

**CLASS X (2019-20)**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)**  
**SAMPLE PAPER-7**

**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. What was the Civil Disobedience Movement associated with? 1
- Q2. Study the picture and answer the questions that follow: 1



Which of the following aspect best signifies this picture of printer’s workshop?

- A. It depicts workshop during 16th century
  - B. Galleys are being prepared
  - C. The printers are turning the screws of the press
  - D. All of these
- 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. | Communalist | 1. | A person who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men.   |
| B. | Feminist    | 2. | A person who says that religion is the principal basis of community.         |
| C. | Secularist  | 3. | A person who thinks that caste is the principal basis of community.          |
| D. | Casteist    | 4. | A person who does not discriminate others on the basis of religious beliefs. |

- Q4. Pamou, a term of jhumming cultivation is in 1
- A. Meghalaya
  - B. Manipur
  - C. Mizoram
  - D. Nagaland
- Q5. What was ‘cowries’? 1





**OR**

“Gender division is not based on biology but on social expectations and stereotypes.” Support the statement.

- Q22. Critically evaluate the conditions that favoured the conquests of Latin America by the European powers like Spain and Portugal. 3

**OR**

What is proto-industrialisation? “In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, merchants from the towns in Europe began moving to the countryside”. Explain any two reasons.

- Q23. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows: 1+1+1=3

**Source A : Where did the workers come from?**

In most industrial regions workers came from the districts around. Peasants and artisans who found no work in the village went to the industrial centres in search of work. Over 50 per cent workers in the Bombay cotton industries in 1911 came from the neighbouring district of Ratnagiri, while the mills of Kanpur got most of their textile hands from the villages within the district of Kanpur. Most often mill workers moved between the village and the city, returning to their village homes during harvests and festivals.

**Source B : Dominated industrial production in India**

European Managing Agencies, which dominated industrial production in India, were interested in certain kinds of products. They established tea and coffee plantations, acquiring land at cheap rates from the colonial government; and they invested in mining, indigo and jute. Most of these were products required primarily for export trade and not for sale in India.

**Source C : Industries shifted from Yarn to cloth production**

From 1906, moreover, the export of Indian yarn to China declined since produce from Chinese and Japanese mills flooded the Chinese market. So industrialists in India began shifting from yarn to cloth production. Cotton piece-goods production in India doubled between 1900 and 1912.

**Source A : Where did the workers come from?**

23 (1) Where did the workers come in cotton mills in India during 1900s?

**Source B : Dominated industrial production in India**

23 (2) What helped the European Managing Agencies to dominate the Indian markets?

**Source C : Industries shifted from Yarn to cloth production**

23 (3) Why did industrialists shift from yarn to cloth production?

- Q24. 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.

- Q25. Name the two important by-products of sugarcane other than the sugar and jaggery. State the temperature and rainfall requirements of sugarcane. Also name the two major sugarcane producing states of India. 3

- Q26. What are Concurrent Lists? Give examples. 3

- Q27. Present your own picture of a Democracy without a political party. 3

**OR**

What is the language policy of India?

**SECTION-C**

Q28. What is the total length of road networks in India? Explain how roads have edge over the railways. 5

Q29. Describe any five steps taken by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people. 5

**OR**

Write a newspaper report on the Simon Commission.

Q30. Gandhiji decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha in 1919. Why? 5

**OR**

How did Mahatma Gandhi successfully organise Satyagraha movement in various places just after arriving in India?

Q31. Write a short note on various kinds of roads in India. 5

**OR**

Differentiate between subsistence and commercial agriculture.

Q32. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow: 5

The English language press did not grow in India till quite late even though the English East India Company began to import presses from the late seventeenth century.

From 1780, James Augustus Hickey began to edit the Bengal Gazette, a weekly magazine that described itself as 'a commercial paper open to all, but influenced by none'. So it was private English enterprise, proud of its independence from colonial influence, that began English printing in India. Hickey published a lot of advertisements, including those that related to the import and sale of slaves. But he also published a lot of gossip about the Company's senior officials in India. Enraged by this, Governor-General Warren Hastings persecuted Hickey, and encouraged the publication of officially sanctioned newspapers that could counter the flow of information that damaged the image of the colonial government. By the close of the eighteenth century, a number of newspapers and journals appeared in print. There were Indians, too, who began to publish Indian newspapers. The first to appear was the weekly Bengal Gazette, brought out by Gangadhar Bhattacharya, who was close to Rammohun Roy.

(i) Which weekly magazine described itself as 'a commercial paper open to all, but influenced by none'.

(ii) Why Governor-General Warren Hastings persecuted James Hickey? What did he encourage regarding publication?

(iii) What did happen by the eighteenth century regard printing?

Q33. 'Democracy is an accountable, responsive and legitimate form of government'. Explain. 5

Q34. Explain any four consequences on which democracy has failed. 5

**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 correct names on the lines drawn near them.  $1 \times 2 = 2$

A. A place where violence occurred due to which Mahatma Gandhi suddenly called off the Non-Cooperation Movement.

B. A place of peasants Satyagraha

(b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable symbols on the same given outline political map of India.  $1 \times 4 = 4$

- (i) Singrauli — Thermal Power Plant
- (ii) Jamshedpur — Iron and Steel Plant
- (iii) Noida — Software Technology Park
- (iv) Kandla — Seaport
- (v) Amritsar (Raja Sans) — International Airport
- (vi) Kakrapar — Nuclear Plant



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