

**CBSE Board**  
**Class X**  
**Social Science**  
**Sample Paper –1 (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. The first great revolution which gave the clear idea of nationalism with its core words: 'Liberty, Equality and Fraternity' was: [1]
  - (a) The Russian Revolution
  - (b) The French Revolution
  - (c) The American Revolution
  - (d) India's First War of Independence.
2. 'A challenge is not just any problem but an opportunity for progress' Analyse the statement. [1]
3. Which of the following treaty recognized Greece as an independent nation? [1]
  - a. Treaty of Sevres
  - b. Treaty of Versailles
  - c. Treaty of Lausanne
  - d. Treaty of Constantinople
4. When we produce goods by exploiting natural resources, in which category of economic sector such activities come? [ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ ]

5. Define Majoritarianism. [1]

**OR**

Define Ethnicity.

6. Define power sharing? [1]

7. What was the immediate reason of RowLatt Satyagraha? [1]

8. Why merchants from towns in Europe were began to move countryside in seventeenth and eighteenth centuries? [1]

9. Why Sustainable development is the savior for future generations? [1]

10. Arrange the following in the correct sequence – [1]

- i. Transporting cloth to the workshops
- ii. Sale in shops and showrooms
- iii. Spinning the yarn
- iv. Weaving of the fabric

**Options –**

- A. i--iv--iii--ii
- B. iii -iv—i--ii
- C. iv—i--ii--iii
- D. iii—iv--ii—i

11. Who presides over the meeting of the Municipal Corporation? [1]

**OR**

Which government has the power to legislate on 'Residuary' subjects in India?

12. Which of the following statement defines Sustainable Development? [1]

- A. Sustainable use of natural resources without considering the need of the future generation.
- B. Present generation fulfils its needs while considering the needs of the future generation as well.
- C. It means utilization of natural resources by the past, present and forthcoming future generation.
- D. To meets the needs of the future generations even if the needs of the present generation go unmet.

13. Which of the following profession belongs to the Tertiary Sector of economy? [1]

- A. Fisherman
- B. Farmer
- C. Factory worker
- D. Teacher

**14.** Find the Incorrect option and explain the reason why. [1]

- A. Demand deposit share the essential features of money.
- B. With demand deposit payments can be made without cash.
- C. Demand deposits are safe way of money transformation.
- D. Demand deposit facility is like cheque.

**15.** Raj has taken a loan of Rs. 12 lakhs from the bank to purchase a car. The annual interest rate on the loan is 14.5 per cent and the loan is to be repaid in 3 years in monthly instalments. The bank retained the papers of the new car as collateral, which will be returned to Rita only when she repays the entire loan with interest.

Analyse the loan information given above, considering one of the following correct option. [1]

- a. Mode of re-payment
- b. Terms of credit
- c. Interest on loan
- d. Deposit criteria

**16.** Give any one example of State political party. [1]

## **SECTION B**

**17.** Describe any three provisions of amendment made in 'Indian Constitution' in 1992 for making 'Three-Tier' government more effective and powerful. [3 x 1 = 3]

**18.** How is the issue of sustainability important for development? Explain with examples. [3 x 1 = 3]

**19.** Describe any three major problems faced by Indian cotton weavers in nineteenth century. [3]

**OR**

Describe any three steps taken to clean up London during nineteenth century.

**20.** Distinguish the service conditions of organized sector with that of unorganized sector. [3 x 1 = 3]

**21.** "Like Germany, Italy too had a long history of political fragmentation". Explain. [3]

**22.** Draw a Comparison of intensive subsistence farming and commercial farming. [3]

## SECTION C

23. How has ever increasing number of industries in India made worse position by exerting pressure on existing fresh water resources? Explain. [4 x 1 = 4]
24. "Dense and efficient network of transport is a pre-requisite for local and national development" Analyse the statement. [4 x 1 = 4]
25. Why is cheap and affordable credit important for the country's development? Explain any three reasons. [4 x 1 = 4]
26. How can consumer awareness be spread among consumer to avoid exploitation in the market place? Explain any three ways. [4 x 1 = 4]

## SECTION D

27. "Explain the Balkan wars and issues of imperialism in Europe". [5 x 1 = 5]
28. How has foreign trade been integrating markets of different countries? Explain with examples. [5 x 1 = 5]

**OR**

How do we feel the impact of globalization on our daily life? Explain with examples.

