

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT –I, 2012
SOCIAL SCIENCE
Class X

Time: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 90

Instructions:

1. The question paper has 31 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
2. Marks are indicated against each question.
3. Questions from serial number 1 to 10 are Multiple Choice Questions. Each question carries one mark.
4. Questions from 11 to 22 are 3 mark questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
5. Questions from 23 to 30 are 5 mark questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
6. Question No.31 is a map question of 4 marks from Geography only.

- 1 Which disease spread and infected the cattle in Africa? 1
- a) Tuberculosis
 - b) Rinderpest
 - c) Smallpox
 - d) Chickenpox

OR

Where was the first cotton mill set up in India?

- a) Bombay
- b) Calcutta
- c) Kerala
- d) Surat

OR

Who was Haussman?

- a) He founded Paris
- b) He designed Paris
- c) He rebuilt Paris
- d) None of the above

- 2 The term used to describe the Indian indentured labour- 1
- a) Dissenter
 - b) Coolies
 - c) Cowries
 - d) Gomasthas
- OR
- What was the work of a 'fuller'?
- a) Fight the enemy
 - b) Gather cloth
 - c) Arrange labourers
 - d) None of these
- OR
- Which among these was NOT an early industrial city of Britain?
- a) Leeds
 - b) Manchester
 - c) London
 - d) Both (a) & (b)
- 3 The Buxa Tiger Reserve is located in 1
- a) Orissa
 - b) West Bengal
 - c) Bihar
 - d) Assam
- 4 Which part of India has developed inundation channels to irrigate fields? 1
- a) Plains of Orissa
 - b) Plains of Bengal
 - c) Plains of Bihar
 - d) Plains Of Punjab
- 5 How much percentage of people speak Hindi in India? 1
- a) 45%
 - b) 35%
 - c) 40%
 - d) 43%
- 6 Who led the Civil Rights Movements in USA? 1
- a) Martin Luther
 - b) Tommie Smith
 - c) John Carlos
 - c) Peter Norman
- 7 The Shift of population from rural areas to urban areas is known as 1
- a) Occupational mobility
 - b) Migration
 - c) Urbanisation
 - d) None of the above
- 8 What is the full form of IMR? 1
- a) Infant Mortgage rate
 - b) Infant Mortality ratio
 - c) Index Mortality rate
 - d) Infant Mortality rate

