

CLASS X (2019-20)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-6

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum 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-**35 a.** from History (2 marks) and **35 b.** from Geography (4 marks).

SECTION-A

- Q1. Who wrote “Dawn of the Century?” 1
- A. GD Birla B. Henry Patullo
 C. Dinshaw D. E.T. Paull

OR

What is ‘El Dorado’ in South America famous for?

- A. Imaginary land of great wealth and fabled city of gold
 B. A form of trade
 C. Another name for ‘Silk Route’
 D. None of the above
- Q2. _____ is the art of beautiful and stylised writing. 1

OR

_____ has officially banned wall writing by parties during election times.

- Q3. Match the following items given in column A with those in column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below: 1

	Column A		Column B
A.	Goods-Bought and Sold	1.	Spain
B.	Countries to the east of Mediterranean	2.	Hierarchy of society
C.	First European Country to conquer America	3.	Money as a medium
D.	Basis of Gender division	4.	Greece

- Q4. Study the picture and answer the question that follows: 1



Who among the following has painted the image of Germania?

- A. Nathaniel Currier
- B. Philip Viet
- C. Edward Bailey
- D. Richard Saltonstall Greenough

- Q5. What is 'Proto-industralisation'? 1
- A. Early form of industrialisation
 - B. Small scale industrialisation
 - C. Industrial revolution in 20th century
 - D. Period before industrialisation

- Q6. Correct the following statement and rewrite.
Between 1980 and 1993, the Belgian leaders amended their constitution 6 times so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country. 1

OR

Srilanka emerged as an independent country in 1950.

OR

Srilanka emerged as an independent country in 1948.

- Q7. NSSO is an organisation under the Ministry of _____, _____, Government of India. 1

OR

Most of the toothpaste are made white with _____

- Q8. Which power dominated the nation-building process in Germany? 1

OR

What do you mean by despotism?

- Q9. Which one of the following option portrayed Bharat Mata best? 1



- A. An ascetic figure
- B. Calm and composed
- C. Divine and spiritual
- D. All of these

- Q10. Arrange the following in the correct sequence: 1

- (i) Aluminium Refinery
 - (ii) Aluminium Smelter
 - (iii) Bauxite Quarry
 - (iv) Pitch from a colliery
- Options:
- A. (i) — (iv) — (iii) — (ii)

- B. (iii) — (i) — (iv) — (ii),
 C. (i) — (iii) — (ii) — (iv)
 D. (iii) — (i) — (ii) — (iv)

Q11. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to comparative data between Haryana, Kerala and Bihar. 1

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live birth (2016)	Literacy Rate % (2011)	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) Secondary Stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2013-14
Haryana	33	A ?	C ?
Kerala	10	94	83
Bihar	38	B ?	43

Q12. Which one of the following is not an example of renewable resource? 1
 A. Solar energy B. Water
 C. Rocks D. Wildlife

Q13. In February 1922, Mahatma Gandhi decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation movement. Why did he do that? 1

Q14. Which community was rich and powerful in Belgium? 1
 A. German speaking B. French speaking
 C. Dutch speaking D. None of the above

Q15. Name the rock that consists of a single mineral. 1

Q16. Anything which has common acceptability as a means of exchange, a measure and a store of value. 1

Q17. USA is an example of which type of Federation? 1

Q18. This war was the first modern industrial war. It saw the use of machine guns, tanks, aircraft, chemical weapons, etc. on a massive scale. These were all increasingly products of modern large scale industry. To fight the war, millions of soldiers had to be recruited from around the world and moved to the front lines on large ships and trains. 1

Analyse the above given information, considering one of the following correct option.

- A. It is talking about the Industrial War
 B. It is talking about the First World War
 C. It is talking about the Cold War
 D. It is talking about the Second World War

Q19. 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): Modern forms of money are accepted as a medium of exchange.

Reason (R): The currency is authorised by the government of the country.

Options:

- A. Both A and R are true R is the correct explanation of A.
 B. Both A and R are true R is not the correct explanation of A.
 C. A is correct but R is wrong.
 D. A is correct but R is correct.

