

**CBSE Class X**  
**Social Science**  
**Sample Paper 4 (Updated 2019-20)**

**Time: 3 hrs**

**Total Marks: 80**

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**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).
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**SECTION A- A VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

1. Which one of the following agreements gave reserved seats to the 'Depressed Classes' in Provincial and Central Legislative Councils? (1)
  - A. Lucknow Pact
  - B. Gandhi-Irwin Pact
  - C. Poona Pact
  - D. None of the above
2. Arrange the following in the correct chronological sequence- (1)
  - i. Gutenberg invents the printing press
  - ii. Diamond Sutra, a Buddhist text
  - iii. Catholic priests print the first Tamil book
  - iv. Martin Luther wrote Ninety Five Theses
  - A. i-iv-ii-iii
  - B. ii-iv-iii-i
  - C. iv-ii-i-iii
  - D. ii-i-iv-iii
3. Which of the following statements is NOT true? (1)
  - A. The Treaty of Constantinople recognised the independence of Greece in 1832.
  - B. In 1815, the Congress of Vienna was hosted by Dike Metternich.
  - C. The Treaty of Vienna aimed at restoring monarchies that were overthrown by Napoleon.

D. The Act of Union (1707) between England and Ireland resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.

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



What is the artist depicting in the above image?

- A. Napoleon’s loss of territories after losing the Battle of Leipzig.
- B. Several custom duties that a merchant had to pay before the Napoleonic Code.
- C. Lack of infrastructure in Europe in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- D. The spread of the news regarding the death of Napoleon.

5. Match the following items given in column A with those in column B. (1)

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
A. Over grazing	i. Rajasthan
B. Mining	ii. Punjab
C. Wind erosion	iii. Maharashtra
D. Over irrigation	iv. Jharkhand

6. Fossil fuels are mostly found in which type of rocks? (1)

OR

Which is the best quality iron ore? State one characteristic of this ore.

7. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to the cultivation of cotton. (1)

Cotton	Soil ideal for cultivation	Cropping season	Required number of frost free days
	Black soil	(A)-?	(B)-?

8. Which of the following ports is the biggest with a spacious natural and well sheltered harbour? (1)

- (A) Kolkata
- (B) Chennai
- (C) Mumbai
- (D) Vishakhapatnam

9. In \_\_\_\_\_, farmers clear a patch of land for cultivation by cutting down trees. (1)

**OR**

\_\_\_\_\_ is a tropical as well as a sub-tropical crop.

10. Which of the following feature is common to most of the democracies? (1)

- A. Elections are regularly held
- B. They have more than one political parties
- C. They have formal constitution
- D. All of the above

11. What do you understand by majoritarianism? (1)

**OR**

What kind of accommodation was made by linguistic communities in the city of Brussels?

12. Study the picture and answer the question that follow: (1)



Which common notion is presented in the above picture?

- A. People contest elections to donate their wealth to the poor.
- B. People contest elections to work for the welfare of the people.
- C. People contest elections to make money.
- D. Wealthy people cannot contest elections.

13. \_\_\_\_\_ have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different level of government. (1)
14. Which one of the following is offered by the Election Commission to recognise a political party? (1)
- A. Party name
  - B. Election funds
  - C. Election symbol
  - D. Manifesto
15. Why did feminist groups demand a change in family laws? (1)
- OR**
- What do you mean by patriarchal society?
16. Which one of the following countries has a federal system of government? (1)
- A. Congo
  - B. Sudan
  - C. South Africa
  - D. Tanzania
17. Which is the criteria used by World Development Report 2006 for classifying countries as rich and poor? (1)
- OR**
- How can development be made sustainable?
18. Banks provide a higher rate of interest on which of the following accounts? (1)
- A. Saving account
  - B. Current account
  - C. Fixed deposit for long period
  - D. Fixed deposit for very short period
19. Identify the condition when both the parties in a barter economy have to agree to sell and buy each other's commodities. What is it called? (1)
20. Under \_\_\_\_\_ all those who are able to, and are in need of, work have been guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government. (1)

### **SECTION B- SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

21. Equality before law did not necessarily stand for universal suffrage'. Justify the statement with reference to 18th and 19th century France (3)
- OR**
- Who are conservatives? Outline three main beliefs that the conservatives had in the 19th century Europe.

22. Not everyone welcomed the printed book, and those who did also had fears about it.” Justify the statement by giving three arguments. (3)

**OR**

Describe some popular forms of printing which appeared in eighteenth century Europe.

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

**23.1 Source A- Rowlatt Satyagraha**

While the Rowlatt satyagraha had been a widespread movement, it was still limited mostly to cities and towns. Mahatma Gandhi now felt the need to launch a more broad-based movement in India. But he was certain that no such movement could be organised without bringing the Hindus and Muslims closer together. One way of doing this, he felt, was to take up the Khilafat issue.

