

**CBSE Class 10 Social  
Science Sample Paper - 05**

---

**Maximum Marks: 80**

**Time Allowed: 3 hours**

---

**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 35b. from Geography (4 marks).
- 

**Section A**

1. Match the following:

(a) Kailashbhashini Debi	(i) Wrote about the injustices of the caste system.
(b) Ram Chaddha	(ii) Wrote books about the miserable lives of upper-caste Hindu women, especially widows.
(c) Pandita Ramabai	(iii) Wrote books highlighting how women were imprisoned at home, forced to do hard domestic labour and treated unjustly by the very people they served.
(d) Jyotiba Phule	(iv) Wrote about teaching women how to be obedient wives.

---

2. Which of the following statements is not true about the Jallianwala Bagh incident?
- Crowds took to the streets in many Indian towns, attacking the police and government buildings
  - General Dyer blocked all exit points, and stop the opened fire on the peaceful crowd
  - Dyer's aim was to produce a moral effect of great terror and awe in the minds of the satyagrahis
  - Gandhiji went on indefinite fast to repression by the British

3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:

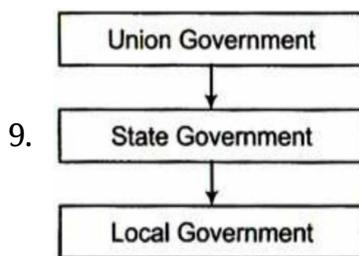


Which of the following option best describes the above picture?

- Frontispiece of Chap books
- Frontispiece of Biliotheque Bleue

- 
- c. Frontispiece of Accordion Book
- d. Frontispiece of Penny Magazine
4. Name the pre-colonial port which connected India to the Gulf countries and the Red Sea ports.
5. Choose the method that restricts soil erosion in hilly areas.
- a. contour ploughing
  - b. terrace farming.
  - c. strip cropping
  - d. shelter belt
6. Which type of farming is intensive subsistence farming?
7. How did the Bailadila iron-ore field get its name?
8. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

The community government in Belgium is a good example of power-sharing among different political and pressure groups.



Which system of power sharing is indicated above?

- a. Vertical Power Sharing
  - b. Residuary Power Sharing
  - c. Concurrent Power Sharing
  - d. Horizontal Power Sharing
10. Fill in the blanks:

---

Communalism problem is associated with \_\_\_\_\_.

**OR**

Fill in the blanks:

Caste politics has helped people from \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ castes to gain better access to decision making.

11. Does India have an official religion?

**OR**

Name the countries which follows 'coming together' style of federalism.

12. Is gold seals a modern form of money or an ancient form of money?

13. Development goal for a prosperous farmer is

- a. To get loan from bank
- b. To get irrigation facility
- c. To get his children educated
- d. To get farming implements

14. Fill in the blanks:

A \_\_\_\_\_ is a company that owns or controls the production in more than one nation.

15. Find the odd one out:

- a. All India radio
- b. MTNL
- c. Spice jet
- d. Indian Railways

16. Fill in the blanks:

\_\_\_\_\_ measures the proportion of the literate population in the 7 and above age group.

**OR**

---

Fill in the blanks:

\_\_\_\_\_ measures the proportion of the literate population in the 7 and above age group.

17. Loan from banks and cooperatives is an example of

- a. Informal sector loan
- b. Private sector loan
- c. Primary sector loan
- d. Formal sector loan

18. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

Dairy is dependent on the mechanical process of the animals and the availability of fodder.

19. Assertion (A): Workers are exploited in the organised sector.

Reason (R): The organised sector strictly follows government rules and regulations like the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Industrial Disputes Act, etc.

- a. Assertion is INCORRECT but, reason is CORRECT.
- b. Both assertion and reason are CORRECT and reason is the CORRECT explanation of the assertion.
- c. Assertion is CORRECT but, reason is INCORRECT.
- d. Both assertion and reason are CORRECT but, reason is NOT THE CORRECT explanation of the assertion.

20. Identify the incorrect option from the given points:

- a. Barter system solved the problem of double coincidence of wants.
- b. Money can be easily exchanged with any commodity or service.
- c. Money is the perfect store of value.
- d. A Barter system is a system where goods are directly exchanged without the use of money.