Q20. Industries that use minerals and metals as raw materials are called _____. 1

SECTION-B

Q21. Mohit is 28 years of age, has 65 kg of body weight and is 1.4 meters tall. Calculate his BMI. Find out whether he is under nourished or over weight. Why? 3

Q22. How can the government ensure that globalisation is fair and its benefits are shared in a better way by all? 3

OR

“Tertiary sector is not playing any significant role in the development of Indian economy.” Do you agree? Give reasons in support of your answer.

Q23. Amrita is a government employee and belongs to a rich urban household whereas Rani works as a helper on a construction site and comes from a poor rural household. Both have a crisis at home and wish to take loan. Create a list of arguments explaining who between the two would successfully be able to get the loan from a formal source. Why? 3

Q24. Do democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens? Clarify. 3

Q25. Women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways even today. Assess the statement by giving five suitable arguments. 3

Q26. Distinguish between the unitary and federal systems of government. 3

OR

Explain the elements of the Belgian model of power sharing.

Q27. The focus on caste in politics can sometimes give an impression that elections are all about caste and nothing else. Do you agree? Explain. 3

OR

‘Women still lag much behind men in India despite some improvements independence.’ Analyse the statement

Q28. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows: 1+1+1=3

Source A : The Idea of Satyagraha

Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in January 1915. As you know, he had come from South Africa where he had successfully fought the racist-regime with a novel method of mass agitation, which he called satyagraha. It suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor. Without seeking vengeance or being aggressive, a satyagrahi could win the battle through non-violence.

Source B : The Jallianwala Bagh incident

On 13 April a large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwalla Bagh. Some came to protest against the government’s new repressive measures. Other had come to attend the annual Baisakhi fair. Being from outside the city, many villagers were unaware of the martial law that had been imposed. Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points, and opened fire on the crowd killing hundreds.

Source C : The Movement in the Towns

The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras.

Source A : The Idea of Satyagraha

28 (1) What do you mean by the idea of Satyagraha?

Source B : The Jallianwala Bagh incident

28 (2) By which episode most of the people gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh?

Source C : The Movement in the Towns

28 (3) Which movement was talking about in the paragraph? What does it mean to the people?

SECTION-C

Q29. What steps did the French revolutionaries take to create a sense of collective identity among the French people? 5

OR

How did people belonging to different communities, regions or language groups in India develop a sense of collective belonging?

Q30. What is the need of political parties? 5

Q31. How can the government ensure that globalisation is fair and its benefits are shared in a better way by all? 5

Q32. India has one of the largest road networks in the world, aggregating to about 2.3 million km at present. On what basis roadways have taken an edge over railways? Explain. 5

Q33. Describe the significance of Textile Industry in India with specific reference to Cotton industry. 5

Q34. Read the extract and answer the questions that follows: 1+2+2=5
The earliest factories in England came up by the 1730s. But it was only in the late eighteenth century that the number of factories multiplied.

The first symbol of the new era was cotton. Its production boomed in the late nineteenth century. In 1760 Britain was importing 2.5 million pounds of raw cotton to feed its cotton industry. By 1787 this import soared to 22 million pounds. This increase was linked to a number of changes within the process of production. Let us look briefly at some of these.

A series of inventions in the eighteenth century increased the efficacy of each step of the production process (carding, twisting and spinning, and rolling). They enhanced the output per worker, enabling each worker to produce more, and they made possible the production of stronger threads and yarn. Then Richard Arkwright created the cotton mill. Till this time, as you have seen, cloth production was spread all over the countryside and carried out within village households. But now, the costly new machines could be purchased, set up and maintained in the mill. Within the mill all the processes were brought together under one roof and management. This allowed a more careful supervision over the production process, a watch over quality, and the regulation of labour, all of which had been difficult to do when production was in the countryside.

(i) When did the number of factories multiply?

(ii) What was the first symbol of the new era?

(iii) How did the production of cotton enhanced?

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

Q35. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their count names on the lines drawn near them. 1 × 2 = 2

A. The place where session of Indian national Congress held in 1920.

B. The place of Civil Disobedience Movement

(b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable symbols. 1 × 4 = 4

- (i) Surat - Cotton textile centre.
- (ii) Naraura - Nuclear power plant
- (iii) New Mangalore - Seaport.
- (iv) Thiruvananthapuram - Software technology park
- (v) Hyderabad - Rajiv Gandhi International Airport
- (vi) Noida - Software technology park.



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