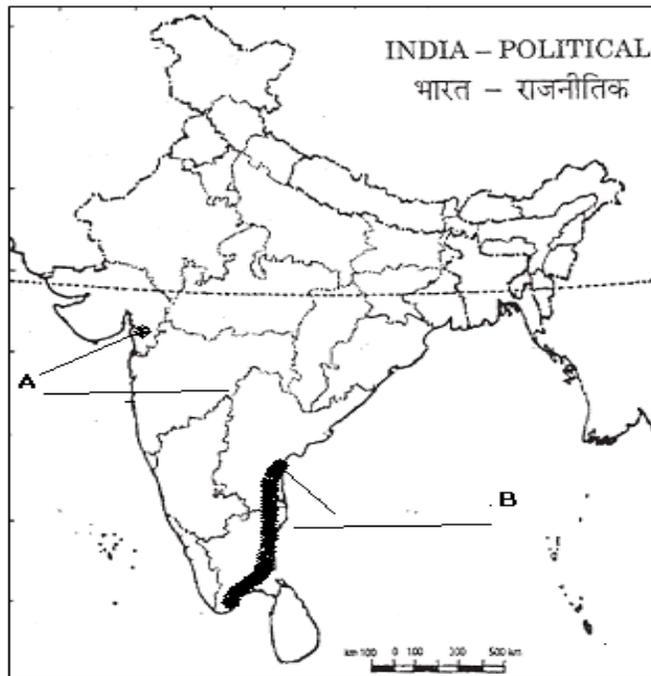
- 9 What is the per capita income of India as per 2004? 1
 a) Rs.29,000
 b) Rs.26,500
 c) Rs.28,000
 d) Rs.30,000
- 10 A study by the ____ estimates that 20 lakh jobs can be created in the educational sector alone. 1
 a) Ministry affairs
 b) Planning Commission
 c) Human Development Report
 d) None of these
- 11 What were Corn Laws? Why were these laws abolished? What were its results? 3
 OR
 Why were Jobbers employed by Indian industrialists?
 OR
 What steps were taken to clean up London?
- 12 How did print culture affect women in the 19th century? 3
 OR
 What were the advantages of Vernacular novels?
- 13 What is the total geographical area of India? What are its relief features? 3
- 14 Distinguish between potential and developed resources. 3
- 15 "The central government also announced several projects for protecting specific animals, which were gravely Threatened." Enlist out the specific animals which have been given this legal protection. 3
- 16 Jawaharlal Nehru proudly proclaimed the dams as the 'temples of modern India'. Give reasons. 3
- 17 What were the special elements of the Belgian model? 3
- 18 What do you mean by 'coming together federation' and 'holding together federation'? Give one example each.(2+1) 3
- 19 "Every social difference does not lead to social division". Explain giving an example. 3
- 20 What is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries? 3
 What are the limitations of this criterion, if any?
- 21 Explain the NREGA Act 2005 3
- 22 What is GDP? Who undertakes the task of measuring GDP in India? How is this task done? 3
- 23 Describe the effects of the Great Depression on the US 5
 OR
 What problems did the cotton weavers face in India?
 OR
 'Bombay was a Prime city of India.' Justify by giving examples.
- 24 What was the fear of printed books on religion? 5
 Or
 What kind of caste war is shown in the novel 'Indulekha'?
- 25 Who was Martin Luther? What is his contribution to 'Protestant Reformation'? 5
 OR
 How were the effects of Industrial Revolution reflected in the novels?
- 26 Which is the second staple crop of India? What are the conditions required for its growth? 5
- 27 Define decentralization? Explain briefly the structure of Local government. 5

- 28 a) Define Caste Hierarchy. 5
b) "Caste system has not disappeared from contemporary India." Support your answer with suitable examples.
- 29 a) Define per capita income. 5
b) What is the criterion used by the UNDP for classifying countries?
c) Compare the literacy rate and life expectancy of India and Srilanka.
- 30 What historical changes have been brought about in Primary, secondary and tertiary sectors? 5
- 31 Identify the two features A & B are marked on the political outline map of India and write their correct answers the lines marked in the map. 4
A. A multipurpose dam
B. Type of soil

AND

Locate and label the following with appropriate symbols on the same map:

1. Corbett National park
2. Major tea producing area



MARKING SCHEME
SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS: X PAPER 1

- 1 b) Rinderpest
 OR
 a) Bombay
 OR
 c) He rebuilt Paris
- 2 b) Coolies
 OR
 b) Gather cloth
 OR
 c) London
- 3 b) West Bengal
- 4 b) Plains of Bengal
- 5 c) 40%
- 6 a) Martin Luther
- 7 c) Urbanisation
- 8 d) Infant Mortality rate
- 9 c) Rs. 28,000
- 10 a) Ministry affairs
- 11 As urban centres expanded and industry grew, the demand for agricultural products went up, pushing up food grain prices. Under pressure from landed groups, the government also restricted the import of corn. The laws allowing the government to do this were commonly known as The 'Corn Laws'. Unhappy with high food prices, industrialists and urban dwellers forced the abolition of the Corn Laws.
- Effect of abolishment of the Corn Laws:
- Food could be imported into Britain more cheaply than it could be produced within the country.
 - British agriculture was unable to compete with imports.
 - Vast areas of land were now left uncultivated, and thousands of men and women were thrown out of work.
 - They flocked to the cities or migrated overseas.
- OR
- Industrialists usually employed a jobber to get new recruits. Very often the jobber was an old and trusted worker. He got people from his village, ensured them jobs, helped them settle in the city and provided them money in times of crisis. The jobber therefore became a person with some authority and power.
- OR
- Steps were taken to clean up London:
- Attempts were made to decongest localities, green the open spaces, reduce pollution and landscape the city.
 - Large blocks of apartments were built, akin to those in Berlin and New York – cities which had similar housing problems.
 - Rent control was introduced in Britain during the First World War to ease the impact of a severe housing shortage.