---

## Section B

21. Which political solutions were adopted by Dalits leaders to the problems of their community?

OR

Highlight the effects of Non-Cooperation movement on the economy of India.

22. Describe the impact of Rinderpest on people's livelihoods and local economy in Africa in the 1890s.

OR

How was foreign trade from India conducted before the age of machine industries? Explain.

23. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

**Source A:**

The Nineteenth Century Lending libraries had been in existence from the seventeenth century onwards. In the nineteenth century, lending libraries in England became instruments for educating white-collar workers, artisans and lower-middle-class people. Sometimes, self-educated working-class people wrote for themselves. After the working day was gradually shortened from the mid-nineteenth century, workers had some time for self-improvement and self-expression. They wrote political tracts and autobiographies in large numbers.

**Source B:**

Further Innovations Nineteenth-century periodicals serialised important novels, which gave birth to a particular way of writing novels. In the 1920s in England, popular works were sold in cheap series. The dust cover or the book jacket is also a twentieth-century innovation. With the onset of the Great Depression in the 1930s, publishers feared a decline in book purchases. To sustain buying, they brought out cheap paperback editions.

---

**Source C:**

Print and Censorship After the revolt of 1857, the attitude to freedom of the press changed. Enraged Englishmen demanded a clamp down on the 'native' press. As vernacular newspapers became assertively nationalist, the colonial government began debating measures of stringent control. In 1878, the Vernacular Press Act was passed, modelled on the Irish Press Laws. It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press. From now on the government kept regular track of the vernacular newspapers published in different provinces.

**Questions:**

**Source A:** Mention the technique adopted to educate white-collar workers in Europe during the 19th century.

**Source B:** What is Shilling Series?

**Source C:** How did the Vernacular Press Act strengthen the British government in India?

24. Describe the distribution of coal in India.

**OR**

Which are the potential sources of biogas? State any four benefits of biogas.

25. What is the main difference between a federal form of government and a unitary one? Explain with an example.
26. Name any six 'regional political parties' of the four southern states of India.
27. What is meant by Informal Sources of Credit? Mention the drawbacks of this system.

**OR**

What can be the alternative mode of payment in place of cash money?

28. Explain any four points of importance of Secondary sector in the Indian Economy?

---

### Section C

29. Which conditions were viewed as obstacles to economic exchange and growth by the new commercial classes during the nineteenth century Europe?

**OR**

Explain the different factors which led to the rise of nationalism in Europe.

30. **Read the extract and answer the question that follows:**

Railways are the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India. Railways also make it possible to conduct multifarious activities like business, sightseeing, pilgrimage along with transportation of goods over longer distances. Apart from an important means of transport, the Indian Railways have been a great integrating force for more than 150 years.

Railways in India bind the economic life of the country as well as accelerate the development of the industry and agriculture. The Indian Railway has a network of 7,133 stations spread over a route length of 64,460 km with a fleet of 9,213 locomotives, 53,220 passenger service vehicles, 6,493 other coach vehicles and 2,29,381 wagons as on March 2011.

Today, the railways have become more important in our national economy than all other means of transport put together. However, rail transport suffers from certain problems as well.

Questions:

- i. Which sector is gaining more importance in the Indian economy?
- ii. What is the significance of Railways?
- iii. What are the problems suffered by Indian railways?

31. What is manufacturing sector? Describe four types of manufacturing sector on the basis of ownership.

32. How majoritarianism has increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan

---

Tamils? Explain.

33. Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting the dignity and freedom of the individual. Justify this statement.

**OR**

How can democracy accommodate the dignity of women and caste discrimination in one system?

