

CLASS X (2020-21)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-7

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. In Sorrieu's Utopian vision, the procession was led by way past the statue of liberty by: [1]
 - (a) Germany and Italy
 - (b) Prussia and Austria
 - (c) The United States of America and Switzerland
 - (d) England and Spain

Ans : (c) The United States of America and Switzerland

2. Who headed the 'Oudh Kisan Sabha' in Awadh? [1]
 - (a) Subhash Chandra Bose
 - (b) Madan Mohan Malviya
 - (c) Bipin Chandra Pal
 - (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

Ans : (d) awaharlal Nehru

3. Name the important food item which did not travel far away places to India., [1]
 - (a) Potatoes
 - (b) Sugarcane
 - (c) Soya
 - (d) Tomatoes

Ans : (b) Sugarcane

4. Fill in the blank: [1]
 Eastern and western ghats primarily have

Ans : laterite soil.

5. Which one of the following is an example of Cultivable Wasteland? [1]
 - (a) Gross cropped Area
 - (b) Uncultivable Land
 - (c) Barren Wasteland
 - (d) Current fallow Land

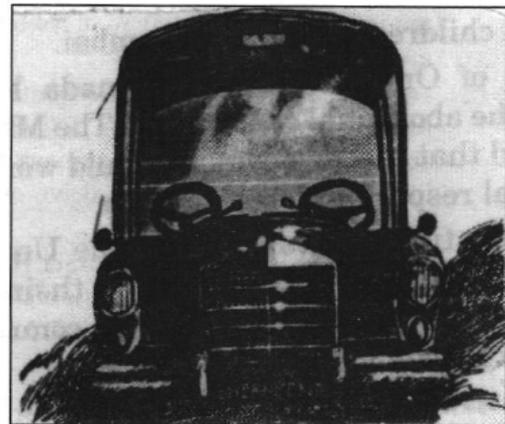
Ans : (b) Uncultivable Land

6. Which one of the following describes a system of agriculture where a single crop is grown on a large area? [1]

- (a) Shifting agriculture
- (b) Horticulture
- (c) Intensive agriculture
- (d) Plantation agriculture

Ans : (d) Plantation agriculture

7. Look at the picture below and answer the following questions: [1]



What does the picture depict?

Ans :

This picture depicts the problems of running Germany's ground coalition government.

8. Which two of the following extreme locations are connected by the east-west corridor? [1]
 - (a) Mumbai and Nagpur
 - (b) Silchar and Porbandar
 - (c) Mumbai and Kolkata
 - (d) Nagpur and Siligudi

Ans : (b) Silchar and Porbandar

9. Examine the following pairs that give the level of government in India and the powers of the government at that level to make laws on the subjects mentioned against each. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched? [1]

(a)	State government	State List
(b)	Central government	Union List
(c)	Central and State governments	Concurrent List
(d)	Local governments	Residuary powers

Ans : (d) Local governments - Residuary powers

10. What is legitimate government? [1]

Ans :

A legitimate government is one whose citizens through participation acquire a stake in the system.

or

Name a country with Single Party System.

Ans : People's Republic of China.

11. Define a responsive government. [1]

Ans :

A government that takes decision by following norms and proper procedure.

or

Who can make law on the subject mention in the state list?

Ans :

The state government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the state list.

12. 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: Mohan is a shopkeeper who pays his taxes on time. He has employed two workers Rakesh and Raghu in his shop. He pays them well, however, none of the workers get any paid leaves in the year.

Reason: Rakesh and Raghu are employed in unorganised sector. [1]

- If both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- If both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- If assertion is true, but reason is false.
- If both assertion and reason are false.

Ans : (c) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

13. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) refers to the money value of all: [1]

- final goods produced in an economy during a year.
- final services produced in an economy during a year.
- final goods and services produced in an economy during a year.
- None of the above.

Ans : (c) final goods and services produced in an economy during a year.

14. Assume those are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is ₹ 5000. If the income of three families is ₹ 4000, ₹ 7000 and ₹ 3000 respectively. what is the income of the fourth family? [1]

- ₹ 7500
- ₹ 3000
- ₹ 2000
- ₹ 6000

Ans : (d) ₹ 6000

15. An MNC promotes global integration through free flow across the borders, of: [1]

- capital
- goods
- technology
- All of these

Ans : (d) All of these.

16. Find the Incorrect option: [1]

- Demand deposit share the essential features of money
- With demand deposit payments can be made without cash
- Demand deposits are safe way of money transformation
- Demand deposit facility is like cheque

Ans : (d) Demand deposit facility is like cheque.

