

CBSE
Class X
Social Science
Sample Paper 3 (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. Kitagawa Utamaro	1. Executed by the Church
B. Menocchio	2. Printed Bible
C. Thomas Paine	3. Thinker
D. Johann Gutenberg	4. Ukiyo

2. What were 'Corn Laws'? (1)

OR

Why did women in 19th century attack the Spinning Jenny?

3. What did Mahatma Gandhi declare in his book 'Hind Swaraj'? (1)
- A. The British ruled India because Indians are illiterate.
 - B. The British ruled India because she is militarily weak.
 - C. The British ruled India because Indians cooperated with them.
 - D. The British ruled India because Indians lacked political will required for independence
4. Correct the following statements and rewrite: (1)
- In India, the printing press first came to Tamil Nadu with Dutch missionaries in the mid-sixteenth century.

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



What is the artist trying to depict in the above image?

- A. Discovery of new continents
- B. Linking of various land and sea routes
- C. Saving the native people
- D. Britain as a colonial power

6. Complete the following table with correct information: (1)

Industries	Private Sector	Public industry	Joint Sector industry
	TISCO	(A)-?	(B)-?

7. Name two regions in which black soil generally found in India. (1)

OR

What is a gross cropped area?

8. Which of the following crops grow well on sandy and shallow black soil? (1)

- A. Bajra
- B. Maize
- C. Groundnuts
- D. Tea

9. The panchayat works under the supervision of the _____. (1)

OR

The creation of _____ was the first and a major test for democratic politics in our country.

10. Arrange the following in the correct sequence – (1)

- i. In 1956, an Act was passed to recognize Sinhala as the only official language.
- ii. Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country.

- iii. A civil war broke out in Sri Lanka.
 - iv. The Tamils were denied political rights and were discriminated.
- A. i-ii-iii-iv
 - B. ii-i-iv-iii
 - C. ii-iv-iii-ii
 - D. iii-i-iv-ii

11. What is communalism? (1)

12. Define GDP. (1)

OR

Mention one way of how unemployment can be tackled.

13. A group of companies in India wishes to import high quality ACs from South Korea but have to pay a huge import tax on them which would make the ACs very expensive leading to a decline in their sale. Ascertain the role of the import tax in this situation. (1)

14. Which Indian industry has taken a hard hit because of globalisation? (1)

- A. IT industry
- B. Toy industry
- C. Sugar industry
- D. Jute industry

15. Study the following picture and answer the question: (1)



What is the above picture trying to depict?

- A. Globalisation does not benefit children.
- B. Globalisation has benefitted the developed countries and has been unfair to the developing and underdeveloped nations.
- C. Globalisation has created new opportunities for companies providing services, particularly those involving IT.
- D. Inability of the government to help the poor people.

16. Ramu is a landless farmer who has been able to save a little amount to buy a one room house in a village. However, the money is not enough and he wants a loan. When he went to the bank, they refused to give him the loan. Why? (1)
17. What is the Net Attendance Ratio? (1)
18. What was the nature of the conservative regimes set up in 1815? (1)
19. In Bengal an entire area in central Calcutta _____ was devoted to the printing of books. (1)
20. Correct the incorrect statements and rewrite. (1)
- Nineteenth century colonialism has been described as a 'new system of slavery'.
- OR**
- G.D. Birla, a Marwari businessman set up the first jute mill in Calcutta in 1917.

SECTION B- SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

21. Describe the process of the 'Unification of Italy'. (3)
- OR**
- Give three differences between revolution of 1830s and revolution of 1848 in France?
22. Production of handwritten manuscripts could not satisfy the ever increasing demand for the books'. Give reason. (3)
- OR**
- After the print revolution, the ideas about science, reason and rationality found their way into popular literature in Europe. Discuss.
23. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows- (3)

23.1 Source A- Income as a Measure of Development

Once it is realised that even though the level of income is important, yet it is an inadequate measure of the level of development, we begin to think of other criterion.

23.2 Source B- HDI

Many improvements have been suggested in calculating HDI and many new components have been added to the Human Development Report but, by pre-fixing Human to Development, it has made it very clear that what is important in development is what is happening to citizens of a country.

23.3 Source C- Sustainable Development

Whichever way we define development, suppose for the present that a particular country is quite developed. We would certainly like this level of development to go up further or at least be maintained for future generations. Sustainable development is the need of an hour.

- 1.1 Name any two criteria other than income which should be taken into consideration while measuring income. 1
- 1.2 Define HDI. 1
- 1.3 What is sustainable development? 1

24. Mention three main hazards of mining. (3)

OR

Discuss any three measures to conserve energy resources.

25. Democracy often frustrate the needs of the people. Justify the statement with examples. (

OR

'There is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world'. Support the statement.

26. How far do you agree that power sharing is the very "Sprit of Democracy"? (3)

27. What steps have been taken by the government to attract foreign investments in India? (3)

OR

Explain three ways in which the MNCs are spreading their production in various countries across the globe.

28. Give three reasons for the rising importance of tertiary sector in India. (3)

SECTION C- LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

29. In what ways did different social groups conceive the idea of Non -Cooperation movement? (5)

OR

What plans were made by Gandhi to make Non Cooperation a movement? Why some people within the Congress were apprehensive about the proposals of the movement?

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

In a democracy any group of citizens is free to form a political party. In this formal sense there are a large number of political parties in each country. More than 750 parties are registered with the Election Commission of India. But not all these parties are serious contenders in the elections. Usually only a handful of parties are effectively in the race to win elections and form the government. So the question then is: how many major or effective parties are good for a democracy? In some countries only one party is allowed to control and run the government. These are called one-party systems. In some countries, power usually changes between two main parties. These countries have the two party system. India has a multi-party system.

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 30.1. Define a political party. | 1 |
| 30.2. What is a two party system? Name two countries which have this system. | 1+1/2+1/2 |
| 30.3. Why do you think India has a multi-party system? | 2 |

31. In which state is the Kandla sea port located? Give four characteristics of the Kandla sea port. (5)

32. The flexibility in language policy shown by Indian political leaders helped our country in avoiding the kind of situation that Sri Lanka found itself in. Do you agree? Give reasons.

OR

What steps were taken by the constitutional amendments of 1992 to make the local self-government more powerful and effective?

(5)

33. What are resources? Classify resources on the basis of development with the help of examples.

(5)

OR

How is the alluvial soil formed? State its three main characteristics.

34. "The credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged". Do you agree? Support the statement with arguments.

(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. A city where the session of the Indian National Congress was held in 1927.

B. The place where Jallianwala Bagh incident took place.



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

(4)

a. Neyveli coal mines

- b. Bokaro iron and steel plant
- c. Paradip port
- d. Tungabhadra dam
- e. Korba thermal power plant
- f. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose airport