

CBSE
Class X
Social Science
Sample Paper – 6 (Updated 2020 – 21)

Time: 3 hrs

Max. Marks: 80

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. French colonization of Vietnam was based on which two ideas? (1)
2. Why is copper mainly used in electrical cables and electronic industries? (1)
3. Classify industries on the basis of source of raw materials. (1)
4. What is a new arrival on the transportation map of India? (1)
5. Recognize the situation when both the parties in a barter economy have to agree to sell and buy each other's commodities? What is it called? (1)
6. Amit is using his money to buy assets like house, commercial land and machines. Write what is he actually doing? (1)
7. A country holds election to elect peoples' representatives to form the government but the elections are not fair. Identify the kind of challenge faced by the people in such a country. (1)



8. Which one of the following type of resource is iron ore? (1)
(a) Renewable
(b) Biotic
(c) Flow
(d) Non-renewable
9. In what ways communication services can be classified? (1)
10. If you were a peasant in Uttar Pradesh in 1920, how would you have responded Gandhiji's call for Swaraj? Give reasons for your response. (1)
11. Define Federalism (1)
12. What is power sharing? (1)
13. Recognition of political parties is done by _____. (1)
14. Who is the head of state of parliamentary democracy? (1)
15. What is Allegory? (1)
16. Define balance of power. (1)

SECTION B

17. Explain Napoleon policy of Uniform civil Code. (3)
18. Why is manufacturing important for country. (3)
19. Explain how industries can be classified. (3)
20. What is a new globalization? Elaborate. (3)
21. Differentiate between vertical and horizontal power sharing. (3)
22. Explain causes of Indian Nationalism? (3)

SECTION C

23. A country holds election to elect peoples' representatives to form the government but the elections are not fair. Identify the kind of challenge faced by the people in such a country. (4)
24. What are the condition of rice production in India? Explain. (4)
25. Discuss various stages of the Non Cooperation Movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi four broad measures for it. (4)
26. As concerned citizens, how can you help to conserve energy? Give four ways to do. (4)



