

CLASS X (2020-21)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-3

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. Under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru, the Lahore Congress Session of 1929 formalised the demand of : [1]
- (a) Abolition of Salt Tax (b) Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence
(c) Boycott of Simon Commission (d) Separate Electorate for the Dalits
- Q2. Who established/organised the Depressed Classes Association? [1]
- (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (b) Gandhiji
(c) Jyotiba Phule (d) Savitri Bai
- Q3. Which of the following aspect best signifies the image of ‘Germania’? [1]
- (a) Heroism and justice (b) Folk and cultural tradition
(c) Austerity and Asceticism (d) Strength and Revenge
- Q4. The other name of slash and burn agriculture is [1]

OR

..... is a system where a single crop is grown.

- Q5. Match the pairs correctly: [1]

Column I		Column II	
A	Public Sector	1.	NTPC

B	Electric Power Generation	2.	TISCO
C	Private Sector	3.	Bajaj auto
D	Steel Manufacturing	4.	NALCO

- Q6. is ideal for growing cotton. [1]
 (a) Alluvial soil (b) Black soil
 (c) Red soil (d) None of these
- Q7. Resources which are surveyed and their quality and quantity have been determined for utilisation are: [1]
 (a) potential resources (b) individual resources
 (c) developed resources (d) stock
- Q8. Which one of the following is a leguminous crop? [1]
 (a) Pulses (b) Millets
 (c) Jowar (d) Sesamum
- Q9. Political outcome signifies: [1]
 (i) Accountable and responsible government
 (ii) Military rule
 (iii) Legitimate government
 (iv) Restricted popular participation
 (a) (iii) and (iv) (b) (i), (ii) and (iii)
 (c) (i) and (ii) (d) (i) and (iii)

- Q10. What are the basic objectives of a federal system? [1]

OR

What do you mean by 'coming together federation'?

- Q11. Define Union list. [1]

OR

Which tier of government has the power to run union territories?

- Q12. Read the given data and find out which language has the highest proportion of speakers: [1]

Language	Proportion of Speakers (%)	Language	Proportion of Speakers (%)
Assamese	1.28	Oriya	3.21
Bodo	0.13	Punjabi	2.83
Dogri	0.22	Tamil	5.91
Kannada	3.69	Telugu	7.19
Malayalam	3.21	Urdu	5.01

- (a) Urdu (b) Telugu
 (c) Kannada (d) Tamil

Q13. Read the information given below and select the correct option:

A shoe manufacturer, M. Salim has to make a payment to the leather supplier, Prem and writes a cheque for a specific amount. This means that the shoe manufacturer instructs his bank to pay this amount to the leather supplier. The leather supplier takes this cheque, and deposits it in his own account in the bank. The money is transferred from one bank account to another bank account in a couple of days. The transaction is complete without any payment of cash.

How are cheques beneficial against demand deposits? [1]

- (a) DDs share the essential features of money.
- (b) Cheques are linked to the working of modern banking system.
- (c) There is direct settlement of payments without the use of cash.
- (d) Cheques are the best means of payment against deposits.

OR

Identify what happens after the transaction between Salim and Prem:

- (a) Salim's balance in his bank account increases and Prem's balance increases.
- (b) Salim's balance decreases and Prem's balance increases.
- (c) Salim's balance increases and Prem's balance decreases.
- (d) Salim's balance decreases and Prem's balance also decreases.

Q14. A situation in which more persons are employed on a job than are optimally required is: [1]

- (a) Structural unemployment
- (b) Disguised unemployment
- (c) Cyclical unemployment
- (d) Seasonal unemployment

Q15. HDI stands for 'Human Development Index' that focuses on: [1]

- (a) life expectancy
- (b) gross enrollment ratio for three levels of schooling
- (c) national income
- (d) All of the above

Q16. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct code: [1]

Assertion (A) : Different persons have different developmental goals.

Reason (R) : Our society consists of both rich and poor people. Thus, development for rich persons may not be the development for the poor.

- (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 features of the 'Nation State' that emerged in Europe in the 20th century. [3]

Q18. 'The plantation workers in Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj.' Support the statement with arguments. [3]

OR

Why and how did Mahatma Gandhi use Satyagraha to fight against injustice and denial of rights?