34. What is the role of MNCs in the globalisation process?

**Section D**

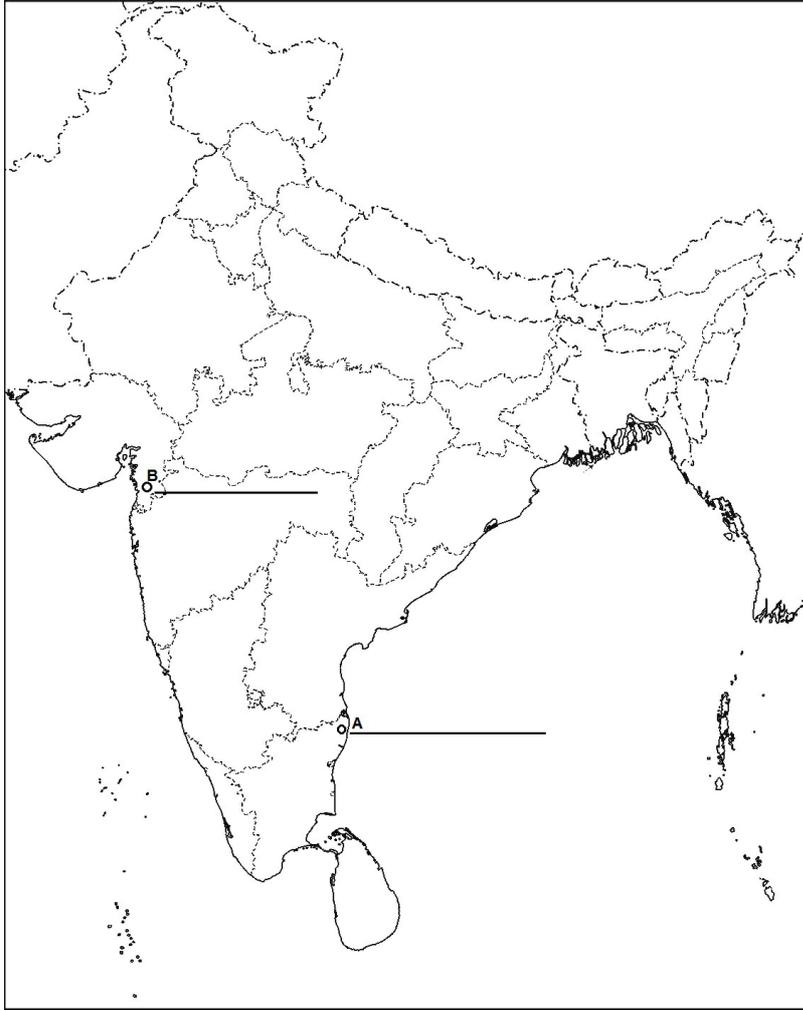
35. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them

- A. The place where Indian National Congress session was held in 1927.
- B. The place associated with Civil Disobedience Movement.

(b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable Symbols.

- i. Vishakhapatnam - Major Sea Port
- ii. Thiruvananthapuram - Software Technology Park
- iii. Digboi – Oil Field
- iv. Ramagundam - Thermal Power Plant
- v. Tehri– Dam
- vi. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose - International Airport

INDIA – POLITICAL



---

**CBSE Class 10 Social Science**  
**Sample Paper 02 (2019-20)**

---

**Answer**  
**Section A**

1. (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)
2. (d) Gandhiji went on indefinite fast to repression by the British  
**Explanation:** On 13 April the infamous Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place. On that day a large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwalla Bagh. Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points, and opened fire on the crowd, killing hundreds. As the news of Jallianwalla Bagh spread, crowds took to the streets in many north Indian towns. There were strikes, clashes with the police and attacks on government buildings
3. (d) Frontispiece of Penny Magazine  
**Explanation:** Penny Magazine was published between 1832 and 1835 in England by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. It was aimed primarily at the working class
4. The pre-colonial port that connected India to the Gulf countries and the Red Sea ports was Surat on the Gujarat coast.
5. (b) terrace farming. **Explanation:** Terraces reduce both the amount and velocity of water moving across the soil surface, which greatly reduces soil erosion. Terracing thus permits more intensive cropping than would otherwise be possible. Western and central Himalayas have well-developed terrace farming.
6. Labour-intensive farming is intensive subsistence farming. It is a kind of agriculture where a lot of capital and labour are used to increase the yield that can be obtained per area.
7. The Bailadila hills got its name as it looks like the hump of an ox.
8. The community government in Belgium is a good example of power-sharing among different social groups.

