

**CBSE Class X**  
**Social Science**  
**Sample Paper – 5 (updated 2020 – 2021)**

**Time: 3 hrs**

**Max. Marks: 80**

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**General Instructions:**

- i. *The question paper has 32 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.*
  - ii. *Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 32 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.*
  - iii. *Section A – Question no. 1 to 16 are Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.*
  - iv. *Section B – Question no. 17 to 22 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.*
  - v. *Section C – Question no. 23 to 26 are source based questions, carrying 4 marks each.*
  - vi. *Section D – Question no. 27 to 31 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.*
  - vii. *Section E – Question no. 32 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 32.1 from History (2 marks) and 32.2 from Geography (3 marks).*
  - viii. *There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.*
  - ix. *In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.*
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**Section A**

1. Which power dominated the nation-building process in Germany? **[1\*16]**
2. Which idea, other than economic exploitation, was behind French colonization of Vietnam?
3. State an important feature for growing wheat.
4. State the popular states for growth of Jowar.
5. Write any one prudential reason for which power sharing is desirable.
6. 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?
7. 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 their sale. Ascertain the role of the import tax in this situation.

8. Mention some of the states of India, where Intensive Subsistence Farming is practised.
9. Give some examples of crops, which may be commercial in one region and may provide subsistence in another region?
10. Name one important beverage crop and specify the geographical conditions required for its growth.
11. Where would it be economically viable to set up the cement manufacturing units?
12. Which one of the following industries uses limestone as a raw material?  
(a) Aluminium (b) Cement (c) Plastic (d) Automobile
13. Which one of the following industries uses bauxite as a raw material?  
(a) Aluminium Smelting (b) Cement (c) Paper (d) Steel
14. What is manufacturing?
15. Define Balance of power.
16. What is Allegory?

## **SECTION B**

**[6\*3]**

17. Rohan buys a packet of chocolates and finds detail about ingredients used, price, batch number etc. printed on it except the expiry date. Under which right of the consumers she can claim to know this information from the manufacturer?
18. Ideas of national unity in early-nineteenth-century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism. What did it mean for the middle class in France? Explain.
19. The French used school textbooks in Vietnam to justify colonial rule. Explain.
20. Vikas owns a farm in Uttar Pradesh; he wishes to cultivate either Jute or Sugarcane. He shall cultivate which crop out of these two keeping in mind the conditions required for their growth? Explain.
21. Distinguish between the Unitary and Federal systems of government.
22. Do Power sharing lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens? Clarify.

## **SECTION C**

**[4\*4]**

23. 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?

24. Namrita 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?
25. How can the government ensure that globalisation is fair and its benefits are shared in a better way by all?
26. Create an advertisement for an online Consumer Awareness campaign to help consumers know their rights and save themselves from exploitation. Even before factories began to dot the landscape in England and Europe, there was large-scale industrial production for an international market in the country side." Elucidate.

## **SECTION D**

**[5 \*5]**

27. How was civil disobedience different from Noncooperation movement? Elaborate.
28. Describe the significance of Textile Industry in India with specific reference to Cotton industry.
29. The pace of change has been rapid in modern times and has impacted the ways of communication as well." In light of the given statement explain the role of a variety of means of communication that are used in India in the current times.
30. Political parties need to face and overcome a number of challenges in order to remain effective instruments of democracy. Write about any five of such challenges while citing appropriate examples.
31. How did the Non-Cooperation Movement spread to the countryside and drew into its fold the struggles of peasants and tribal communities? Elaborate.

## **SECTION E**

### **MAP BASED QUESTIONS**

Locate and label the place in the given outline political map of India:

