

CLASS X (2020-21)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-9

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

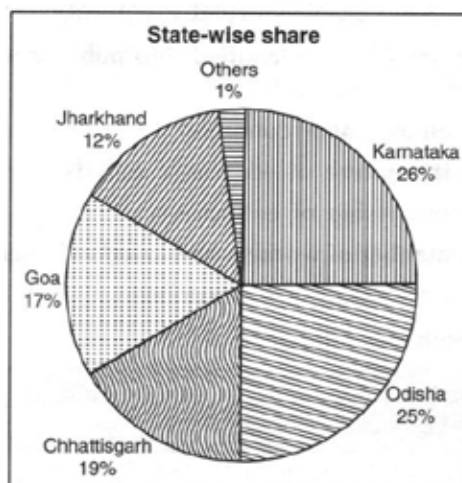
- Q1. Unification of Germany took place between which period? [1]
 (a) 1860 to 1871 (b) 1870 to 1871
 (c) 1856 to 1871 (d) 1866 to 1871
- Q2. The Non-cooperation Programme was adopted in the [1]
 (a) Lahore Session (b) Congress Session at Nagpur
 (c) Gujarat Congress (d) Second Round Table Conference
- Q3. The Indian goods which dominated the international market before the age of machine industries were: [1]
 (a) indigo and opium (b) tea and coffee
 (c) silk and cotton (d) None of these
- Q4. Fill in the blank: [1]
 India is the largest producer of in the world.

OR

....., and states of India spinning continues to be centralised.

- Q5. Which one of the following methods will not help in soil conservation? [1]
 (a) Contour ploughing (b) Strip cropping
 (c) Creating shelter belts (d) Ploughing up and down the slopes

- Q6. Fill in the blank: [1]
 the first person who offered land to be distributed among the landless villagers.
 (a) Sri Hans Raj Chawla (b) Sri Ram Chandra Reddy
 (c) Sri Raghunath Bansal (d) Sri Ram Gopal Rastogi
- Q7. Which mode of transportation reduces transshipment losses and delays? [1]
 (a) Railways (b) Roadways
 (c) Pipeline (d) Waterways
- Q8. Why is Jute called as golden fibre? [1]
- Q9. Different arguments are usually put forth in favour of and against power sharing. Identify those which are in favour of power sharing and select the answer using the codes given below? [1]
Power sharing:
 A. reduces conflict among different communities
 B. decreases the possibility of arbitrariness
 C. delays decision-making process
 D. accommodates diversities
 E. increases instability and divisiveness
 F. promotes people's participation in government
 G. undermines the unity of a country
 (a) A B D F (b) A C E F
 (c) A B D G (d) B C D G
- Q10. Which type of Government is famous as Panchayati Raj? [1]
OR
 Give one example to show the importance of Judiciary in federalism
- Q11. What are various the challenges before political parties in India? [1]
OR
 What are the main features of congress ideology?
- Q12. Study the given pie chart carefully and answer the following question: [1]



Which state is the leading producer of iron ore? What is its share?

- Q13. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option. [1]
Assertion (A): Credit would be useful or not depends on the risk involved in a situation.
Reason (R): The chance of benefiting from credit is highest in agriculture sector.
 Options:
 (a) If 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) If (A) is true, but (R) is false
 (d) If both (A) and (R) are false
- Q14. All economic activities that directly involve conversion of natural resources are classified under. [1]
 (a) Secondary sector (b) Primary sector
 (c) Tertiary sector (d) Government sector

OR

In the context of democracies, which of the following ideas is correct—democracies have successfully eliminated:

- (a) conflicts among people.
 (b) economic inequalities among people.
 (c) differences of opinion about how marginalised sections are to be treated.
 (d) the idea of political inequality.
- Q15. The sectors are classified into public and private sector on the basis of: [1]
 (a) employment condition
 (b) the nature of economic activity
 (c) ownership of enterprises
 (d) number of workers employed in the enterprise

- Q16. Match the following: [1]

	Problem faced by farming sector		Some possible measures
(a)	Setting up agro-based mills	1.	Unirrigated land
(b)	Cooperative marketing societies	2.	Low prices for crops
(c)	Procurement of foodgrains by government	3.	Debt burden
(d)	Construction of canals by the government	4.	No job in the off season
(e)	Banks to provide credit with low interest	5.	Compelled to sell their grains to the local traders soon after harvest.

SECTION-B

- Q17. Describe the incidence of Jallianwala Bagh Massacre. [3]
- Q18. How did the Non-cooperation Movement start with middle class participation in the cities? [3]

OR

What do you mean by an 'Assembly line'? Describe its use for manufacturing.