- 12 Affect of print culture women in India in the 19th century:
- Lives and feelings of women began to be written in particularly vivid and intense ways. Women's reading, therefore, increased enormously in middle-class homes.
 - Liberal husbands and fathers began educating their womenfolk at home, and sent them to schools when women's schools were set up in the cities and towns after the mid-nineteenth century.
 - Many journals began carrying writings by women, and explained why women should be educated.
 - Conservative Hindus believed that a literate girl would be widowed.
 - Muslims feared that educated women would be corrupted by reading Urdu romances.
 - Rashundari Debi, a young married girl in a very orthodox household, learnt to read in the secrecy of her kitchen. Later, she wrote her autobiography *Amar Jiban* which was published in 1876.

OR

The advantages of Vernacular novels:

- The novel uses the vernacular, the language that is spoken by common people.
 - By coming closer to the different spoken languages of the people, the novel produces the sense of a shared world between diverse people in a nation.
 - A novel may take a classical language and combine it with the language of the streets and make them all a part of the vernacular that it uses. Like the nation, the novel brings together many cultures.
- 13 Total geographical area of India is 3.28 million sq km.
India has land under a variety of relief features, namely; mountains, plateaus, plains and islands. About 43 per cent is plain. Mountains account for 30 per cent of the total surface area of the country and About 27 per cent of the area of the country is the plateau region.
- 14 Potential Resources: Resources which are found in a region, but have not been utilised. For example, the western parts of India particularly Rajasthan and Gujarat have enormous potential for the development of wind and solar energy, but so far these have not been developed properly.
Developed Resources: Resources which are surveyed and their quality and quantity have been determined for utilization. The development of resources depends on technology and level of their feasibility.
- 15 The central government has announced several projects to save endangered animals that including the tiger, the one-horned rhinoceros, the Kashmir stag or hangul, three types of crocodiles – fresh water crocodile, saltwater crocodile and the Gharial, the Asiatic lion, and others. Most recently, the Indian elephant, black buck (chinkara), the great Indian bustard (godawan) and the snow leopard, etc. have been given full or partial legal protection against hunting and trade throughout India.
- 16 Jawaharlal Nehru proudly proclaimed the dams as the 'temples of modern India'; the reason being that
- It would integrate development of agriculture and the village economy
 - It would lead rapid industrialisation
 - It will also result in growth of the urban economy.

- 17 Some of the elements of the Belgian model:
- Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government.
 - Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments of the two regions of the country.
 - Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation.
 - The Central and the State Government, there is a third kind of government. This 'community government' is elected by people belonging to one language community – Dutch, French and German-speaking.
- 18
- This type of 'coming together' federations include the USA, Switzerland and Australia. In this first category of federations, all the constituent States usually have equal power and are strong vis-à-vis the federal government.
 - In this type of 'holding together' federations a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent States and the national government. India, Spain and Belgium are examples of this kind. the central government tends to be more powerful vis-à-vis the States. Very often different constituent units of the federation have unequal powers.
- 19
- Social differences divide similar people from one another, but they also unite very different people.
 - People belonging to different social groups share differences and similarities cutting across the boundaries of their groups.
 - In the instance above, Carlos and Smith were similar in one way (both were African-American) and thus different from Norman who was white. But they were also all similar in other ways – they were all athletes who stood against racial discrimination.
- 20 In World Development Report 2006, brought out by the World Bank, this criterion is used in classifying countries.
- Countries with per capita income of Rs 4,53,000 per annum and above in 2004, are called rich countries.
 - Those with per capita income of Rs 37,000 or less are called low-income countries.
 - India comes in the category of low-income countries because its per capita income in 2004 was just Rs 28,000 per annum.
 - Limitation: it does not include other criteria like employment, poverty, literacy rate, health etc.
- 21 NREGA act 2005:
- India recently made a law implementing the Right to Work in 200 districts of India. It is called National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (NREGA 2005).
 - It guarantees 100 days of employment.
 - If the government fails in its duty to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowances to the people.
- 22
- The sum of production in the three sectors gives what is called the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country. It is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year.
 - The mammoth task of measuring GDP is undertaken by a central government ministry.
 - This Ministry, with the help of various government departments of all the Indian states and union territories, collects information relating to total volume of goods and services and their prices and then estimates the GDP.

