between 150 cm to 250 cm. The rainfall should be well distributed throughout the year.
- (iii) **Soil :** The plant requires a light loamy soil. The soil should be rich in humus and iron content. Tea is a soil exhausting crop, so frequent use of chemical fertilisers and manure is essential.

Producers :

Tamil Nadu and Kerala the major tea producing states of South India.

or

Explain the favourable geographical conditions required for the production of rice. Also mention the major rice producing states of India.

Ans :

- (i) **Temperature :** It is a kharif crop which requires high temperature, and high humidity. This means monthly temperature of about 25°C with minor variation during the sowing, growing and harvesting season, is suitable for the growth of the plant.
- (ii) **Rainfall :** Rice needs abundant rainfall, i.e., more than 100 cm. It can grow in areas with less rainfall

too, but with assured irrigation. Rice is grown in Punjab and Haryana with the help of irrigation.

- (iii) **Soil :** Rice can grow in a variety of soils including silts, loams and gravels, but it is grown best in alluvial soil with a sub-soil of impervious clay.

Areas of production : Rice is cultivated in almost all the states of India, but most of its cultivation is concentrated in the river valleys, deltas of rivers and the coastal plains.

The main rice producing states are West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab, Odisha, Karnataka, Assam and Maharashtra.

28. Carefully study the given picture and answer the following questions : [5]

- (i) Identify the crop.
- (ii) During which cropping season the crop is grown?
- (iii) State the climatic conditions required for its cultivation.



Ans :

- (i) Rice.
- (ii) Rice is a rabi crop.

Climatic Conditions :

- (a) **Temperature :** It is a kharif crop which requires high temperature and high humidity. This means monthly temperature of about 25°C with minor variation during the sowing, growing and harvesting season, is suitable for the growth of the plant.
- (b) **Rainfall :** Rice needs abundant rainfall, i.e., more than 100 cm. It can grow in areas with less rainfall too, but with assured irrigation.

29. How has the third tier of government in our country been made more effective and powerful by the Constitutional Amendment of 1992? [5]

Ans :

Three tier system :

- (i) Now, it is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections for the local government bodies.
- (ii) Seats are reserved in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the Backward Classes.
- (iii) At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women.
- (iv) An independent institution called the State Election Commission has been created in each state to conduct free and fair elections for the panchayat and the municipalities.
- (v) The State governments are required to share some powers and revenue with the Local government bodies. The nature of sharing varies from state to state.

30. Explain the social and economic values for which it is necessary to expand formal sources of credit in India.

[5]

Ans :

Economic values :

- (i) The formal sources of credit include loan from commercial banks and co-operatives. They provide loans at cheaper and more affordable rate of interest than that of informal sources of credit. This would increase the incomes of the borrower. They would have to give a little portion of their earnings as interest. And the rest is left with themselves. This would make them economically self-dependant.
- (ii) Formal sources of credit do not have unethical terms and conditions like informal sources of credit. This would result a higher earning.
- (iii) The Reserve Bank of India ensures that formal sources of credit provide loans to the poor small cultivators, small borrowers, etc., so that they could increase their earnings and standard of living.

Social values :

- (i) Economic self-dependency boosts up social status of the poor. With their increased incomes, they could grow crops, do business, set-up small-scale industries, etc. This could free them from the clutches of moneylenders, traders or landlords and increase their status in the society.
- (ii) The RBI ensures loans to the poor, small cultivators and small borrowers through formal sources of credit. In this way, they bring social equality.

31. "Information and communication technology has played a major role in spreading out production of services across countries." Support the statement with suitable examples. [5]

Ans :

- (i) Development in telecommunications, computers, internet etc. has given a big boost to the process of globalisation. Because of the modern facilities, it is very easy to access information instantly, and to communicate from remote areas. Through the use of internet, one can communicate across the world at negligible costs.
- (ii) Use of IT helps transferring of data and other information.
- (iii) Use of IT has helped the MNCs to expand their market throughout the world.
- (iv) A host of services such as data entry, accounting, administrative tasks, engineering are now being done cheaply in countries such as India, China, Brazil etc.
- (v) Transfer of money across the countries

or

How can consumers and producers be benefitted from foreign trade? Explain with examples.

Ans :

- (i) **Expansion of local market :** Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets, i.e., markets of their own

countries. Producers can sell their produce not only in markets located within the country but can also compete in markets located in other countries of the world.

- (ii) **Increase in efficiency :** Trade promotes competition both within as well as outside the nation. Producers of different countries now closely compete against each other even though they are separated by thousands of miles. This increases efficiency for the producer.
- (iii) **Low Cost :** Producer can purchase cheap raw material from the international market. This will lower the cost of production.
- (iv) **Better choice for the buyers :** With the expansion of trade the choice of goods in the market rises. Consumers get more variety and quality goods at cheaper rates. In general, with the opening of trade, goods travel from one market to another.
- (v) **Impact on prices :** With the expansion of market the prices of similar goods in the two markets tend to become equal.

32. (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.

(i) The place where Indian National Congress Session was held in December 1920.

(ii) A place where Gandhiji organised 'Satyagraha' in favour of cotton mill workers. [2]

(b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable Symbols.

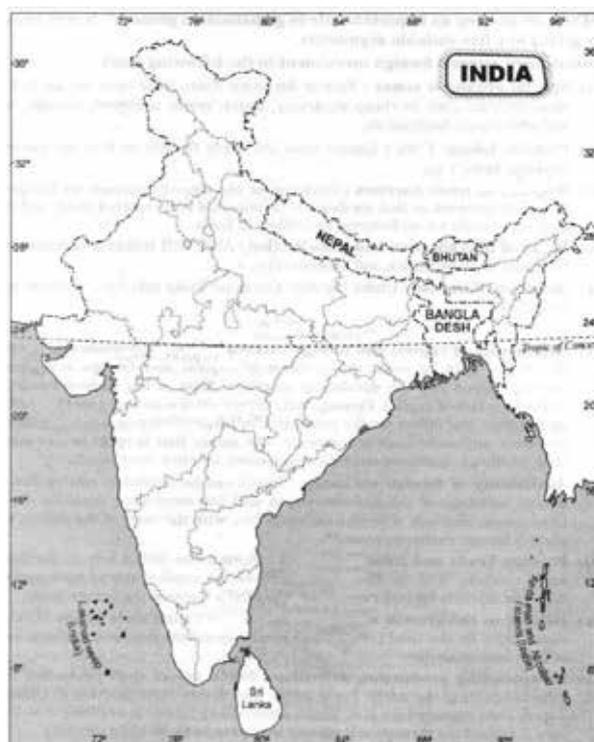
(i) Bokaro - Iron and Steel Plant

(ii) Coimbatore - Cotton Textile

(iii) Namrup - Thermal Power Plant

(iv) Kandla - Major Sea Port

(v) Chennai - International Airport [3]



Ans :



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