Q19. Write the important characteristics of commercial agriculture. [3]

- Q20. What is meant by regional political party? State the conditions required to be recognised as a regional political party. [3]

OR

How do political parties help in the formation of public opinion? Explain.

- Q21. “Globalisation and competition among producers has been of advantage to the consumers.” Give arguments in support of this statement. [3]
- Q22. Distinguish between foreign trade and foreign investment. [3]

SECTION-C

- Q23. **Read the following extract and answer the questions that follows:** [1×4]
 Socially and politically, a landed aristocracy was the dominant class on the continent. The members of this class were united by a common way of life that cut across regional divisions. They owned estates in the countryside and also town-houses. They spoke French for purposes of diplomacy and in high society. Their families were often connected by ties of marriage. This powerful aristocracy was, however, numerically a small group. The majority of the population was made up of the peasantry. To the west, the bulk of the land was farmed by tenants and small owners, while in Eastern and Central Europe the pattern of landholding was characterised by vast estates which were cultivated by serfs.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- 23.1** Which was the dominant class on the continent of Europe? [1]
 (a) Tenants (b) Small owners
 (c) Landed aristocracy (d) High class society
- 23.2** What did the majority of population comprised of? [1]
 (a) Tenants (b) Small owners
 (c) Peasantry (d) Land holders
- 23.3** The given passage describes the social and political life of this class: [1]
 (a) peasants and small owners (b) aristocracy and middle class
 (c) serfs and peasants (d) big land owners
- 23.4** Aristocratic class used to speak French for the purpose of: [1]
 (a) diplomacy and in high society (b) farming on a big land
 (c) reducing regional divisions (d) unity among the members

- Q24. **Read the extract and answer the questions that follows:** [1×4]
 We have shared our land with the past generations and will have to do so with the future generations too. Ninety five percent of our basic needs for food, shelter and clothing are obtained from land. Human activities have not only brought about degradation of land but have also aggravated the pace of natural forces to cause damage to land. Some human activities such as deforestation, overgrazing, mining and quarrying too have contributed significantly in land degradation.

Mining sites are abandoned, after excavation work is complete, leaving deep scars and traces of over burdening. In states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, M.P. and Odisha, deforestation due to mining have caused severe land degradation. In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, M.P. and Maharashtra, overgrazing is one of the main reasons for land degradation. In the states like Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh, over irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to water logging leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- 24.1** Most of the basic needs for food, shelter and clothing are obtained from: [1]
(a) land (b) human activities
(c) mining (d) land degradation
- 24.2** Deforestation due to mining have caused severe land degradation in the state of: [1]
(a) Jharkhand (b) U.P.
(c) Punjab (d) Haryana
- 24.3** Over irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to the following reason: [1]
(a) deforestation and overgrazing.
(b) increase in alkalinity of the soil.
(c) water logging leading to increase in salinity in soil.
(d) None of the above
- 24.4** Human is considered as the main culprit for land degradation because: [1]
(a) of his excavation work at mining sites.
(b) of his significant contribution to deforestation.
(c) he has aggravated the pace of natural forces causing damage to Land.
(d) All of the above

Q25. Read the following passage and answer the question that follows: [1×4]

Democracy is based on political equality and all individuals have equal right to choose their representative. But along with this (political equality) we can see growing economic inequality among the individuals. A small number of ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes.

Due to this reason, their share in total income of the country is increasing. On the other hand, the income of poor is declining.

Sometimes they (poor) find it difficult to meet their basic needs of life, such as food, clothing, house, education and health. Though poor constitute a large proportion of voters, yet the democratic governments are not keen to take up the question of poverty. The situation is much worse in some other countries.

Like Bangladesh where more than half of its population lives in poverty, even people of poor countries are now dependent on the rich countries for food supplies.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- 25.1** Democracy is based on: [1]
(a) political equality and that all individuals have equal rights to choose their representatives.
(b) the wishes and desires of the people of a country.
(c) the principles of constitution.
(d) the foundations of growth and development.
- 25.2** Does democracy hold its purposes? [1]
(a) Yes, it holds. (b) Sometimes yes, and sometimes no.
(c) No, it does not. (d) The purposes have hit the target.
- 25.3** What is the present scenario of the society? [1]
(a) There is equilibrium between the poor and the rich.
(b) A small number of ultra rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes.
(c) The rich have become the leaders of the nation.
(d) The income of poor is also increasing.

