

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

- Q1. Who captured the power of Europe after Napoleon’s defeat? [1]
 (a) Conservatives (b) Communists
 (c) Fascists (d) None of these
- Q2. Who announced a vague offer of “Dominion Status” for India in 1929? [1]
 (a) Lord Curzon (b) Viceroy Irwin
 (c) Lord W. Bentinck (d) Lord Mountbatten
- Q3. Who formed the secret society called ‘Young Italy’? [1]
 (a) Metternich (b) Giuseppe Mazzini
 (c) Johann Gottfried Herder (d) Ottovon Bismarck
- Q4. Laterite has been derived from the Latin word ‘later’ which means [1]
 is a tropical as well as a sub-tropical crop.
- OR**
- Q5. Which of the following is the most important occupation of the people of India? [1]
 (a) Food gathering (b) Manufacturing
 (c) Agriculture (d) Services
- Q6. It is difficult to lay railway lines in hilly and mountainous regions of India because of [1]

- Q7. The processing of raw materials into more valuable products falls under the category of: [1]
(a) Secondary activities (b) Tertiary activities
(c) Primary activities (d) None of these
- Q8. Arrange the following in the correct sequence (land degradation by %): [1]
(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)
- Q9. Which of the following sectors is the largest employer in India? [1]
(a) IT sector (b) Secondary sector
(c) Tertiary sector (d) Primary sector

- Q10. When was States Reorganisation Commission formed? [1]

OR

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

- Q11. Define the term infant mortality rate. [1]

OR

What is net attendance ratio?

- Q12. Which of the following do we get when we divide the national income of a country by its total population? [1]
(a) Human Development Index (b) Gross Development Product
(c) Per Capita Income (d) None of the above

- Q13. **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: [1]

- (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.

OR

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

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

- Q14. Which state among the following has the lowest literacy rate? [1]
(a) Punjab (b) Bihar
(c) Kerala (d) Tamil Nadu

- Q15. The past two decades of globalisation have seen rapid movements in: [1]
- (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
- Q16. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and select the correct option: [1]
- 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.

SECTION-B

- Q17. Explain any three reasons for the lukewarm response of some Muslim organisations to the Civil Disobedience Movement. [3]
- Q18. What values are found in a nation according to Renan? [3]

OR

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

- Q19. 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? [3]
- Q20. Differentiate between the ideologies of Indian National Congress and Bharatiya Janata Party. [3]

OR

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

- Q21. 'Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent in India since 1991'. Justify the statement. [3]
- Q22. How do we feel the impact of globalisation on our daily life? Explain with examples. [3]

SECTION-C

- Q23. **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:** [1×4]
- 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? [1]
(a) Feeling of nationalism and federalism.
(b) Creation of nation states
(c) Abolition of state-imposed restrictions
(d) Both (a) and (b)
- 23.2** An Italian, Giuseppe Mazzini mainly fought for: [1]
(a) unification of Germany (b) liberty and freedom
(c) unification of Italy (d) abolition of social injustice
- 23.3** What was opposed by the revolutionaries? [1]
(a) Spreading of nationalism (b) Monarchical forms
(c) Social order (d) Autocratic rule
- 23.4** Italy had a long history of: [1]
(a) economic development (b) political dominance
(c) political fragmentation (d) monarchical political system

Q24. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: [1×4]

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? [1]
(a) Identification and quantification of available resources
(b) Development of available resources.
(c) Uneven distribution of resources
(d) Both (a) and (b)
- 24.2** Resource planning is important in a country like India due to: [1]
(a) enormous diversity in availability of resources
(b) deficiency in certain types of resources
(c) abundance of water resources
(d) rich cultural heritage
- 24.3** The state(s) which is/are rich in minerals and coal deposits is/are: [1]
(a) Jharkhand
(b) Chattisgarh
(c) Madhya Pradesh
(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: [1]
- (a) they are economically less developed.
 - (b) they have rich cultural heritage
 - (c) they lack water resources
 - (d) they lack technological and institutional support

Q25. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follows: [1×4]

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: [1]
- (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.
- 25.2** Constitutional arrangements for sharing power work depends on: [1]
- (a) same party rule at both centre and states
 - (b) how ruling parties follow them
 - (c) strength of federalism
 - (d) rights of state as autonomous federal units.
- 25.3** The basic objective of a federal system is to: [1]
- (a) accomodate regional diversity
 - (b) share powers among different communities
 - (c) ensure financial autonomy
 - (d) both (a) and (b)
- 25.4** The parties that ruled at the centre undermined the power of states because: [1]
- (a) there was no power sharing
 - (b) there was no right to state governments
 - (c) ruling party at the state level was different
 - (d) state governments were ruled and controlled by rival parties.