Section-B

17. What were the consequences of Liberal Revolution of 1848? [3]

Ans :

- Liberal Revolution of 1848 provided base to the unification of Italy and Germany.
- Conservatives failed to restore the old order.
- They realised that they will have to grant concessions to the liberal nationalist revolutionaries.
- Serfdom and bonded labour were abolished both in the Habsburg dominions and in Russia.

18. Describe any three features of the Civil Code of 1804 introduced by Napoleon in France. [3]

Ans :

Napoleon incorporated revolutionary principles in the administrative field to make the whole system more rational and effective. His Civil Code of 1804 was also known as Napoleonic Code.

- First, he did away with all the privileges based on birth. Everyone was placed equally before the law. He abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
- He secured the right to property.
- Uniform laws, standardized weights and measures and a common national currency facilitated the movement and exchange of goods and capital from one region to another.

or

What role did Giuseppe Garibaldi play in the unification of Italy?

Ans :

- Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807-82) was a famous Italian freedom fighter. He managed a large number of

volunteers apart from regular troops.

2. In 1860, they marched into South Italy and the kingdom of the two Sicilies succeeded in winning the support of the local peasants in order to drive out the Spanish rulers.
3. He supported Victor Emmanuel II in his efforts to unify the Italian states and in 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed the king of United Italy.

19. Describe any three main changes in Indian agriculture after the Green Revolution. [3]

Ans :

Three main changes in Indian agriculture after Green Revolution:

1. HYV seeds began to be used at large extent to yield better or higher output.
2. To provide irrigation facilities canals are laid to provide water to all areas having shortage of water supply.
3. Use of fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides began to be used. This enhanced the production of various crops.

20. How has dignity of women been ensured in a democracy? [3]

Ans :

1. Long struggles by women have created some sensitivity today that respect to and equal treatment of women are necessary.
2. Once the principle of equality is recognised. It becomes easier for women to wage a struggle against what is non-acceptable legally and morally.
3. Democracy in our country has strengthened the claims of women and the disadvantaged castes for equal status and opportunities.

or

Describe any three features of Indian Federalism.

Ans :

Features of Indian Federalism:

1. Indian Federalism is a three fold distribution based on three lists:
 - (a) Union list on which centre makes laws such as defence, currency, etc.
 - (b) State list on which states make laws such as police, trade, agriculture, etc.
 - (c) Concurrent list on which both centre and state legislate such as education.
2. Centre legislates on 'residuary' subjects.
3. High Courts and the Supreme Court sort out the dispute between centre and state.

21. What is collateral? Why do banks ask for collateral giving credit to a borrower? [3]

Ans :

Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns (such as land, building, vehicle, livestock, deposits with 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. The banks ask for

collateral in case of the borrower fails to repay loan, the lender/banks has the right to sell the collateral to recover loan/the amount of loan.

22. "Though per capita income is widely used as an indicator of development but it suffers from many limitations." Explain the statement. [3]

Ans :

Per capita income is widely used for comparing development but it has some limitations or drawbacks. These are:

1. It does not take into account the distribution of income that accompanies increase in income.
2. It is compared with the problem of poverty. Although the figures indicate increase in per capita income, the average standard of living may deteriorate.
3. An increase in income may be at the cost of the exploitation of natural resources.

Section-C

23. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: [4]

This is the most widely spread and important soil. In fact, the entire northern plains are made of alluvial soil. These have been deposited by three important Himalayan river systems—the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. These soils also extend in Rajasthan and Gujarat through a narrow corridor. Alluvial soil is also found in the eastern coastal plains particularly in the deltas of the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri rivers.

The alluvial soil consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay. As we move inland towards the river valleys, soil particles appear somewhat bigger in size. In the upper reaches of the river valley i.e. near the place of the break of slope, the soils are coarse. Such soils are more common in piedmont plains such as Duars, Chos and Terai.

Apart from the size of their grains or components, soils are also described on the basis of their age. According to their age alluvial soils can be classified as old alluvial (Bangar) and new alluvial (Khadar). The bangar soil has higher concentration of kanker nodules than the Khadar. It has more fine particles and is more fertile than the bangar.