---

9. (a) Vertical Power Sharing

**Explanation:** The vertical sharing power:

- i. Power is shared among the different levels of the governments.
- ii. Power involves the highest and lower levels of government.
- iii. The lower organs work under the higher organs.

10. Religion

**OR**

Dalits, OBC

11. No, India does not have an official religion. The principle of Secularism is adopted in India.

**OR**

USA, Switzerland and Australia. In Coming together federations, every state of the concerned countries exercise equal powers.

12. Since gold seals were used in ancient times as money it is an ancient form of money.

13. (c) To get his children educated

**Explanation:** A prosperous farmer wants high income for his crops. He also wants his children to be able to get education and settle abroad.

14. Multinational Corporation (MNC)

15. (c) Spice jet

**Explanation:** The private sector is the part of the economy, sometimes referred to as the citizen sector, which is run by private individuals or groups, usually as a means of enterprise for profit, and is not controlled by the State. Spice jet is an example of private sector and therefore it belongs to private sector whereas rest three belongs to public sector.

16. Literacy Rate

**OR**

---

## Literacy Rate

### 17. (d) Formal sector loan

**Explanation:** The formal sector loans include loans from banks and cooperatives and Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loan. Formal sector loan requires collateral and has a low rate of interest as compared to informal sector loan.

### 18. Dairy is dependent on the biological process of the animals and the availability of fodder.

### 19. (a) Assertion is INCORRECT but, reason is CORRECT. Explanation: Assertion is INCORRECT but, reason is CORRECT. (Explanation: Workers are not exploited in the organised sector because the organised sector strictly follows government rules and regulations like the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Industrial Disputes Act, etc. )

### 20. (a) Barter system solved the problem of double coincidence of wants.

**Explanation:** Money solves the problem of double coincidence of wants by acting as a medium of exchange.

## Section B

### 21. a. Many Dalits leaders were keen on different political solutions to the problems of the community.

b. They began organizing themselves and demanding reserved seats in electoral institutions.

c. They also asked for separate electorate that would choose Dalits members for legislative councils.

d. They believed, Political empowerment would resolve the problems of their social disabilities.

e. Dr B R Ambedkar organized the Dalits and formed a Depressed classes Association in 1930s.

f. These voluntary organizations also receive financial support from the government for creating awareness among people.

## OR

The effect of non-cooperation on the economic front was more dramatic. Foreign

---

goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfire. The import of foreign cloths halved between 1921 and 1922 its value dropping from Rs 102 crore to Rs 57 crore. In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textiles mills and handlooms went up.

22. Rinderpest was a fast-spreading disease of cattle.

- i. Rinderpest arrived in Africa in the late 1880s. It was carried by infected cattle imported from British Asia to feed the Italian soldiers invading Eritrea in East Africa.
- ii. Entering Africa in the east, rinderpest moved west 'like a forest fire', reaching Africa's Atlantic coast in 1892. It reached the Cape (Africa's southernmost tip) five years later. Along the way, rinderpest killed 90 percent of the cattle.
- iii. The loss of cattle destroyed African livelihoods. Planters, mine owners and colonial governments now successfully monopolised that scarce cattle resources remained, to strengthen their power and to force Africans into the labour market.
- iv. Control over the scarce resource of cattle enabled European colonisers to conquer and subdue Africa.

**OR**

The foreign trade from India was conducted before the age of machine industries in the following ways:

- i. Silk and cotton goods from India dominated the international market in textiles before the age of machine industries. In many countries, coarser cotton was produced but the finer varieties often came from India. Armenian and Persian merchants took the goods from Punjab to Afghanistan, Eastern Persia and Central Asia.
- ii. Bales of fine textiles were carried on the back of camel via the North West frontier, and across deserts and through mountain passes
- iii. Through the main pre-colonial ports, a vibrant sea trade operated. Surat on the Gujarat coast connected India to the Gulf and Red Sea Ports; Masulipatnam on the

---

Coromandel Coast and Hooghly in Bengal had trade links with Southeast Asian ports.

23. **Source A:**

The technique of lending libraries was adopted to educate the white-collar workers in Europe during the 19th century.

**Source B:**

In the 1920s in England, popular works were sold in cheap series called Shilling Series.