- 25.4** Why are the democratic governments not keen to take up the questions of poverty? [1]
- (a) The governments are under-pressure of big guns and let them do what they like.
 - (b) They are not interested in solving such petty matters.
 - (c) This is not in their agenda.
 - (d) They are insecure and do not want to put hands on aching nerves.

Q26. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follows: [1×4]

Getting a loan from bank is much more difficult than taking loan from informal sources. Absence of collateral security and documentation prevents the poors from getting bank loans.

Self Help Group is a group of people usually belonging to one neighbourhood having same social and economic backgrounds. They meet and save money regularly as per their ability. Members of the group can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs. The group charges interest less than moneylenders on these loans. After one or two years, if the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank. Loan is sanctioned in the name of group and is meant to create self-employment opportunities.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- 26.1** What is the most essential requirement for taking loan from informal services? [1]
- (a) Collateral security
 - (b) Bribe
 - (c) Source from a top officer
 - (d) None of the above
- 26.2** SHG is a group of people usually belonging to: [1]
- (a) the same caste
 - (b) nearby villages
 - (c) one neighbourhood having some social and economic backgrounds
 - (d) different villages
- 26.3** What facilities do the members have who are in the same group? [1]
- (a) They are not given any facility.
 - (b) They can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs.
 - (c) They are debarred from the group.
 - (d) No facility is given to them.
- 26.4** What benefits are there for a SHG that is regular in savings? [1]
- (a) The disputes arise after sometimes.
 - (b) They are rewarded by the government.
 - (c) They get jobs in government departments.
 - (d) They are entitled to raise loan from bank in the name of SHG.

SECTION-D

- Q27.** During the years following the Congress of Vienna (1815), why did the liberal-nationalists go underground? Why the secret societies were formed? Describe their aims and activities with special reference to the activities of Mazzini. [5]

OR

‘The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non-cooperation Movement. Support the statement with examples.

- Q28.** Describe various technological and institutional reforms which led to the Green Revolution in India. [5]

OR

Describe the geographical conditions required for the growth of rice.

Q29. Give an account of ethnic composition of Sri Lanka. [5]

Q30. Why has federalism succeeded in India? Which four policies adopted by India have ensured this success? [5]

Q31. What are better public facilities needed for the development of the country? Explain any four public facilities. [5]

OR

Elucidate the significance of secondary sector in Indian economy.

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 the Indian National Congress Session (1920) was held in September.

(b) The place where the Jallianwala Bagh incident took place.

(2) On the same map of India, locate and label any three of the following:

(a) Noida - A software technology park

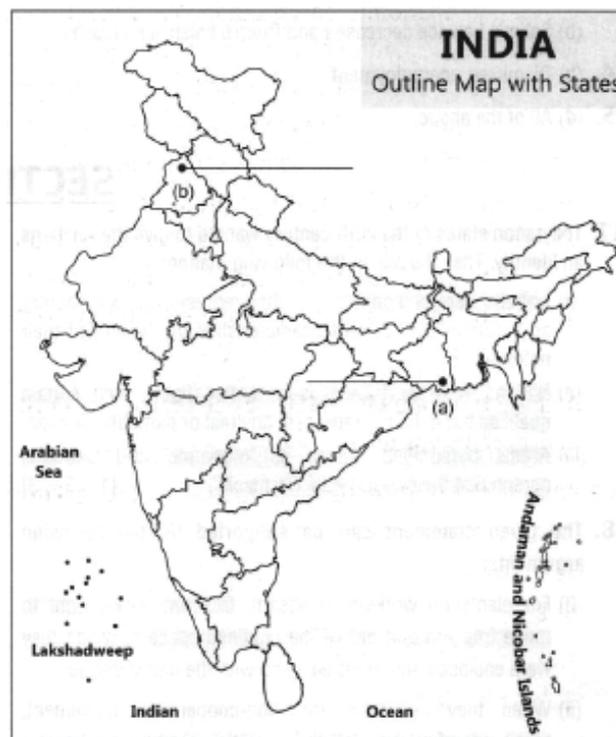
(b) Vijaynagar - An iron and steel plant

(c) Kalpakkam - A nuclear power plant

(d) Karnataka - Major producer of coffee

(e) Indore - A cotton textile industry

[5]



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