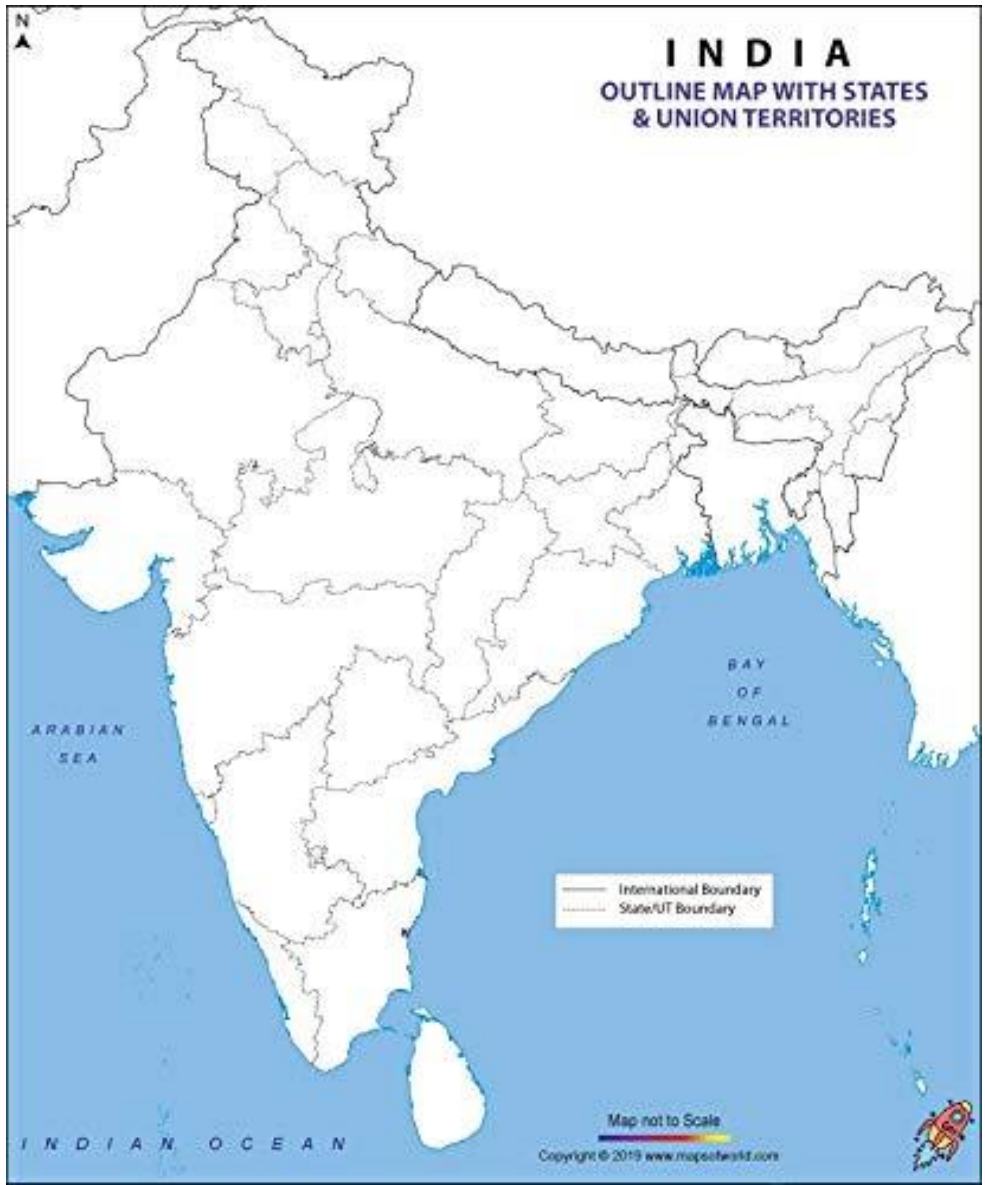
SECTION D

27. What is pipeline transportation? Write two merits and demerits of the same. (5)
28. Elucidate some of the recent efforts taken in our country to reform political parties and its leaders. (5)
29. Evidence shows that in practice many democracies did not fulfil the expectation of producing economic development in the country. Validate the statement with the help of relevant example. (5)
30. Draw the comparison between railways and roadways". (5)
31. Distinguish between unitary and Federal features. (5)

SECTION E

MAP BASED QUESTION

32. Locate and label the following places on the given political map of India. (5)
- I. Where Indian National Congress held its session in December 1920.
 - II. Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law here.
 - III. Locate and label the following features on the outline map of India political:
 - a) Nellore Mica Mines
 - b) Naraura Nuclear Power Plant
- II) Identify the features marked as A and B on the same given map of India political:
- A) Iron ore Mine
 - B) Woollen Textile Industry



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Solutions

Answer 1

Economic exploitation and the Civilizing Mission.

Answer 2

Because of being malleable, ductile and a good conductor of heat and electricity.

Answer 3

Agro based industries
Mineral based industries

Answer 4

Pipeline transport network is a new arrival on the transportation map of India to transport liquids as well as solids in slurry form.

Answer 5

This is known as double coincidence of wants.

Answer 6

He is **investing** his money with a hope of earning profits from these assets

Answer 7

People face the Challenge of Expansion of democracy.

Answer 8

Non-renewable

Answer 9

Personal and Mass communication.

Answer 10

I would have responded positively to Gandhiji's call by refusing to pay the Zamindar's illegal demands, ask for reduction of the revenue demands to a reasonable amount and also ask for security of tenure.

Answer 11

Federalism is a mixed or compound mode of government that combines a general government with regional governments in a single political system. Its distinctive feature, exemplified in the Constitution of the United States, is a relationship of parity between the two levels of government established.

Answer 12

Policy agreed between political parties or within a coalition to share responsibility for decision-making and political action.

Answer 13

Election commission

Answer 14

The President

Answer 15

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

Answer 16

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

Answer 17

The **Napoleonic Code** is also called the "French **Civil Code** of 1804" **defined** the concept of equality before the **law** and also secured the right to property. ... The prime objective of this **code** was to simplify all the laws and systematised into a single document. This **Code** was spread to the regions under French control.

Answer 18

Manufacturing has traditionally played a key role in the economic development of developing countries. The study's findings show that the manufacturing sector's value added and employment contribution to world GDP and employment, respectively, have not changed significantly since 1970.