Alluvial soils as a whole are very fertile. Mostly these soils contain adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime which are ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereal and pulse crops. Due to its high fertility, regions of alluvial soils are intensively cultivated and densely populated. Soils in the drier areas are more alkaline and can be productive after proper treatment and irrigation.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate alternatives:

23.1 Which is the most widely spread and important soil? [1]

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Alluvial soil | (b) Laterite soil |
| (c) Arid soil | (d) Red and yellow soils |

Ans : (a) alluvial soil

- 23.2** Alluvial soil is found in the [1]
 (a) Western Coastal Plains
 (b) North Coastal Plains
 (c) Eastern Coastal Plains
 (d) None of these

Ans : (c) Eastern Coastal Plains

- 23.3** Soils are described on the basis of their: [1]
 (a) forms (b) age
 (c) king (d) treatment

Ans : (b) age

- 23.4** Soils in the drier areas are more alkaline and can be productive after proper and [1]
 (a) Particles, fertile (b) growth, size
 (c) treatment, irrigation (d) None of these

Ans : (c) treatment, irrigation

- 24.** Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: [4]

..... in spite of my best efforts, I could not properly do the works that were allotted to me.....In a few days I got my hands bruised all over and I could not go to work for a week for which I was prosecuted and sent to jail for 14 days new emigrants find the tasks allotted to them extremely heavy and cannot complete them in a day Deductions are also made from wages if the work is considered to have been done unsatisfactorily. Many people cannot therefore earn their full wages and are punished in various ways. In fact, the labourers have to spend their period of indenture in great trouble

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate alternatives:

- 24.1** Why could not the writer properly do the works allotted to him? [1]
 (a) because he got to work for a week.
 (b) because he got his hands bruised all over.
 (c) because he had to spend their period of indenture.
 (d) None of these

Ans : (b) because he got his hands bruised all over.

- 24.2** What punishment was given to the writer for not going to work? [1]

- (a) sent to jail for 14 days
 (b) sent to jail for 24 days
 (c) sent to jail for 18 days
 (d) sent to jail for 25 days

Ans : (a) sent to jail for 14 days

- 24.3** Many people cannot, therefore, earn their full wages and are in various ways. [1]

- (a) Rewards
 (b) Great trouble
 (c) Punished
 (d) None of these

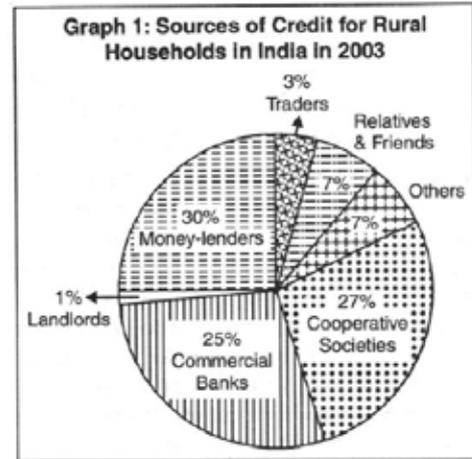
Ans : (c) Punished

- 24.4** Complete the sentence: [1]
 Deductions are also made from wages if the work is considered to have:

- (a) done unsatisfactorily
 (b) done satisfactorily
 (c) done efficiently
 (d) not done proper way

Ans : (a) done unsatisfactorily

- 25.** Study the given pie-chart carefully and answer the questions that follow: [4]



- 25.1** Which is the main source of credit for rural household in India? [1]

- (a) Commercial Banks
 (b) Landlords
 (c) Relatives and Friends
 (d) Village Money-lenders

Ans : (d) Village Money-lenders

- 25.2** Mention any two sources of credit for the rural households in India. [1]

- (a) Traders and others
 (b) Landlords and others
 (c) Relatives and friends and cooperative societies
 (d) Money-lenders and commercial bank

Ans : (c) Relatives and friends and cooperative societies

- 25.3** provide loans only for productive purpose. [1]

- (a) Formal sources
 (b) Informal sources
 (c) Commercial Banks
 (d) Cooperative societies

Ans : (a) Formal sources

- 25.4** provide loans for both productive and unproductive purposes. [1]

- (a) Traders
 (b) Money-lenders
 (c) Commercial Banks
 (d) Cooperative societies

Ans : (b) Money-lenders

- 26.** Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: [4]

Muhammad Yunus is a famous economist of Bangladesh. He received several international honours for his efforts to promote economic and social development for the benefit of the poor. He and

the Grameen Bank he started jointly, received the Nobel Peace Prize for the 2006. In February 2007, he decided to launch a political party and contest in the parliamentary elections. His objective was to foster proper leadership, good governance and build a new Bangladesh. He felt that only a political party different from the traditional ones would bring about new political culture. His party would be democratic from the grassroots level. The launching of the new party, called Nagarik Shakti (Citizens' Power), has caused a stir among the Bangladeshis. While many welcomed his decision, some did not like it. "Now I think Bangladesh will have a chance to choose between good and bad and eventually have a good government," said Shahedul Islam, a government official. "That government, we hope, would not only keep itself away from corruption but also make fighting corruption and black money a top priority."