**23.2 Source B- The Khilafat Movement**

The First World War had ended with the defeat of Ottoman Turkey. And there were rumours that a harsh peace treaty was going to be imposed on the Ottoman emperor – the spiritual head of the Islamic world (the Khalifa). To defend the Khalifa’s temporal powers, a Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919.

**23.3 Source C- The Non Cooperation Movement**

How could non-cooperation become a movement? Gandhi proposed that the movement should unfold in stages. It should begin with the surrender of titles that the government awarded, and a boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils, schools, and foreign goods. Then, in case the government used repression, a full civil disobedience campaign would be launched.

23.1 What was the limitation of the Rowlatt Satyagraha? 1

23.2 Name two Muslim leaders who started the Khilafat Movement with Gandhi. 1

23.3 Name two main programmes of the Non-Cooperation Movement. 1

24. Resource planning is a complex process. Explain by giving three arguments. (3)

25. Heavy stations and thermal power stations located near the coal fields? Give two reasons. (3)

**OR**

What is tidal energy? Discuss two advantages of using tidal energy.

26. Opposition party play an important role in democracy. Do you agree? Give reasons to support your answer. (3)

**OR**

Why did India adopt multi-party system?

27. Explain with an example how foreign trade leads to integration of markets across economies. (3)

28. What does the history of developed countries indicate about the shifts which have occurred between sectors? (3)

### SECTION C- LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

29. Indentured labourers in the 18<sup>th</sup> and the 19<sup>th</sup> centuries discovered their own ways of surviving in the alien lands. Explain. (5)

**OR**

The pace of industrialisation in early years was not rapid. Do you agree? Give four reasons to support your answer.

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

There are some things that democracy must provide. In a democracy, we are most concerned with ensuring that people will have the right to choose their rulers and people will have control over the rulers. Whenever possible and necessary, citizens should be able to participate in decision making that affects them all. Therefore, the most basic outcome of democracy should be that it produces a government that is accountable to the citizens, and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens. Before we go into this question, we face another common question: Is the democratic government efficient? Is it effective? Some people think that democracy produces less effective government. It is, of course, true that non-democratic rulers do not have to bother about deliberation in assemblies or worry about majorities and public opinion. So, they can be very quick and efficient in decision making and implementation. Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation. So, some delay is bound to take place. Does that make democratic government inefficient?

30.1. Mention two things that democracy must provide. 2

30.2. What should be the most basic outcome of democracy? 1

30.3. Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation. So, some delay is bound to take place. Does that make democratic government inefficient? Give reasons. 2

31. How sectors of economic activities are dependent on each other? Explain. (5)

32. Discuss five major steps taken by the government towards decentralisation in 1992. (5)

**OR**

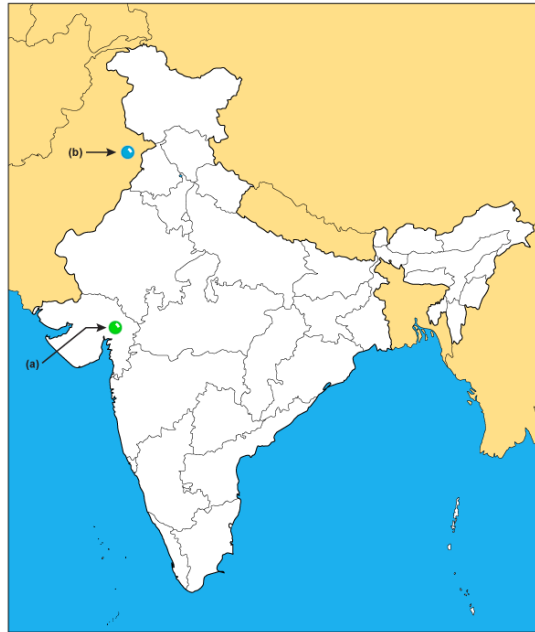
How the restructuring of the Centre-State relations have helped in strengthening federalism?

33. Analyse the position of India as a producer and as an exporter in the world market." (5)

34. Which institution supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans? How does it play a crucial role in controlling the formal sector loans? Explain. (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 place associated with Peasant Satyagrah.
  - B. A place where 'Poorna Swaraj' was declared as the main aim of Congress in 1929.



- (B) On the same outline map of India, locate and label any four of the following with suitable symbols: (4)
- a. Tehri Dam
  - b. A cotton textile centre in Gujarat
  - c. Kochi port
  - d. Kaiga nuclear power plant
  - e. Indira Gandhi International Airport
  - f. Jaipur- A software technology Park