- Q19. Mention any three characteristics of black soil. [3]

Q20. How has multi-party system strengthened democracy in India. Explain. [3]

OR

Describe with examples the way in which power can be shared among different social and linguistic groups

Q21. How is information technology connected with globalisation have been possible without expansion of IT? [3]

Q22. Distinguish between final goods and intermediate goods. [3]

SECTION-C

Q23. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: [4]

‘A nation is the culmination of a long past of endeavours, sacrifice and devotion. A heroic past, great men, glory, that is the social capital upon which one bases a national idea. To have common glories in the past, to have a common will in the present, to have performed great deeds a together, to wish to perform still more, these are the essential conditions of being a people. A nation is therefore a large-scale solidarity its existence is a daily plebiscite A province is its inhabitants; if anyone has the right to be consulted, it is the inhabitant. A nation never has any real interest in annexing or holding on to a country against its will. The existence of nation is a good thing, a necessity even. Their existence is a guarantee of liberty, which would be lost if the world had only one law and only one master.’

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate alternatives:

23.1 From whose speech have these words been quoted? [1]

- (a) Gandhiji (b) The French Philosopher Ernst Renan
(c) Subhash Chandra Bose (d) All of these

23.2 The meaning of Plebiscite is: [1]

- (a) A direct vote by which all the people of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.
(b) A indirect vote by which all the people of a region are asked to accept a proposal.
(c) Referendum
(d) None of these

23.3 A national idea is based on and glory. [1]

- (a) real interest on heroic (b) guarantee of liberty
(c) heroic past, great men (d) social capital

23.4 A nation never has any real interest in or holding on to a country against its wall. [1]

- (a) inhabitants (b) annexing
(c) consulted (d) None of these

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

Ever since humans appeared on the earth, they have used different means of communication. But, the pace of change, has been rapid in modern times. Long distance communication is far easier without physical movement of the communicator or receiver. Personal communication and mass communication including television, radio, press, films, etc. are the major means of communication in the country.

Mass communication provides entertainment and creates awareness among people about various national programmes and policies. It includes radio, television, newspapers, magazines, books and films. All India Radio (Akashwani broadcasts a variety of programmes in national, regional and local languages for various categories of people, spread over different parts of the country. Doordarshan, the national television channel of India, is one of the largest terrestrial networks in

the world. It broadcasts a variety of programmes from entertainment, educational to sports, etc. for people of different age groups.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate alternatives:

- 24.1** Long distance communication is far easier: [1]
 (a) with physical movement of the receiver
 (b) without physical movement of the communicator
 (c) different means of communication
 (d) None of these
- 24.2** Mass communication provides and among people about various national programmes and policies. [1]
 (a) entertainment and create awareness (b) television and newspaper
 (c) doordarshan and national television (d) entertainment and educational to spot
- 24.3** In which country, mass communication has a significant role to pay, [1]
 (a) England (b) Japan
 (c) India (d) USA
- 24.4** Doordarshan, the national television channel of India, is one of the largest. [1]
 (a) Roadways in the world (b) Terrestrial networks in the world
 (c) Railway networks in the world (d) None of these

Q25. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: [4]

Nannu is a daily wage earner. He lives in Welcome Mazdoor Colony, a slum habitation in East Delhi. He lost his ration card and applied for a duplicate one in January 2004. He made several rounds to the local Food and Civil Supplies office for the next three months. But the clerks and officials would not even look at him, leave alone do his job or bother to tell him the status of his application. Ultimately, he filed an application under the Right to Information Act asking for the daily progress made on his application, names of the officials, who were supposed to act on his application and what action would be taken against these officials for their inaction. Within a week of filing application under the Right to Information Act, he was visited by an inspector from the Food Department, who informed him that the card had been made and he could collect it from the office. When Nannu went to collect his card next day, he was given a very warm treatment by the Food and Supply Officer (FSO), who is the head of a Circle. The FSO offered him tea and requested him to withdraw his application under the Right to Information, since his work had already been done.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate alternatives:

- 25.1** Where is the Nannu live? [1]
 (a) West Delhi (b) East Delhi
 (c) South Delhi (d) North Delhi
- 25.2** In which year Nannu applied for a duplicate ration card? [1]
 (a) January 2004 (b) March 2004
 (c) April 2004 (d) May 2004
- 25.3** The FSO offered him tea and requested him to withdraw his application under the [1]
 (a) Right to vote (b) Right to inspection
 (c) Right to information (d) None of these
- 25.4** Nannu made several rounds to the local food and civil supplies office for the next [1]
 (a) Two months (b) One months
 (c) Four months (d) Three months