32.1 A. The place where the Indian National Congress held its session in December 1920. [1]

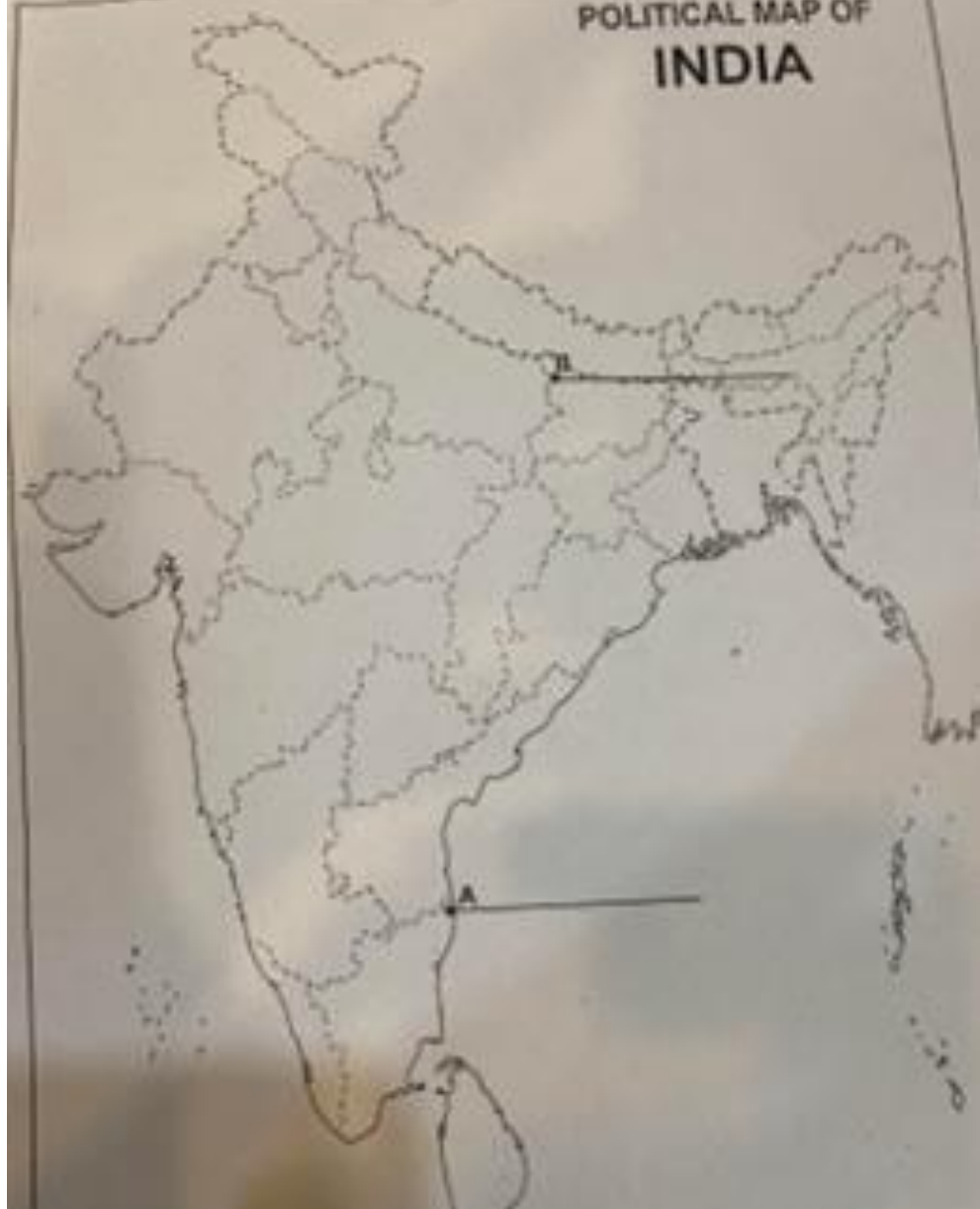
32.2 B. The place where Mahatma Gandhi organized Satyagraha for cotton mill workers. [1]

32.3 Locate and label the following features on the given outline political map of India:

- a. Namrup Thermal Power Plant
- b. Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant

(1+1=2)

POLITICAL MAP OF  
**INDIA**



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**Solutions**

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**Answer 1**

Power of the Prussian State.

**Answer 2**

The idea of a 'civilising mission'.

**Answer 3**

Wheat requires 14° to 18°C temperature. Rainfall: 50 cm to 100 cm rainfall is required for wheat cultivation.

**Answer 4**

Maharashtra, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh.

**Answer 5**

To resolve conflict.

**Answer 6**

This is known as double coincidence of wants.

**Answer 7**

The Import tax is acting as a Trade Barrier.

**Answer 8**

**Intensive subsistence farming** of rice or paddy is **practiced** in West Bengal, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and the coastal Andhra Pradesh.

**Answer 9**

Rice is a **commercial crop** in Haryana but it is a subsistent type of **crop** in Orissa (Odisha). Wheat is produced on a large scale in the states of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

**Answer 10**

Tea is an important beverage crop. (a) There is good growth of tea plants in tropical and subtropical climates. (b) The soil required for its growth should be fertile and welldrained, rich in humus and organic matter.

**Answer 11**

**Cement manufacturing** requires bulky and heavy raw materials like coal, limestone, silica, etc. such **industries** are likely to be located near to the areas where such minerals are found, to reduce the cost of transportation of these materials.

**Answer 12**

Cement

**Answer 13**

Aluminium smelting

**Answer 14**

Manufacturing is the production of products for use or sale, using labor and machines, tools, and chemical or biological processing or formulation. It is the essence of secondary industry.

**Answer 15**

Situation in which states of the world have roughly equal power.

**Answer 16**

A story, poem, or picture that can be interpreted to reveal a hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one.

**Answer 17**

Consumers' **right to be informed** about the particulars of goods and services that they purchase.

**Answer 18**

- a. For the new middle classes liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law.
- b. Politically, it emphasised the concept of government by consent.
- c. It stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through parliament.