Answer 19

Industries can be **classified** on the **basis** of raw materials, size and ownership. ... Raw Materials: **Industries** may be agro based, mineral based, marine based and forest based depending on the type of raw materials they use. Agro based **industries** use plant and animal based products as their raw materials.

Answer 20

The new model of globalization will allow businesses to change their global production and delivery footprints. Historically, companies have built competitive advantage by achieving scale and lowering costs through big facilities and integrated supply chains.

Answer 21

The **horizontal power-sharing** is a division of **power** amidst various organs of the government, which are equally placed. The **vertical power-sharing** is a division of **power** amidst different levels of the government. Government organs work at the same levels to exercise varied **powers**.

Answer 22

- Political Unification
- Impact of Western Education
- Rediscovery of **Indian's** glorious past
- Socio-Religious Reform Movements
- Growth of Vernacular Literature
- Press and Newspaper
- Economic Exploitation of British
- Racial Antagonism: (Explain any 5 in detail)

Answer 23

Value based answer

Answer 24

Rice is grown under varying **conditions** in **India** from 8° to 25° N latitude and from sea level to about 2,500 metre altitude.

It is a tropical **plant** and requires high heat and high humidity for its successful growth. The temperature should be fairly high at mean monthly of 24°C.

Answer 25

Gandhi ji proposed that the movement should unfold in stages –

1st Stage - Surrender of titles that the government awarded.

2nd Stage - Boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative, councils, schools, and foreign goods.

3rd Stage - Then, in case the government used repression, a full civil disobedience campaign would be launched.

Answer 26

Twin planks/measures:

1. Promotion of energy conservation
2. Increased use of renewable energy sources (both with explanation)

Answer 27

Pipeline transport network is the new mode of transport these days. In the past, pipelines were used to transport water to cities and industries. Now, these are used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas from oil and natural gas fields to refineries, fertilizer factories and big thermal power plants. Solids can also be transported through a pipeline when converted into slurry.

Merits –

1. Useful in transporting liquids and solid slurry from far away locations.
2. Subsequent running costs after laying down the network are minimal.
3. It rules out trans-shipment losses or delays.

Demerits –

1. Initial cost of laying pipelines is high.
2. Pipelines can burst or can have leakage leading to wastage of valuable resource like water, mineral oil etc.

Answer 28

Guidelines for political reform:

- Any legal change must carefully look at what results it will have on politics. Sometimes the results may be counter-productive.
- The main focus of political reforms should be on ways to strengthen democratic practice.
- Any proposal for political reforms should think not only about what is a good solution but also about who will implement it.

Answer 29

If we consider all democracies and all dictatorships for the fifty years between 1950 and 2000, dictatorships have slightly higher rate of economic growth. Economic development depends on several factors: country's population size, global situation, cooperation from other countries, economic priorities adopted by the country, etc. However, the difference in the rates of economic development between less developed countries with dictatorships and democracies is negligible. Overall, it cannot be said that democracy is a guarantee of economic development. But we can expect democracy not to lag behind dictatorships in this respect.

Answer 30

1. Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines and construction time is also comparatively less.
2. Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography which is a limitation in case of railways.
3. Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains like the Himalayas, whereas the mountainous regions are unfavourable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities. Likewise, it is difficult to lay railway lines on the sandy plains in the deserts, swampy or forested tracks.
4. Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances whereas railways are suitable for transportation of large number of people and goods in bulk, especially over long distances.

Answer 31

1. In Unitary form of Government all Powers are vested with the single Central Government which is Supreme and Powerful.

In Federal type of government in which one Central government is there for the country and different provincial governments are there. It is a form of Government where power is divided between Government and at different levels.

2. In a unitary form of government the central government can pass any order to the state or local governments on any specific issue.

In a federal system of government the central government is not authorised to instruct the state government on any particular issue. State governments are free to work on any issue related to the state according to its will.

3. Countries with unitary form of government: countries like England, Italy, Japan, China, France etc. have a unitary form of government.

Countries with Federal government: countries like India, USA, Canada, Australia, Brazil, Argentina, Russia etc. have a federal type of government.

Answer 32

