

CBSE Class X
Social Science
Sample Paper I (Updated 2019-20)

Time: 3 hrs

Total Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- i. The question paper has **35** questions in all.
- ii. Marks are indicated against each question.
- iii. Questions from serial number **1** to **20** are objective type questions. Each question carries **one mark**. Answer them as instructed.
- iv. Questions from serial number **21** to **28** are **3 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **80 words** each.
- v. Questions from serial number **29** to **34** are **5 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **120** words each.
- vi. Question number **35** is a map question of **6 marks** with two parts -**35a** from History (2 marks) and **35b** from Geography (4 marks).

SECTION A- A VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Match the following items given in column A with those in column B. Choose the correct answers from the options given below. (1)

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
A. Mazzini	1. Polish nationalist
B. Johann Gottfried	2. An Italian nationalist
C. Karol Kurpinski	3. Austrian Chancellor
D. Metternich	4. German philosopher and a nationalist

2. Identify the main objective behind the constitution of the Simon Commission. (1)
- A. To pass legislation for improvement in the working condition of the plantation workers.
 - B. To suggest changes in the constitutional system of India
 - C. To grant dominion status to India
 - D. To protect the business interests of Manchester industries in India
3. Which is the most widely spread and important soil in India? (1)
- A. Black soil
 - B. Laterite soil
 - C. Red soil
 - D. Alluvial soil

4. Study the picture and answer the questions that follows. (1)



What is the artist depicting in the above image?

- A. Colonialism
B. Slavery of the Indians
C. Destruction of proper family relations
D. Bad effects of the print media
5. Who led the peasants of Awadh during the Non-Cooperation Movement? (1)
6. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to the varieties of coal. (1)

Coal	Highest quality	Most popular coal in commercial use	Its main reserves are located in Neyveli in Tamil Nadu
	Anthracite	(A)-?	(B)-?

7. What has led to the revival of the jute industry? (1)

OR

India is not able to produce steel goods to its full potential. Give reason.

8. Correct the following statements and rewrite: (1)

India is an example of 'coming together federations' in which states have equal powers and are strong in relation to the union government.

OR

A major step towards centralisation was taken in 1992. The constitution was amended to make the second tier of democracy more powerful and effective.

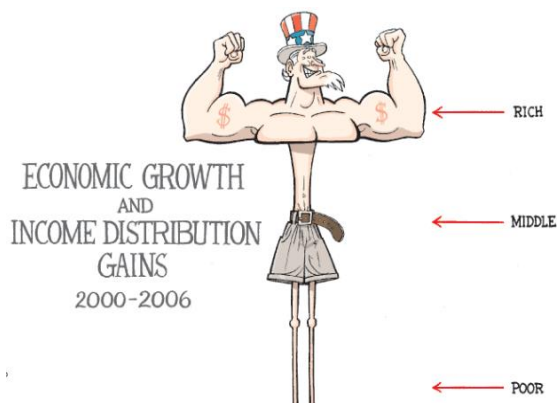
9. Power may be shared among different social groups. _____ in Belgium is a good example of this arrangement. (1)

OR

After the emergence of Sri Lanka as an independent nation, the democratically elected government adopted a series of _____ measures to establish Sinhala supremacy.

10. Study the picture and answer the questions that follows.

(1)



Which of the following option is depicted in the above cartoon?

- A. Regional disparities in terms of income
- B. Economic disparities between the rich and the poor
- C. Economic growth due to industrialisation
- D. Equal distribution of income among each section of society

11. What percentage of seats is reserved for women in local bodies?

(1)

OR

What is urbanisation?

12. What is meant by the term 'under employment'?

(1)

13. There is a sudden increase in the demand for restaurants, tourism and shopping. Which of the following reasons could be attributed to this increase? (1)

- A. Agricultural development in the country
- B. Lack of willing ness among working people to go to their office place
- C. Increase in the income level of the people
- D. Quality assurance of the product

14. Factors other than income which are an important aspect of life are _____ and _____. (1)

15. Why do banks keep a small portion of deposits as cash with themselves? (1)

- A. To extend loans to the poor
- B. To pay depositors who might come to withdraw money
- C. To pay salaries to the staff
- D. To extend loan facility

16. A company which hires regular service from external sources, mostly from other countries, is called _____. (1)

OR

An organisation that aims at liberalising international trade is the _____.

17. Sunita works in a company in which she gets regulated number of paid holidays, medical benefits and she is entitled to receive minimum wages. She is working in which sector? (1)
18. The informal source of credit does not include which one of the following? (1)
- A. Traders
 - B. Friends
 - C. Money lenders
 - D. Cooperative societies
19. Consider that in country A, one million children were born in 2005. Out of these, 50,000 children died before the age of one. What is the infant mortality rate of country A? (1)
- A. 40
 - B. 45
 - C. 50
 - D. 60
20. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and chose the correct option: (1)
- Assertion (A): Many MNCs have opened their factories in India.
- Reason (R): land and labour are cheaply available in India.
- Options:
- 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

SECTION B- SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

21. Why did Gandhi decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act, 1919? Explain. (3)

OR

How did 'Salt March' become an effective tool of resistance against colonialism?