But leaders of traditional political parties who dominated the country's politics for decades were apprehensive. "There was no debate (over him) winning the Nobel, but politics is different-very challenging and often controversial," said a senior leader of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party. Some others were highly critical. They asked why he was rushing into politics. "Is he being planted in politics by mentors from outside the country," asked one political observer.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate alternatives:

26.1 Muhammad Yunus is a famous of Bangladesh. [1]

- (a) Scientist (b) Economist
(c) politician (d) None of these

Ans : (b) Economist

26.2 In which year, Muhammad Yunus received the Nobel Peace Prize. [1]

- (a) 2004 (b) 2007
(c) 2006 (d) 2005

Ans : (c) 2006

26.3 In February 2007, what he decided to launch: [1]

- (a) a political party and contest in the Parliamentary elections
(b) political party different from the traditional ones
(c) economic and social development
(d) None of these

Ans : (a) a political party and contest in the Parliamentary elections

26.4 What is the name of the new party? [1]

- (a) Nationalist Party
(b) Bangladesh Nationalist Party
(c) Political Party
(d) Nagarik Shakti

Ans : (d) Nagarik Shakti

Section-D

27. How was the Civil Disobedience Movement different from the Non-cooperation. [5]

Ans :

- The Non-cooperation Movement was launched between 1920 to 1922 while the Civil Disobedience Movement continuous between 1930-1934.
- The reasons for launching these two movements were somewhat different. The Non-cooperation Movement was launched because of the anger against the Martial law and killing of the innocent people on April 13, 1919 in the Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy. The Civil Disobedience Movement was launched against the arrival of the Simon Commission.
- 'Swaraj' or self-government won the aim of the Non-cooperation Movement but complete independence won the aim of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- The Civil Disobedience Movement was quite wider in its scale than the Non-cooperation Movement. When the Non-cooperation Movement formed the beginning of the mass movement while the Civil Disobedience Movement was full-fledged mass movement.
- Non-cooperation Movement was with drawn by Congress itself on the initiative of Mahatma Gandhi when it turned violent but the Civil Disobedience Movement itself died out in 1934.

or

What do you know about Awadh Peasant Movement? Explain.

Ans :

In Awadh, Peasants were led by Baba Ramchandra - a sanyasi who had earlier been to Firi as an indentured labourer.

- The movement here was against talukdars and landlords who demanded from peasants exorbitantly high rents and a variety of other lessees.
- Peasants had to do begar and work at landlords farms without any payment.
- As tenants they had no security of tenure, being regularly evicted so that they could acquire no right over the leased land.
- The peasant movement demanded reduction of revenue abolition of begar and social boycott of oppressive landlords.
- In June 1920, Jawaharlal Nehru began going around the villagers in Awadh, talking to the villagers, and trying to understand their grievances.
- In many places nai-dhobi bandhs were organised by Panchayats to deprive landlords of the services of even barbers and washerman.
- By October, the Awadh Kisan Sabha was set up headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ram Chandra and a few others. Within a month, over 300 branches had been set up in the villages around the region.
- So, when the Non-cooperation Movement began the following year, the effort of the Congress was to integrate the Awadh peasant struggle into the wider struggle.

28. How has the distribution pattern of the railway network in the country been largely influenced by physiographic and economic factors? Explain with examples. [5]

Ans :

The distribution pattern of the railway network in India has been greatly influenced by physical and economic factors.

1. Level lands of the northern plains of India with high density of population, rich agricultural resources and greater industrial activity have favoured the development of railways in this region. The regions, therefore, here the densest network of railways in India.
2. The rugged terrain, of the Himalayan mountain region in the north and north-eastern states with sparse population and lack of economic opportunities is unfavourable for the construction of railway lines and railway network is lacking in these regions.
3. Sparsely populated sandy deserts of Rajasthan, hilly contiguous tracts of the Sahyadri swamps of Gujarat, forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand, the flood plains of Bihar and Assam have posed difficulty in laying of railway lines.
4. On account of the economic importance of the region, the Konkan Railways were developed along the west coast inspite of problems of sinking of tracks and landslides.

or

Analyse the physiographic and economic factors that have influenced the distribution pattern of railway network in our country.