**Source C: (Any one relevant point)**

- i. It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press.
- ii. The government kept regular track of the vernacular newspapers published in different provinces.

24. In India, coal deposits are found mainly of two geological ages. They are:

- a. **Gondwana Coal Deposits** These are about 250 million years old. Gondwana coal forms India's metallurgical grade as well as superior quality coal and is located in Damodar Valley (West Bengal-Jharkhand). Jharia, Raniganj, and Bokaro are important coal fields. Besides, the Godavari, Mahanadi, Son and Wardha valleys also contain such coal deposits. Coking, as well as, non-coking and bituminous as well as sub-bituminous coal are obtained from Gondwana coal fields. Anthracite is generally not found in the Gondwana coal fields.
- b. **Tertiary Coal Deposits** These are around 55-60 million years old. Coal generally has low carbon and a high percentage of moisture and Sulphur. Important areas of Tertiary coal include parts of Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Himalayan foothills of Darjeeling in West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Kerala. This coal is of lower quality than the Gondwana coal.

**OR**

Potential sources of biogas are Shrubs, farm wastes, animal and human wastes etc.

---

**Four benefits of biogas are:**

- i. Its calorific value is high.
- ii. It burns without smoke, causing no pollution.
- iii. It is the cheapest gaseous fuel.
- iv. Its plants provide twin benefits to the farmers in the form of energy and improved quality of manure.

25. Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. Federal governments have two or more tiers of government. In a federal form of government, the central government shares its powers with the various constituent units of the country. Both types of governments enjoy independent powers and are separately answerable to the people. For example, in India, power is divided between the Central Government and the various State governments. In a unitary form of government, either there is one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the Central government. In this, the Central government can pass orders to the provincial or the regional government. For example, in Sri Lanka, the national government has all the powers.

26. Six 'regional political parties' of the four southern states of India are:

- i. **Tamil Nadu** - AIADMK (All India Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam), DMK.
- ii. **Andhra Pradesh** - Telugu Desam, Lok Satta.
- iii. **Kerala** - Indian Federal Democratic Party.
- iv. **Karnataka** - Janata Dal (secular)

27. A. Informal source of credit includes the credit from money lenders, friends, traders, employers and relatives. There are no rules and regulations of government are applied on these institutions.

B. These institutions charge very high interest rates or debtor has to surrender their asset to pay the debt back.

C. There is no govt organization to supervise the functioning of these sources of credit.

D. The sources of credit some time use unfair means to get their money back.

---

**OR**

1. Demand deposits are considered as money because they can be withdrawn when required and the money withdrawn can be used for making payments. So, they are also considered as money in the modern economy.
  2. Apart from Demand Deposits, the alternative mode of payment in place of cash money is debit cards, credit cards, prepaid cards, bank transfers, phone and mobile payments, cheques and money orders.
28. A. The Secondary sector contributes more than 20% to the GDP of India.  
B. It provides finished goods the people like cloths, sugar, cars, tools and implements.  
C. It also provides to the number of people.  
D. It helps in the development of our country.  
E. It also promotes the development of the primary sector and tertiary sector.

**Section C**

29. Following were the obstacles viewed by the new commercial classes, to the economic exchange and growth during the nineteenth century Europe:
- i. There was enormous increase in population all over the Europe.
  - ii. Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums and could not afford to fulfil the basic needs.
  - iii. Increase in unemployment. In most countries, there were more job-seekers than employment.
  - iv. Cheap machine-made goods from England were giving stiff competition to small producers of European towns.
  - v. The price of food inflated many folds due to bad harvest. It led to widespread pauperism in European towns.

**OR**

Following are the factors which led to the rise of Nationalism in Europe:

- i. Decline of feudalism: Feudal lords were a great tumbling block in the way of the rise of the nationalism feelings among the people. But their mutual warfare and crusades weakened them.
- ii. Weakness of Papacy and the Roman Empire: The renaissance and reformation

---

movements led to awakening among the people and weakened the authority of the pope and the Holy Roman Empire. Consequently, national churches and national states were established in many countries.