Q26. Read the source given below and answer the following questions: [1×4]

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? [1]
(a) Sort of contract to be agreed upon by both the lender and the borrower.
(b) Only an interest rate is to be paid by the borrower to the lender.
(c) Higher interest rate has to be paid by the borrower.
(d) Only amount and rate of interest are written down on it.
- 26.2** Identify the statement described by collateral: [1]
(a) An asset possessed by a lender
(b) Sort of guarantee in the form of an asset.
(c) A guarantee to a lender for the asset.
(d) Selling of asset to the borrower.
- 26.3** The most common example of collateral used for borrowing is: [1]
(a) deposits with banks (b) loan on land
(c) principal amount (d) interest rate on property
- 26.4** What is the condition associated with collateral? [1]
(a) If the borrower fails to repay the loan amount, the lender has the right to sell the collateral security to obtain payment.
(b) The lender holds the authority to sell the asset of the borrower.
(c) The borrower use the collateral until the repayment is done.
(d) An interest rate has to be paid by the borrower to the lender along with repayment of principal.

SECTION-D

- Q27. Why did Gandhiji supported the Khilafat Movement? [5]

OR

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

- Q28. The jute textile industry is mainly concentrated in Hugli Basin. Mention any five reasons for the same. [5]

OR

State any five characteristics of India's international trade.

- Q29. What is majoritarianism? How has it increased the feelings of alienation among Sri Lankan Tamils? Explain with examples. [5]

- Q30. 'Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual.' Justify this statement. [5]

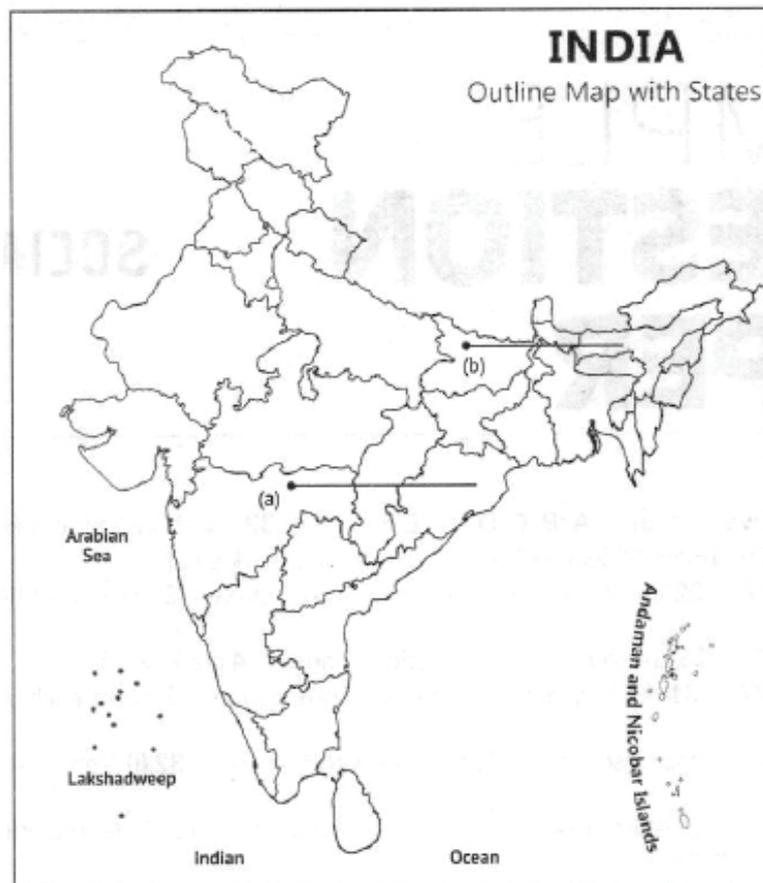
- Q31. 'Economic activities though grouped into three categories are highly interdependent'. Discuss. Do you agree with the view that primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are dependent on each other? [5]

OR

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

SECTION-E
MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

- Q32. (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
- [5]



Download solved version of this paper from www.cbse.online