**Answer 19**

- a. The Vietnamese were represented in the text books as primitive and backward.
- b. They were shown capable of manual labour but not of intellectual reflection; skilled copyists' but not creative.
- c. School children were told that only French rule could ensure peace in Vietnam.

**Answer 20**

- a. He should cultivate Sugarcane as the geographical conditions it requires are available in Uttar Pradesh.
- b. Sugarcane grows well in hot and humid climate.
- c. Requires a temperature of 21°C to 27°C.
- d. Needs annual rainfall between 75cm. and 100cm.

**Answer 21**

Under the unitary system, either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government. The central government can pass on orders to the provincial or the local government.

In federal system government and its powers are divided at Union and State level, in some countries even at local self-level. In this system, the central government cannot order the state government to do something.

In federal System State government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the central government. Both these governments are separately answerable to the people.

**Answer 23**

Ability to handle social differences, division and conflicts is a plus point of democratic regime. Hence, democracy leads to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens.

Power sharing in democracy reduce conflict amongst various groups.

**Answer 24**

She would successfully get the loan from a formal source because –

Can do the documentation required.

Can fulfil the terms of credit.

Bank can be assured of repayment of loan by her through EMIs from her salary.

**Answer 25**

- a. Government's policies must protect the interests, not only of the rich and the powerful, but all the people in the country. It should ensure that the labour laws are properly implemented and the workers get their rights.
- b. It can support small producers to improve their performance till the time they become strong enough to compete. If necessary, the government can use trade and investment barriers.
- c. It can negotiate at the WTO for 'fairer rules'.
- d. It can also align with other developing countries with similar interests to fight against the domination of developed countries in the WTO.

**Answer 26**

Open ended question with a number of valid answers.

**Answer 27**

**The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non-Cooperation Movement: Non-Cooperation Movement:**

**(i)** The people were asked not to cooperate with the government.

**(ii)** Foreign goods were boycotted.

**(iii)** Liquor shops were picketed.

**(iv)** Foreign clothes were burnt in heap.

**Civil Disobedience Movement:**

**(i)** People were asked to break colonial laws.

**(ii)** The countrymen broke the salt law.

**(iii)** Peasants refused to pay revenue and chaukidari tax.

**(iv)** Village officials resigned from their jobs.

### Answer 28

**The Textile Industry** occupies unique position in the Indian economy, because it contributes significantly to industrial production (14 per cent), employment generation (35 million persons directly – the second largest after agriculture) and foreign exchange earnings (about 24.6 per cent).

b. It contributes 4 per cent towards GDP. It is the only industry in the country, which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain i.e., from raw material to the highest value added products.

c. In the early years, the **Cotton Textile Industry** was concentrated in the cotton growing belt of Maharashtra and Gujarat. Availability of raw cotton, market, transport including accessible port facilities, labour, moist climate, etc. contributed towards its localisation.

d. This industry has close links with agriculture and provides a living to farmers.

### Answer 29

A. All India **Radio** (Akashwani) broadcasts a variety of programmes in national, regional and local languages for various categories of people, spread over different parts of the country. Doordarshan, the national **television** channel of India, is one of the largest terrestrial networks in the world. It broadcasts a variety of programmes from entertainment, educational to sports etc. for people of different age groups.

B. India publishes a large number of **newspapers and periodicals** annually. They are of different types depending upon their periodicity. Newspapers are published in about 100 languages and dialects. Largest numbers of newspapers published in the country are in Hindi, followed by English and Urdu.

C. India is the largest producer of **feature films** in the world. It produces short films; video feature films and video short films. The Central Board of Film Certification is the authority to certify both Indian and foreign films.

### Answer 30

Political parties fill political offices and exercise political power. But they do this by performing a series of important functions.

- a. Parties contest elections.
- b. Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them.
- c. Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country.
- d. Parties form and run governments.
- e. Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition to the parties in power, by voicing different views and criticising government for its failures or wrong policies.
- f. Parties shape public opinion. They raise and highlight issue.

### Answer 31

1. In Awadh, the movement was against the talukdars and landlords who demanded exorbitantly high rents and a variety of other cesses. Additionally, the peasants had to do begar (forced labour and work without any payment. Therefore, the peasant movement demanded reduction of revenue, the abolition of begar and social boycott of oppressive landlords.



2. Led by Baba Ramchandra (a sanyasi), Jawaharlal Nehru and a few others, the Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up in different regions. When the Non-Cooperation Movement was launched, talukdars and merchants were attacked and looted and many local leaders declared that no taxes were to be paid and the land was to be redistributed among the poor.

3. In the Gudum Hills of Andhra Pradesh, a militant guerilla movement spread in response to the colonial government's orders. Large areas of forests were closed, preventing the forest people from grazing their cattle and collecting fuelwood and fruits, which affected their livelihoods and led to a denial of their traditional rights.

### Answer 32