- iii. Foreign rule: In certain countries, foreign rule also played an important part in the growth of nationalism.
- iv. Reaction against injustice: Sometimes reaction against the arbitrary rule of unjust monarchs also gave birth to the feeling of nationalism.
- v. Contribution of great writers: The writings of great poets, politicians and philosophers like Machiavelli, J.S. Mill, Fitch, Mazzini, Garibaldi etc. went a long way in rousing political consciousness and national spirit among the people.

30. 1. The railways have become more important in our national economy than all other means of transport put together.

**2. (Any two relevant point)**

- i. Railways are the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India, as they link different parts of the country.
- ii. They carry huge loads and bulky goods for long distances.
- iii. Railways make it possible to conduct multifarious activities like business, sight-seeing, pilgrimage along with goods transportation over longer distances.
- iv. Railways have been a great integrating force for the nation, for more than 150 years now.
- v. They have been helpful in binding the economic life of the country and cultural fusion.
- vi. They have accelerated the development of the industry and agriculture.

**3. (Any two relevant point)**

- i. Many passengers travel without tickets.
- ii. Thefts and damaging of railway property have not yet stopped completely.
- iii. People stop the trains, pull the chain unnecessarily and this causes heavy damage to the railway.

31. **Manufacturing Sector**: Manufacturing means **the** production of goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products. For example, paper is manufactured from wood and sugar from sugarcane.

---

**On the basis of ownership there are four types of manufacturing :**

- i. Public sector owned by Govt, agencies. For example SAIL, BHEL etc.
- ii. Private sector owned by individuals or a group of individuals. For example TISCO, Dabur Industries, etc.
- iii. Joint sector jointly owned by individuals and the state. For example Oil India Ltd, etc.
- iv. Cooperative sector is owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers or both. For example Mother Dairy, Anand etc.

32. Sri Lanka became independent in 1948. It immediately adopted measures to impose Sinhala supremacy.

- i. The Tamils felt alienated. No respect or recognition was given to their language, culture and religion.
- ii. They began a struggle for equality in jobs, entry to the university, recognition of their language and culture.
- iii. Slowly the conflict changed into a demand for regional autonomy.
- iv. The Tamilians were grouped together in the North and East of Sri Lanka.
- v. Their demands were ignored, the conflict became more severe and by the 1980s, the Tamilian demands had changed.
- vi. They wanted Tamil Eelam in the North and East. A civil war ensued, which killed thousands on both sides.
- vii. The flourishing economy of Sri Lanka has disappeared and the conflict has given a blow to social, cultural and economic life of Sri Lanka.
- viii. A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism.
- ix. All these government measures, coming one after the other, gradually increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils.
- x. In 1956 an act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil.

33. Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual:

- i. Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings.

- 
- ii. The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy.
  - iii. For example, democracy stands for respect and equal treatment of women. Long struggles by women have created some sensitivity today that respect to and equal treatment are the necessary ingredients of a democratic society
  - iv. Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated groups for equal status and equal opportunities by recognizing their rights through legal foundations.
  - v. It provides methods to resolve conflicts.

