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

### Time : 3 Hours

#### **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**

- (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 :

|       | 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?
  - (a) Uttar Pradesh
  - (b) Bihar
  - (c) Rajasthan
  - (d) Meghalaya

### Maximum Marks : 80

[1]

[1]

OR

|              |  | UN  |                                     |  |  |
|--------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|--|--|
|              | How can the resources be classified on the basi  | is 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 resou  | irce.   | [1]                                 |  |  |
|              | <b>Reason :</b> There is no possibility of its scarcity.   |   |                                     |  |  |
|              | (a) Both A and R are true and R is the co  | -   |                                     |  |  |
|              | (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 good Bangladesh.   | ds and stands at second place as an exporter    | r after                             |  |  |
| Q9.          | Which ethnic group constituted a majority in B   | Brussels?                                       | [1]                                 |  |  |
| <b>X</b> 22. | (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 org   | _   |                                     |  |  |
|              | (c) sharing of power among governments   |   |                                     |  |  |
|              | (d) sharing of power among political and   | pressure groups.                                |                                     |  |  |
| Q11.         | The Constitution of India has given Hindi lang   | uage, the status of                             | [1]                                 |  |  |
| Q12.         | Which of the following neighbouring countries  | s of India has better performance in terms of h |                                     |  |  |
| Q11.         | development than India?<br>(a) Bangladesh  | (b) Nepal                                       | [1]                                 |  |  |
|              | (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  | ns of human<br>[1]<br>hat are these |  |  |
|              | 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.

OR

Define liberalisation.

Q16. Define GDP.

## **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

[1]

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

- (i) General Dyer opened fire to create a feeling of terror and awe in the minds of people.
- (ii) Crowd had gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh to protest violently against the Rowlatt Act.

(b) Only (i)

- (a) Both (i) and (ii)
- (c) Only (ii) (d) None

### Q24. Read the following extract/source carefully and answer the following questions:

Sustained uses of land without compatible techno-institutional changes have hindered the pace of agricultural development. Inspite 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 soruce?

- (a) Primitive Subsistence Agriculture (b) Intensive Subsistence Agriculture
- (c) Plantation Agriculture (d) Shifting Agriculture
- 24.2 ..... farming is essential for meeting the needs of growing population.
  - (a) Organic(b) Intensive(c) Subsistence(d) Shifting
  - (c) Subsistence (d) Similing
- **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, thrashers and harvesters
    - (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 thrashers.
  - (d) Land productivity has increased due to techno institutional reforms.

### Q25. 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
- **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.

- 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)
  - (c) Only (ii)

(b) Only (i)(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

[5]

## **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 :
  - (i) Identify the crop.

(ii) During which cropping season the crop is grown?

(iii)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.

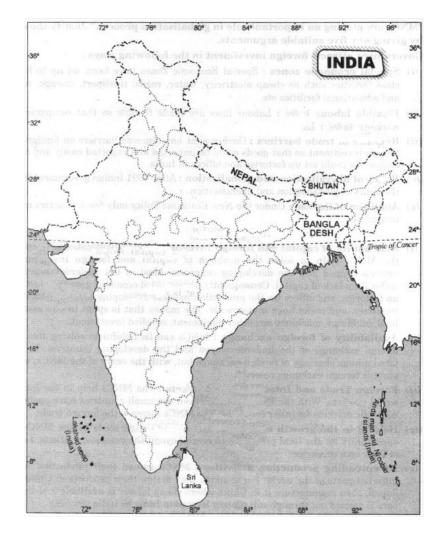
[5]

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.
  - (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. [3]
    - (i) Bokaro Iron and Steel Plant
    - (ii) Coimbatore Cotton Textile
    - (iii)Namrup Thermal Power Plant
    - (iv)Kandla Major Sea Port
    - (v) Chennai International Airport



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