

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

- Q1. 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.

- Q2. In 1815, representatives of the European powers Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria met at to draw up a settlement for Europe. [1]

- Q3. 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

- Q4. Which one of the following states has mostly laterite soil? [1]
- (a) Uttar Pradesh
 - (b) Bihar
 - (c) Rajasthan
 - (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

- Q5. Define biotic resources. [1]
- Q6. **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.
- Q7. Which soil is the most widely spread in India? [1]
- Q8. Fill in the Blank : [1]
..... is the largest producer of raw jute goods and stands at second place as an exporter after Bangladesh.
- Q9. Which ethnic group constituted a majority in Brussels? [1]
(a) French speaking (b) Dutch speaking
(c) German speaking (d) English speaking
- Q10. Choose the correct alternative : [1]
Horizontal distribution of power is
(a) sharing of power among different social groups.
(b) sharing of power among different organs of government.
(c) sharing of power among governments at different levels.
(d) sharing of power among political and pressure groups.
- Q11. The Constitution of India has given Hindi language, the status of [1]
- Q12. Which of the following neighbouring countries of India has better performance in terms of human development than India? [1]
(a) Bangladesh (b) Nepal
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Pakistan
- Q13. There are many activities that are undertaken by directly using natural resources. What are these activities known as? [1]

OR

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

- Q14. How would you calculate Body Mass Index?
(a) Dividing the weight by the square of the height
(b) Dividing the height by weight
(c) Dividing the weight by height
(d) Adding height to the weight of the person

Q15. Distinguish between investment and foreign investment. [1]

OR

Define liberalisation.

Q16. Define GDP. [1]

SECTION-B

Q17. Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nation wide Satyagraha' against the proposed Rowlatt Act 1919? Explain any three reasons. [3]

Q18. 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]

OR

How were the Indian merchant industrialists discriminated by the Britishers?

Q19. The sugar industry is now shifting from the North to the South. Mention three reasons for this. [3]

Q20. "Democracy is seen to be good in principle but felt to be not so good in practices." Justify. [3]

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?

Q21. "The issue of sustainability is important for development"? Justify by three reasons. [3]

Q22. How is it possible to create more employment in rural areas? Explain with examples. [3]

SECTION-C

Q23. **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?

- (a) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (b) Champaran Satyagraha
- (c) Non Cooperation Khilafat Movement
- (d) Rowlatt Satyagraha

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

- (a) Rowlatt Act
- (b) Jallianwala Bagh incident
- (c) Failure of Simon Commission
- (d) Oppressive plantation system.

23.3 The Jallianwala Bagh incident took place on

- (a) 10th April 1919
- (b) 13th April 1919
- (c) 20th April 1919
- (d) 23rd April 1919

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

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

Q26. 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)

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

26.3 Mineral oil is an example of

- (a) Renewable Resource
 (b) Non-renewable Resource
 (c) Potential Resource
 (d) International 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		
(ii)	Groundwater	(a)	Renewable
(iii)	Exhaustible	(b)	Non Renewable
(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

SECTION-D

- Q27. Describe any four geographical conditions required for the growth of tea. Mention the two major tea producing states of South India. [5]

OR

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

- Q28. Carefully study the given picture and answer the following questions : [5]
- Identify the crop.
 - During which cropping season the crop is grown?
 - State the climatic conditions required for its cultivation.

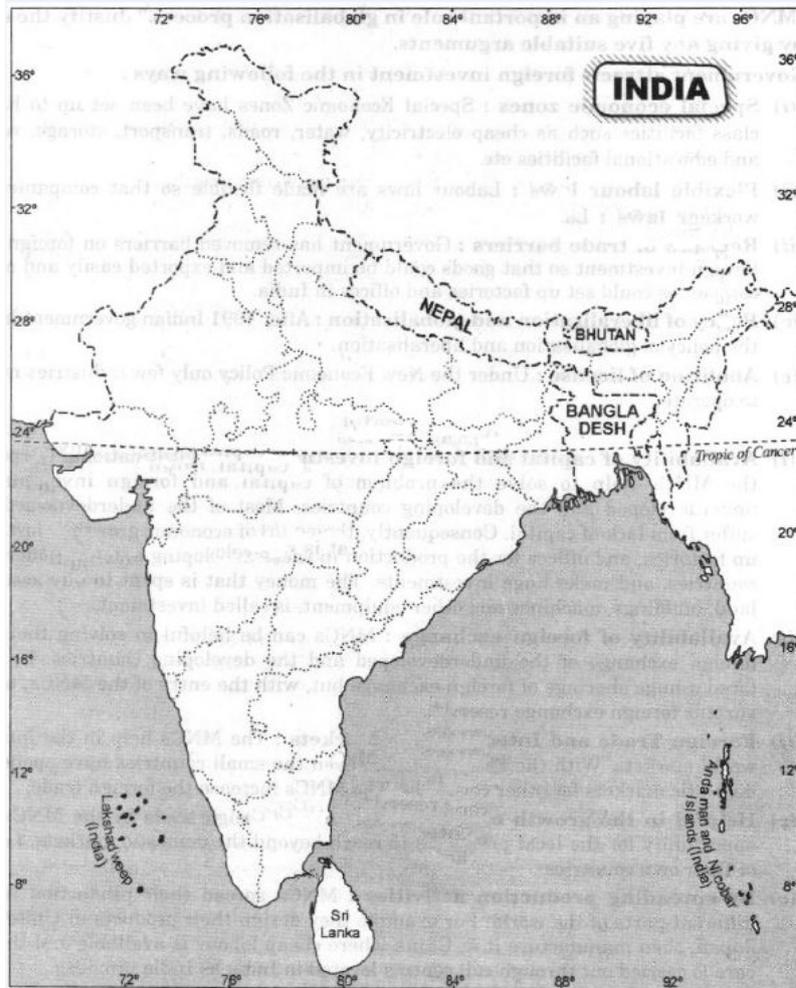


- Q29. How has the third tier of government in our country been made more effective and powerful by the Constitutional Amendment of 1992? [5]
- Q30. Explain the social and economic values for which it is necessary to expand formal sources of credit in India. [5]
- Q31. “Information and communication technology has played a major role in spreading out production of services across countries.” Support the statement with suitable examples. [5]

OR

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

- Q32. (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. [2]
- The place where Indian National Congress Session was held in December 1920.
 - A place where Gandhiji organised ‘Satyagraha’ in favour of cotton mill workers.
- (b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable Symbols. [3]
- Bokaro - Iron and Steel Plant
 - Coimbatore - Cotton Textile
 - Namrup - Thermal Power Plant
 - Kandla - Major Sea Port
 - Chennai - International Airport



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