**OR**

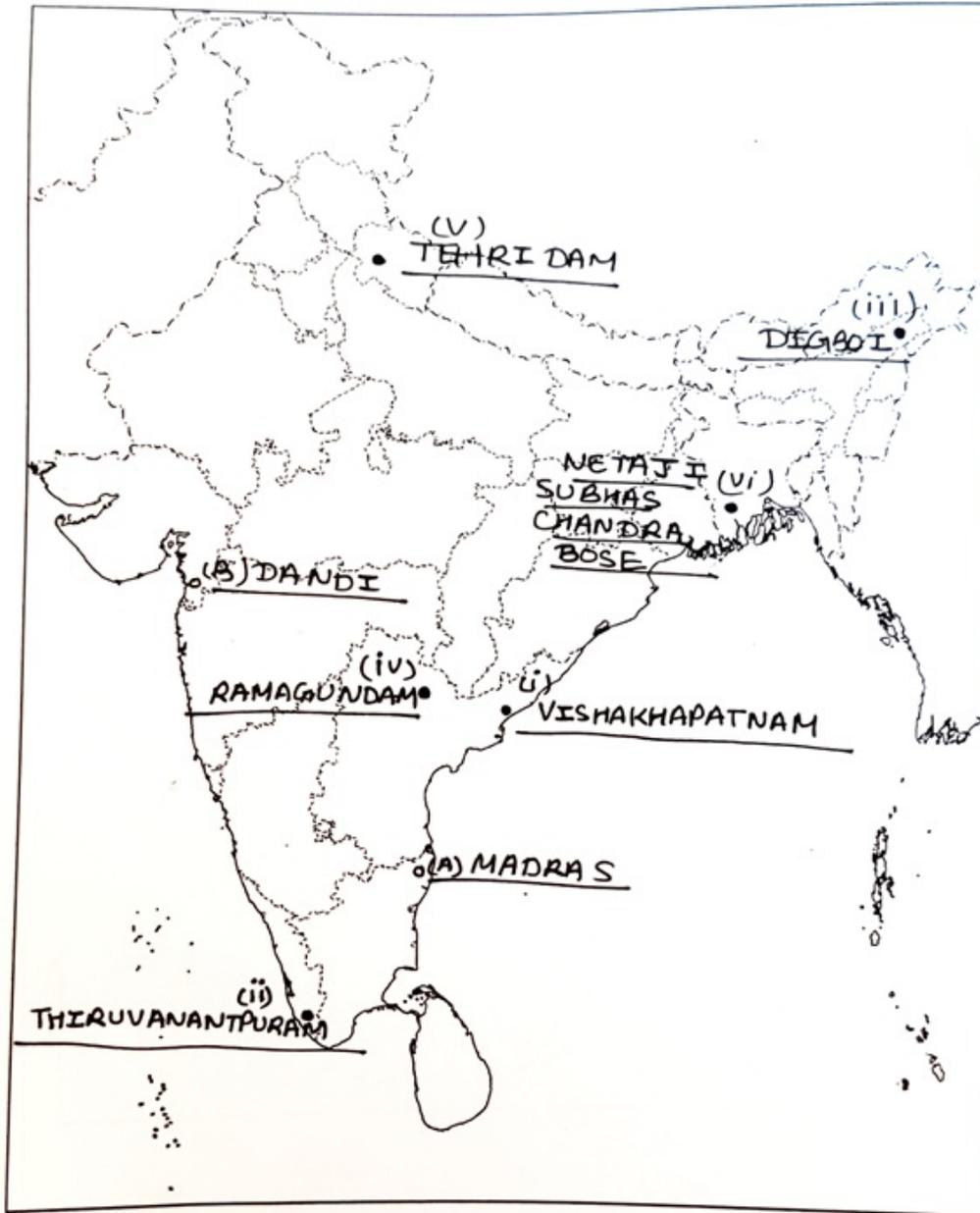
Democracy can adjust to the dignity of women and caste discrimination in one system in the following manner:

- A. By extending legal and political equality to women, to the weaker sections of society, to the marginalized.
  - B. By guaranteeing fundamental rights to all.
  - C. Giving adequate representation to them and protection through various safeguards.
  - D. This will give political voice to the marginalized and will increase their democratic consciousness.
  - E. This will enable women, lower casts and other disadvantaged groups to wage their struggle for justice, fairness with a legal backing.
34. Globalisation is the rapid integration of the global economy through which countries interlink in a variety of ways. It is a process of rapid interdependence and interconnectedness amongst the countries of the world. Multinational Corporations (MNCs) have played a major role in stimulating and spreading the process of globalization.
- i. Globalisation has enabled improvement in trade and communication with different countries.
  - ii. The silk route is one such example from earlier times. Over the last 20-30 years, there has been a tremendous increase in globalisation with the increase in the number of MNCs.

- 
- iii. MNCs are Multinational Corporations or companies which have set-up production in more than one country.
  - iv. MNCs set-up production worldwide where cheap labour is available, where markets are near and where government policies look after their interests. Since the MNCs are producing as well as selling in many countries, they are interlinking the economies of these countries and thus speeding up globalisation.
  - v. The power of control and influence of such corporations has contributed to the interlinking of such widely dispersed locations across the globe. This process, in turn, has contributed to the growth of globalization process.

#### **Section D**

INDIA - POLITICAL



35.