29. "Explain major cropping season in India? [5 x 1 = 5]
30. What are political parties? Describe any 4 major functions of political parties performed in a democracy. [5 x 1 = 5]
31. "Why was Congress reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organization? How did women participate in Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain. [5 x 1 = 5]

**OR**

Explain the outcome of Democracy. Critically analyze the outcomes

## SECTION E

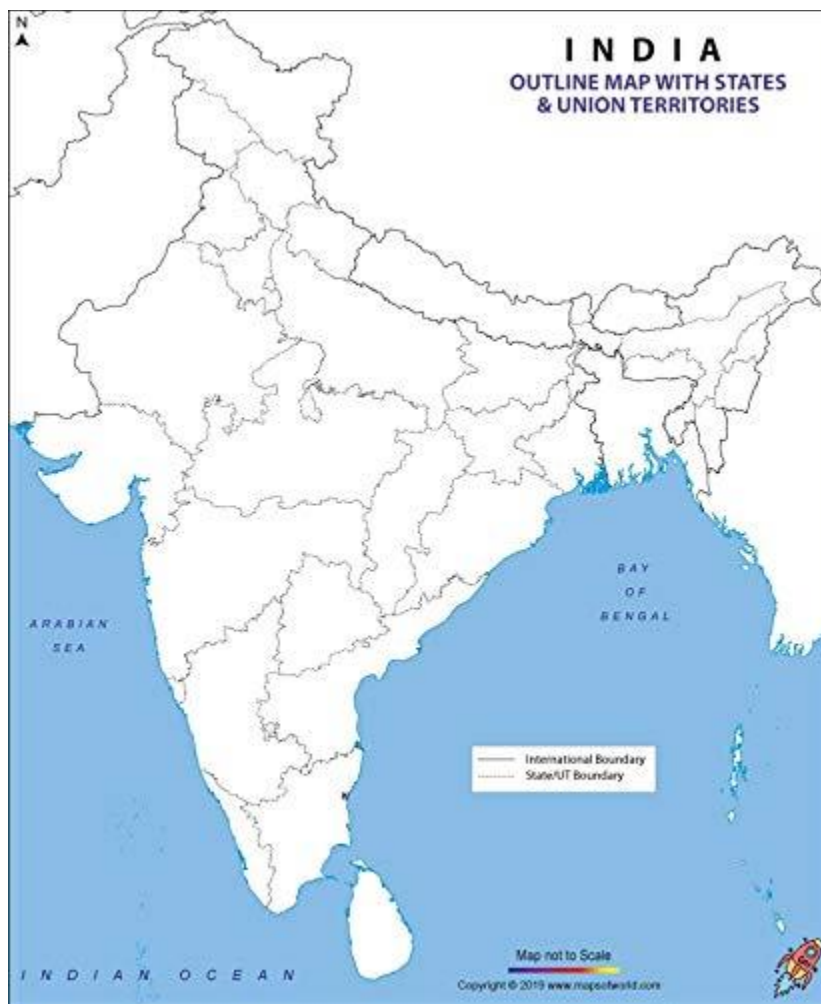
### MAP BASED QUESTIONS

32. (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 near them: [2 x 1 = 2]

- A. The place where the Non Cooperation movement launch Session was held.
- B. The place where Jallianwala Bagh Massacre happened.

(B) Locate and label the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India. [3 x 1 = 3]

- (i) Highest wheat producing state in India.
- (ii) Bhadravati - Iron and Steel Plant.
- (iii) First Jute mill factory state.