23 The effects of the Great Depression on the US:

- With the fall in prices and the prospect of a depression, US banks had also slashed domestic lending and called back loans.
- Farms could not sell their harvests, households were ruined, and businesses collapsed.
- Faced with falling incomes, many households in the US could not repay what they had borrowed, and were forced to give up their homes, cars and other consumer durables.
- The consumerist prosperity of the 1920s now disappeared.
- Unemployment increased, people trudged long distances looking for any work.
- The US banking system itself collapsed and unable to recover investments, collect loans and repay depositors, thousands of banks went bankrupt and were forced to close.

OR

- Problems did the cotton weavers face in India:
Their export market collapsed, and the local market shrank, being glutted with Manchester imports.
- Produced by machines at lower costs, the imported cotton goods were so cheap that weavers could not easily compete with them.
- By the 1850s, reports from most weaving regions of India narrated stories of decline and desolation.
- By the 1860s, weavers could not get sufficient supply of raw cotton of good quality.
- When the American Civil War broke out and cotton supplies from the US were cut off, Britain turned to India.
- As raw cotton exports from India increased, the price of raw cotton shot up.
- Weavers in India were starved of supplies and forced to buy raw cotton at exorbitant prices. In this, situation weaving could not pay.

OR

‘Bombay was a Prime city of India.’

- In the seventeenth century, Bombay was a group of seven islands under Portuguese control.
- In 1661, control of the islands passed into British hands after the marriage of Britain’s King Charles II to the Portuguese princess.
- The East India Company quickly shifted its base from Surat, its principal western port, to Bombay.
- In the 19th century, the city functioned as a port through which large quantities of raw materials such as cotton and opium would pass.
- It also became an important administrative centre in western India, and then, by the end of the nineteenth century, a major industrial centre.

24 The fear of printed books on religion:

- It was feared that if there was no control over what was printed and read then rebellious and irreligious thoughts might spread. If that happened the authority of 'valuable' literature would be destroyed.
- Expressed by religious authorities and monarchs, as well as many writers and artists, this anxiety was the basis of widespread criticism of the new printed literature that had begun to circulate.
- In the sixteenth century, Manocchio, a miller in Italy, began to read books that were available in his locality.
- He reinterpreted the message of the Bible and formulated a view of God and Creation that enraged the Roman Catholic Church.
- The Roman Church, troubled by such effects of popular readings and questionings of faith, imposed severe controls over publishers and booksellers and began to maintain an Index of Prohibited Books from 1558.

Or

Caste war is shown in the novel 'Indulekha':

- This concerned the marriage practices of upper-caste Hindus in Kerala, especially the Nambuthiri Brahmins and the Nayers. Nambuthiris were also major landlords in Kerala at that time; and a large section of the Nayers was their tenants. In late-nineteenth century
- Kerala, a younger generation of English-educated Nayar men who had acquired property and wealth on their own, began arguing strongly against Nambuthiri alliances with Nayar women. They wanted new laws regarding marriage and property.
- The story of *Indulekha* is interesting in the light of these debates. Suri Nambuthiri, the foolish landlord who comes to marry Indulekha novel. The intelligent heroine rejects him and chooses Madhavan, the educated and handsome Nayar as her husband,
- Novels like *Indirabai* and *Indulekha* were written by members of the upper castes, and were primarily about upper-caste characters.
- Suri Nambuthiri, desperate to find a partner for himself, finally marries a poorer relation from the same family