22. Explain three ways in which the Silk Route linked distant parts of the world. (3)

OR

Why the historians mainly focused on industrialisation rather than on small workshops in the 18th and the 19th centuries?

23. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows- (3)

23.1 Source A- Napoleon's Conquests

Within the wide swathe of territory that came under his control, Napoleon set about introducing many of the reforms that he had already introduced in France. However, in the areas conquered, the reactions of the local populations to French rule were mixed. Increased taxation, censorship, forced conscription into the French armies required to conquer the rest of Europe, all seemed to outweigh the advantages of the administrative change.

23.2 Source B- Liberalism

Ideas of national unity in early-nineteenth-century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism. The term 'liberalism' derives from the Latin root liber, meaning free. For the new middle classes liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. Politically, it emphasised the concept of government by consent.

23.3 Source C- Conservatism

Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society – like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family – should be preserved. Most conservatives, however, did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. Rather, they realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy.

23.1 Why do you think people of territories conquered by Napoleon opposed his rule?

Mention any two reasons. 1

23.2 What were the political views of the liberalists? 1

23.3 What did the conservatives learn from Napoleon's rule? 1

24. The mineral resources in India are unevenly distributed. Explain. (3)

OR

Discuss three forms in which minerals occur.

25. Discuss three features of the horizontal distribution of power. (3)

26. Political parties are ideal for democracy? Justify. (3)

27. Banks are an efficient medium of exchange". Support the statement with arguments. (3)

OR

What is credit? Discuss two ways in which it plays an important role in the economy.

28. What is development for one may not be the development of other? Do you agree? Explain with the help of an example. (3)

SECTION C- LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

29. The printing press in India shaped the nature of debate over religious and social reform movement in India. Discuss. (5)

OR

How were manuscripts written in India before the age of print? What were their drawbacks?

30. Read the extract and answer the questions that follows: (5)

Railways are the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India. Railways also make it possible to conduct multifarious activities like business, sightseeing, and pilgrimage along with transportation of goods over longer distances. Apart from an important means of transport the Indian Railways have been a great integrating force for more than 150 years. The distribution pattern of the Railway network in the country has been largely influenced by physiographic, economic and administrative factors. Today, the railways have become more important in our national economy than all other means of transport put together. However, rail transport suffers from certain problems as well.

- 30.1. How can you say that the railways have been a great integrating force for more than 150 years? 2
- 30.2. Why railways lines have not been laid in the Himalayan region? 1
- 30.3. Explain two problems from which the rail transport suffer. 2
31. What is thermal pollution? Discuss two measures that can be taken to reduce air and water pollution produced by industries. (5)
32. Women in the society face discriminated and oppression in various ways. Explain. (5)
33. What is a political party? Mention any four functions of the political parties. (5)

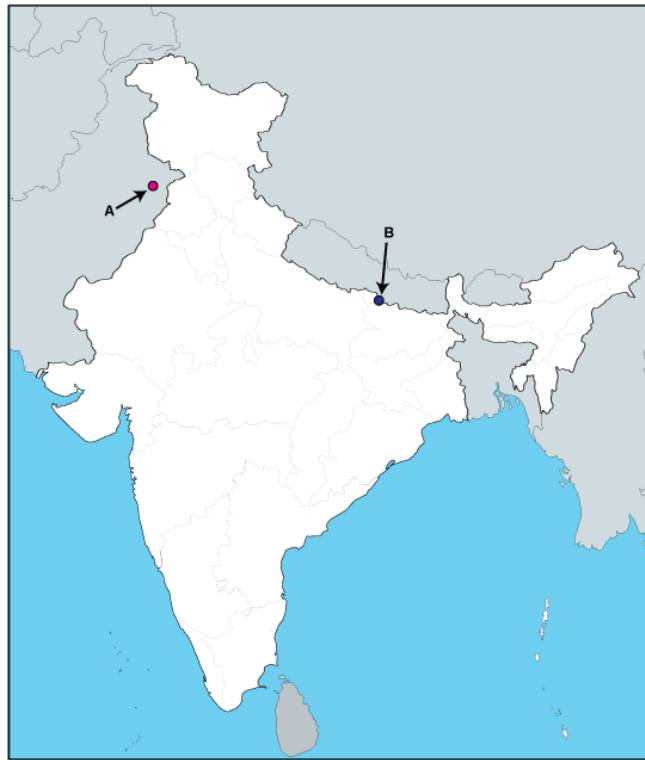
OR

Suggest five measures which should be introduced to reform political parties.

34. What is an MNC? Discuss four conditions which the MNCs look for setting up business units in any country? (5)

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS

35. (A) Two Features A and B are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map: (2)
- A. City where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1929.
- B. The place associated with the movement of Indigo planters.



(B) On the same outline map of India, locate and label any four of the following with suitable symbols: (4)

- a. Meena Bakkam International airport
- b. Vijayanagara steel plant
- c. Oldest oil field located in the state of Assam
- d. Mysore technology park
- e. New Mangalore port
- f. Bhakra Nangal Dam