**CBSE**  
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**Sample Paper (Updated 2020 - 2021)**  
**Solutions**

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**Answer 1**

French Revolution

**Answer 2**

A country has to face three levels of challenges of democracy—foundational challenge, challenge of expansion and challenge of deepening of democracy. Once a country overcomes one challenge, it has to face another challenge. This gives an opportunity for democratic countries to progress from one level of democracy to the next. Thus, a challenge is not just a problem but an opportunity for progress.

**Answer 3**

Treaty of Constantinople recognized Greece as an independent nation.

**Answer 4**

Goods produced by exploiting natural resources, in which category of economic sector such activities come.

**Answer 5**

Majoritarianism asserts that a majority of the population is entitled to a certain degree of primacy in society, and has the right to make decisions that affect the society.

**Or**

Ethnicity is a named social category of people who identify with each other on the basis of shared attributes that distinguish them from other groups such as a common set of traditions, ancestry, language, history, society, culture, nation, religion, or social treatment within their residing area.

**Answer 6**

**Power sharing** is a term used to describe a system of governance in which all major segments of society are provided a permanent **share of power**; this system is often contrasted with government vs. opposition systems in which ruling coalition's rotate among various social groups over time.

**Answer 7**

The immediate cause of Rowlatt Satyagraha was the passing of Rowlatt act in 1919 by British imperial council. It was considered as a black bill.

**Answer 8**

In the **17th and 18th centuries**, **merchants** from the **towns in Europe** began moving to the **countryside**, supplying money to peasants and artisans, persuading them to produce for an international market. The **merchants** could not expand production within **towns** because here urban crafts and trade guilds **were** powerful.

**Answer 9**

Sustainable development is the prudent and judicious use of resources in such a way that even future generations are able to use resources. It is essential for economic development as we have limited quantity of resources.

- Development and growth of the country will be hampered if the present limited resources are totally exhausted.
- Exhaustion of natural resources will endanger the lives of humans and many species if we do not follow the principle of sustainable development. For example, if water is over utilised and wasted, then it will not be replaced by rains. We also need to keep a stock of natural resources for future use.

**Answer 10**

C- Weaving- spinning – transportations- sell of cloth.

**Answer 11**

The chairman presides over the meeting.

**Or**

The union/central government has the power.

**Answer 12**

D- To meet the need of the future generations even if needs of the present generation go unmet.

**Answer 13**

D- Teacher is doing the service of teaching.

**Answer 14**

D- The person makes a for a **'specific amount'** and instructs the bank to pay the 'specific amount' from the person's 'account to the person' in whose name the **'cheque' has been made.**

**Answer 15**

Deposit criteria –D.

**Answer 16**

Shiv Sena in Maharashtra

**Answer 17**

- Village panchayat/ Municipal Corporations
- Reservation of SC/ST's
- Reservation- 1/3 –women

**Answer 18**

Important-

- Protect natural environment
- Judicious use of resources
- Wellbeing of future generations

**Answer 19**

The problems faced by weavers in India were:

- When the textile industries in England began to produce cloth, need was felt for imposing import duties on foreign cloth which entered its markets. Thus, various import duties were levied on Indian cloth entering into the British markets. This hit the Indian weavers hard.

The English companies in order to sell their goods persuaded the British Government to remove all import duties on English cloth entering into India. Because these cloths were cheap, the condition of weavers in India became worse as their export market collapsed and the local market was flooded with cheap British cloth.

Also at many a times, weavers were not able to get raw cotton of good quality.

**OR**

A wide variety of steps were taken to clean up the city of London in the 19th century. Explicit efforts were made in order to decongest neighbourhoods, plant trees in open spaces, cut down on the pollution and create a better landscape for the city. Large blocks of apartments were built, emulating what had been done in cities like New York and Berlin which had a similar housing problem. The onset of the First World War also saw the introduction of rent control which was aimed at easing the effects of the chronic housing shortage in London. The drive to improve the atmospheric conditions of London also saw the creation of a 'Green Belt' around the metropolis.