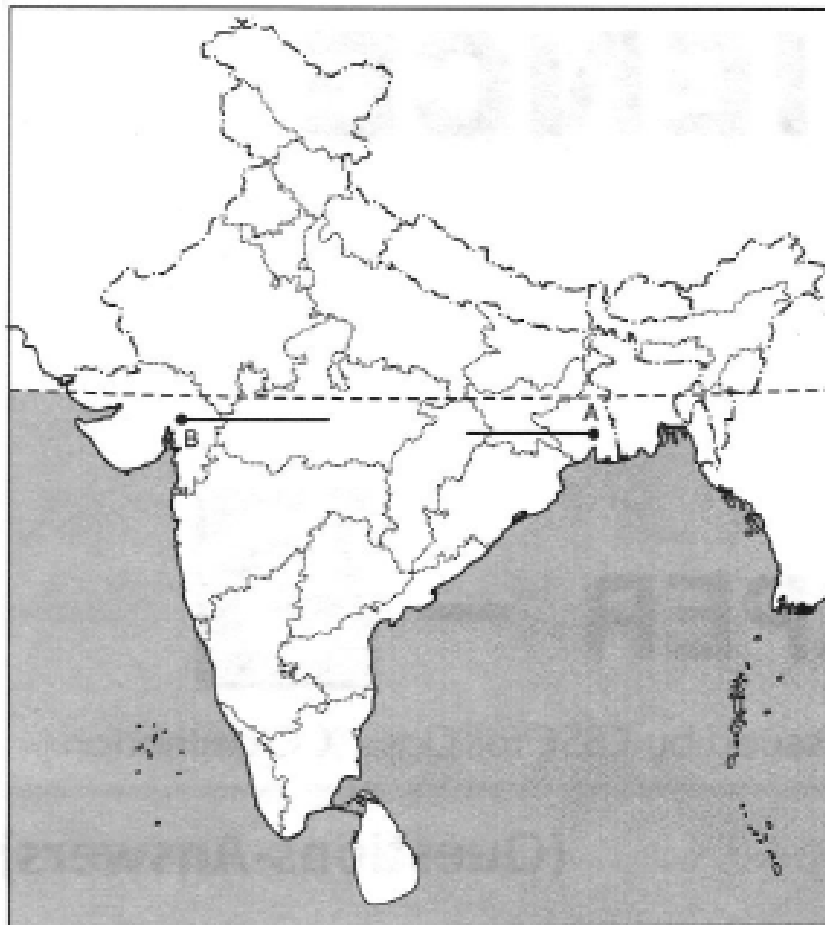
- Q26. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: [4]
 Indian buyers have a greater choice of goods than they did two decades back. This is closely associated with the process of 26.1 Markets in India are selling goods produced in many other countries. This means there is increasing 26.2 with other countries. Moreover, the rising number of brands that we see in the markets might be produced by MNCs in India. MNCs are investing in India because 26.3 While consumers have more choices in the market, the effect of rising 26.4 and technology has meant greater competition among the producers.
Fill in the blanks:
- 26.1** (a) technology [1]
 (b) globalisation
 (c) integration
 (d) competition
- 26.2** (a) integration [1]
 (b) competition
 (c) technology
 (d) investment
- 26.3** (a) integration [1]
 (b) investment
 (c) they get relatively cheaper labour and India offers a huge market for their products.
 (d) they get relatively cheaper competition and India small market for their products.
- 26.4** (a) technology [1]
 (b) competition
 (c) investment
 (d) integration

SECTION-D

- Q27. Describe the explosive conditions prevailed in Balkans after 1871 in Europe. [5]
OR
 What role did the women play in the Civil Disobedience Movement? What was Gandhiji opinion about them?
- Q28. Discuss the role of NTPC in paving the way to control environmental degradation. [5]
OR
 Why do you think areas with high annual rainfall and high population density will face water scarcity? Give reasons.
- Q29. Describe any five constitutional provisions that make India a secular state. [5]
- Q30. It is said that in India's federal system the Central Government is more powerful vis-a-vis the state governments. Explain. [5]
- Q31. "Technology has stimulated the globalisation process". Support the statement with examples. [5]
OR
 "Opposition party plays a crucial role in democratic government". Explain.

SECTION-E**MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION**

- Q32. (a) Two features A and B are marked on the given outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the information provided and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.
- (A) Place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in September 1920.
(B) The place where the cotton mill workers satyagraha organised in 1918. [2]
- (b) On the given political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbol:
- (i) The Khetri mines.
(ii) A Software-Technology Park in Karnataka.
(iii) The Southernmost city of the North-south Corridor.
(iv) Kandla Seaport. [5]



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