Ans :

1. The northern plains with their vast level land, high population density, and rich agricultural resources provided the most favourable condition for their growth. However, a large number of rivers requiring construction of bridges across their wide beds posed some obstacles.
2. In the hilly terrains of the peninsular region, railway tracts are laid through low hills, gaps or tunnels.
3. The Himalayan mountainous regions too are unfavourable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities.
4. Likewise, it was difficult to lay railway lines on the sandy plain of western Rajasthan, swamps of Gujarat, forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand.
5. The contiguous stretch of Sahyadri could be crossed only through gaps or passes (Ghats).
6. In recent times, the development of the Konkan railway along the west coast has facilitated the movement of passengers and goods in this most important economic region of India. It has also faced a number of problem such as sinking of track in some stretches and landslides.

29. When was Bharatiya Janta Party founded? What is its ideology, aims, policies and programmes? [5]

Ans :

Bharatiya Janta Party: It was founded in 180 by reviving the erstwhile Bharatiya Jana Sangha wants to build a strong and modern India by drawing inspiration from India,s ancient culture and values.

Ideology, Aims, Policies and Programmes:

1. Cultural nationalism is an important element in its conception of Indian nationhood and politics.
2. Wants full territorial and political integration of Jammu and Kashmir with India, a uniform Civil Code for all people living in the country irrespective of religion, and ban on religious conversions.
3. Its support base increased substantially in the 1990s. Earlier limited to north and west and to urban areas, the party expanded its support in the south, east, the north-east and rural areas.
4. It came to power in 1998 as the leader of the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) including several state and regional parties.
5. It lost elections in 2004 and then in 2009. It is the ruling party in the Lok Sabha at present.

30. How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government? [5]

Ans :

1. **Accountable Government:** Accountable government is a government which is answerable on which is required to justify its actions or decisions. Democratic government is answerable to the people or to the Parliament. In a democracy people elect their representative who form government and if they don't work according to the wishes by the people, the people have the right to change them. For example, Indian government is answerable to the Parliament.
2. **Responsive Government:** Responsive government is a government which responds positively to the needs and aspirations of the people. The government takes decisions, form policies which are acceptable to the people. Under this whenever possible and necessary, citizens can particulate il decision-making.
3. **Legitimate Government:** Legitimate government is a government which works according to a set of rules, i.e. government takes decisions by following norms and a proper procedure. Citizens are free to know if a decision was taken through a proper procedure. This is known as transparency. For example, in India the government has provided citizens the Right to Information Act which empowers the people to find haw the government is working.

31. Public sector has contributed in the economic development of a nation? Do think so, if yes, write five arguments to support your answer. [5]

Ans :

Yes, it is quite necessary to have public sector due to its contribution to economic development of the country:

1. It sets ups basic and key industries.
2. It ensures rapid economic development.

3. It sets up industries which require huge investment beyond the capacity of the private sector.
4. It ensures balanced regional growth.
5. It provides equal redistribution of income and wealth.
6. It generates resources for development.
7. It prevents concentration of wealth in few hands.
8. It generates employment.
9. It promotes import substitution.
10. It helps in the development of small scale industries.
11. It provides services at lower rates.
12. It promotes public welfare by undertaking activities of public, utility such as construction of roads, bridges, railways, generating electricity, constructing dams.

or

Discuss any five negative impact of MNCs on host countries.

Ans :

1. These are profit-oriented corporation. So, they are least concerned with an overall economic development of the host country.
2. Their technology is also capital intensive which does not suit the economy of a developing country like India.
3. These corporation may prove harmful to the future industrial development of a host country in the long run.
4. MNCs spend a little on scientific research in developing economy.
5. They indulge in undesirable and corrupt practices.
6. These create regional economic imbalance and disparities.
7. They give priority to the production of mass consumption and non-essential items.
8. Foreign remittances like payment of dividend, royalties, technical know-how and professional services, etc. put a severe drain on the foreign exchange resources of a developing country like India.

Section-E

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

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.
- (A) The place where Indian National Congress session was held in December 1920.
 - (B) The place where Salt Law was broken by Mahatma Gandhi.
- (b) On the same outline map of India, locate and label any four of the following with suitable Symbols:
- (i) Paradwip-Major Seaport
 - (ii) Noida-Software Technology Park

- (iii) Salem-Iron and Steel industry
- (iv) Kalpakkam-Nuclear Power Plant
- (v) Bhakra Nangal-Dam
- (vi) Chatrapati Shivaji International Airport [5]



Ans :



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