**Answer 20**

Italy was scattered over several dynastic states as well as the Habsburg Empire. The Italian language had not acquired one common form and had many regional and local variations.

Gathering of all princely states together, opening of secret society was done to unite Italy.



## Answer 22

### **Comparison of intensive subsistence farming and commercial farming:**

**Intensive subsistence farming:** It is labour-intensive farming and is generally carried out in areas of high population. Because the land holdings are not large, farmers use fertilisers and irrigate the fields to increase the productivity of land. The farms may not be necessarily connected to market places by well laid roads and railways.

**Commercial farming:** Land holding is comparatively large. High-yielding variety seeds, pesticides and insecticides are used in order to increase production. In commercial farming, fields are well connected with industries, transport and well-laid roads as crops are mainly produced for market consumption.

## Answer 23

1. In **India**, the heavy **industries** use huge **amount** of **water** for industrial use and thus deplete **water resources**.
2. **Many industries** depend on hydroelectricity for the energy consumption of their factories.
3. There is extensive use of **water** upstream leading to the river **getting** dried in the lower stream.
4. Pollution of water level.

## Answer 24

Dense and efficient network of transport and communication enhances national and international trade in the following ways:

1. Exchange of goods between producers and consumers occurs in a market. Roads and railways provide easy accessibility of people to various market locations which enhance national trade.
2. Means of mass communication such as television, radio and newspaper advertise various products which help in various trade activities.
3. Waterways ensure the transportation of heavy raw materials and finished goods from one location to the other.
4. Trade between two countries is known as international trade. Due to various means of transport such as air and water, international trade has increased tremendously among the countries.

## Answer 25

Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development due to the following factors:

- More lending would lead to higher incomes and encourage people to invest in agriculture, engage in business and set up small scale industries.
- Cheap credit means more income would be left with the borrower to reinvest rather than return as interest. This leads to acceleration of economic activity.
- Cheap credit would also allow weaker sections of society to enter formal sector of lending and rid them of exploitation at the hands of informal moneylenders. Thus, it may improve the economic condition of the poor and landless.

### Answer 26

1. Consumer Forums- In India, the consumer movements had led to the formation of different organizations locally known as consumer forums. These make people aware of exploitations in the markets and also tells on how to file cases in exploitation.
2. Advertisements and Bill Boards-There should be bill boards on every places as much as possible and advertisements like 'Jago grahak jago' to spread awareness.
3. Consumer Awareness Campaigns - The government should organize Consumer Awareness Campaigns.
4. Social media campaigns.

### Answer 27

The feeling of nationalism became intense in the Balkan region after 1871. The Balkan region formerly comprised the present-day territories of Romania, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Croatia, Greece, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro. The people in these countries were called Slavs. The disintegration of the Ottoman Empire in the region made the situation in the region very explosive as each state was jealous of the other and hoped to gain independence at the cost of the other. One by one, its European subject nationalities broke away from the control of the Ottoman Empire and declared independence. As the different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict.

During this time, many powerful European nations such as England, France, Russia and Germany competed to gain control in the Balkan region.

This competition for gaining prominence in the region finally led to the First World War in 1914.

### Answer 28

- i. Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets.
- ii. Producers can sell their products in the markets located in other countries.
- iii. It helps for expanding the choice of goods beyond domestic market.
- iv. It is a main channel connecting countries.
- v. Highly helpful for extensive trade.
- vi. The trading interest attracts various trading companies.

### Answer 29

**India** has three **cropping seasons** — rabi, **kharif** and zaid. Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June. Some of the important rabi crops are wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard. (Elaborate on) each season

### Answer 30

1. It shows the concern to public.
2. It makes and implement the job.
3. It guarantees to everyone to get the right justice.
4. It makes the law and order.
5. It helps to run the government.

### Answer 31

1. (ii) A government that is responsive to the needs of the people.
2. (iii) Economic growth and development reducing all forms of inequality and end of poverty.
3. (iv) Accommodating all social diversities.
4. Ensuring the dignity and freedom of the individuals.

### Answer 32