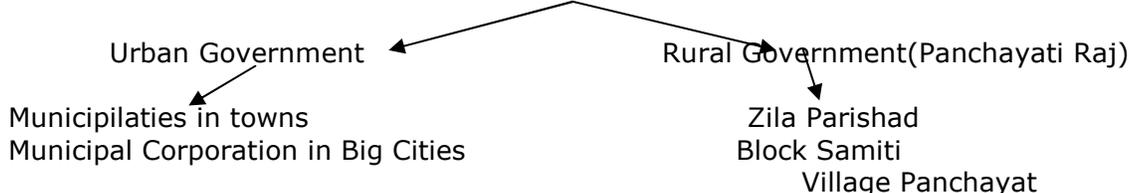
- 25 Martin Luther: He was one of the main Protestant reformers. In 1517, the religious reformer who wrote Ninety Five Theses criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church. A printed copy of this was posted on a church door in Wittenberg. It challenged the Church to debate his ideas.
- Luther's writings were immediately reproduced in vast numbers and read widely. This led to a division within the Church and to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation.
 - Luther's translation of the New Testament sold 5,000 copies within a few weeks and a second edition appeared within three months.
 - Deeply grateful to print, Luther said, 'Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one.'

OR

The effects of Industrial Revolution reflected in the novels:

- In the nineteenth century, Europe entered the industrial age. Factories came up, business profits increased but workers faced problems.
 - Cities expanded in an unregulated way and were filled with overworked and underpaid workers.
 - The unemployed poor roamed the streets for jobs, and the homeless were forced to seek shelter in workhouses.
 - Charles Dickens wrote about the terrible effects of industrialisation on people's lives and characters. His novel *Hard Times* (1854) describes Coketown, a fictitious industrial town, as a grim place full of machinery, smoking chimneys, rivers polluted purple and buildings that all looked the same.
 - Emile Zola's *Germinal* (1885) on the life of a young miner in France explores in harsh detail the grim conditions of miners' lives.
- 26 It is the staple food crop of a majority of the people in India. Our country is the second largest producer of rice in the world after China.
- It is a kharif crop which requires high temperature, (above 25°C) .
 - High humidity with annual rainfall above 100 cm.
 - In the areas of less rainfall, it grows with the help of irrigation.
 - It grows well in alluvial soil.
- 27 When power is taken away from Central and State governments and given to local government, it is called decentralisation.

Structure of Local Government



- 28 *Caste hierarchy*: A ladder like formation in which all the caste groups are placed from the 'highest' to the 'lowest' castes.
- Even now most people marry within their own caste or tribe.
 - Untouchability has not ended completely, despite constitutional prohibition.
 - Those groups that did not have access to education or were prohibited from acquiring it have naturally lagged behind.
 - Caste continues to be linked with economic status.
- 29 Per capita income: It is the average per person per annum.
- Criterion used by the UNDP for classifying countries: Human Development Report published by UNDP compares countries based on the educational
 - Levels of the people, their health status and per capita income.
 - ✓ Sri Lanka has 91% literacy rate and 74 as the Life expectancy.
 - ✓ India has 61% as the literacy rate and 64 as the life expectancy.

- 30 Historical changes have been brought about in Primary, secondary and tertiary sectors:
- At initial stages of development, primary sector was the most important sector of economic activity.
 - As the methods of farming changed and agriculture sector began to prosper.
 - There were increasing number of craftpersons and traders.
 - New methods of manufacturing were introduced, factories came up and started expanding.
 - Secondary sector gradually became the most important in total production and employment.
 - In the past 100 years, there has been a further shift from secondary to tertiary sector in developed countries.
- 31 Answer on the map given below:

