

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT –II**Sample paper - 1****SOCIAL SCIENCE****Class X****Time: 3 hours****Maximum Marks: 90****Instructions:**

- The question paper has 32 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
- Marks are indicated against each question.
- Questions from serial number 1 to 10 are Multiple Choice Questions. Each question carries one mark.
- Questions from 11 to 23 are 3 mark questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- Questions from 24 to 30 are 5 mark questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
- Question No.31 and 32 are map questions carrying 2 marks for History and 4 marks for Geography.

1. Who said "when France sneezes the rest of the Europe catches cold"?

- (a) Garibaldi
- (b) Mazzini
- (c) Metternich
- (d) Bismarck

1

or

In which famous battle were the French defeated?

- (a) Dien Bien Phu
- (b) Ha Tinh
- (c) Nghe An
- (d) Phan Boi

2. The resolution of Poorna Swaraj was adopted at which session?

- (a) Karachi Congress
- (b) Haripur Congress
- (c) Lahore Congress
- (d) Lucknow Congress

1

3. Which one of the following minerals is formed by the deposition of rocks, leaving a residual mass of weathered material?

- (a) Coal
- (b) Bauxite
- (c) Gold
- (d) Zinc

1

4. Which mode of transportation reduces transshipment losses and delays?
(a) Railways
(b) Roadways
(c) Pipeline
(d) Waterways 1
5. In which year Nepal witnessed an extra ordinary popular movement?
(a) 1990
(b) 1998
(c) 2001
(d) 2006 1
6. What is the guiding philosophy of the Bharatiya Janata Party?
(a) Bahujan Samaj
(b) Revolutionary democracy
(c) Integral humanism
(d) Modernity 1
7. Which of these is not a good argument in favour of democracy?
(a) People feel free and equal in a democracy
(b) Democracies resolve conflict in a better way than others
(c) Democratic government is more accountable to the people
(d) Democracies are more prosperous than others 1
8. In a SHG most of the decisions regarding savings and loan activities are taken by
(a) Banks
(b) Member
(c) Non-government organisation
(d) None of the above 1
9. Company that owns or controls production in more than one nation
(a) Foreign company
(b) Government company
(c) Multinational company
(d) Private company 1
10. In the market place rules and regulations are required for the protection of the
(a) Sellers
(b) Suppliers
(c) Consumers
(d) Owners 1
11. Explain any three measures introduced by the French Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. 3

Or

Explain any three steps taken by the French to solve the problem of Plague in Vietnam.

12. How did the French revolutionary ideas spread to other countries? 3

Or

Why did the government made the Saigon Native Girls School to take back the students it had expelled?

13. Describe briefly any three economic effects of Non-Cooperation Movement. 3
14. Why have most of the iron and steel plants been set up in the public sector? Explain three reasons. 3
15. 'Minerals are indispensable part of our lives'. Support this statement with suitable examples. 3
16. What are the various ways in which countries can be linked? 3
17. Describe the features of Indian tourism as a trade. 3
18. What are the advantages of a multi-party system? 3
19. Give any three broad guidelines that should be taken into consideration while devising ways and means for political reforms. 3
20. Distinguish between interest groups and movements or pressure groups. 3
21. The modern currency is without any use of its own as a commodity. Why is it accepted as money? 3
22. What is the three-tier quasi-judicial machinery set up for the redressal of consumer disputes? Mention their jurisdiction. 3
23. Describe in brief the reactions of the people immediately after Jallianwala Bagh incident. 3
24. How did Romanticism seek to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiments during 18th century? Explain. 5

Or

What was Phan Chu Trinh's objective for Vietnam? How were his ideas different from those of Phan Boi Chau?

25. Explain the new economic and political situations, created during the First World War in India. 5
26. Explain five points of distinction between conventional and non-conventional sources of energy. 5
27. What are the characteristics of a political party? 5
28. Why do people prefer democracy? Explain by giving reasons. 5
29. 'In recent years, people have tried out some newer ways of providing loans to the poor. The idea is to organise rural poor, in particular women, into small self help groups'.
(a) Give one way in which the self help groups help the members.
(b) What values do you get from SHG? 5
30. Globalisation will continue in the future. Can you imagine what the world would be like twenty years from now? Give reasons for your answer. 5
31. Two features 'A' and 'B' are marked in the given outline political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the line marked in the map.
(A) Peasant Satyagraha
(B) Movement of Indigo planters 2



Or

On the outline map of India mark and name the following:

- (A) Ahmedabad – Cotton mill workers Satyagraha
- (B) Chauri-Chaura – Calling of the non-cooperation movement

32. (A) Three features (A), (B) and (C) are marked on the given outline map of India. Identify the following features and write the correct names.
- (A) A coal mine
 - (B) Software Technology Park
 - (C) Major port

2+2



(B) On the outline map of India mark and name the following

- (a) Talcher – a coal mine
- (b) Cotton textile industry – Surat
- (c) Major port – Jawaharlal Nehru

Sample paper – 1**Marking Scheme**

1. (C) Metternich

or

(A) Dien Bien Phu

2. (C) Lahore Congress

3. (B) Bauxite

4. (C) Pipeline

5. (D) 2006

6. (D) Modernity

7. (D) Democracies are more prosperous than others

8. (B) Member

9. (D) Private company

10. (C) Consumers

11. Three measures introduced by the French Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people were:

- (a) The idea of a fatherland and citizen emphasised a notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.
- (b) A new French flag, the tricolour was chosen to replace the former royal standard.
- (c) The estates General was elected by the active citizens and was renamed as the national assembly.

Or

(a) To prevent plague, a rat hunt was started in 1902.

(b) The French hired Vietnamese workers and paid them for each rat they caught. The Vietnamese however, started innovative ways to profit from this situation. So the plan was not very successful.

(c) The French were forced to scrap the bounty programme. The rat menace marked the limits of French power.

12. The French revolutionary ideas spread to other countries and inspired the oppressed people, with liberal ideas.

(a) The French revolutionaries clearly said that it was their mission to liberate not all the French people but people of all the parts of the Europe from despotism and help them to become nations.

(b) Jacobin clubs were set up to spread these ideas.

(c) With the outbreak of revolutionary wars the French armies began to carry the idea of nationalism to other countries.

Or

In 1926, a major protest movement erupted when the Principal of Saigon Native Girls School expelled a Vietnamese girl for sitting on the front bench of the class and for refusing to go to the back bench when asked. When other students protested they too were expelled. When the situation went out of control the government compelled the school authorities to take back the students.

13. The movement had dramatic effects on the economic front:
 - (a) Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops were picketed and foreign cloth were burnt in bonfires.
 - (b) In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.
 - (c) Import of foreign cloth became half between 1921 and 1922 and 'khadi' was promoted.
14. Most of the iron and steel plants have been set up in public sector because of the huge capital investment. It gives yield or profit over a long time. It requires efficient means of transport as it is a heavy industry.
15.
 - (a) Minerals are an indispensable part of our lives. Almost everything we use, from the tiny pin to a towering building are all made from minerals.
 - (b) The railway lines and the paving of the roads, our implements and machinery are all made from minerals.
 - (c) In all stages of development, human beings have used minerals for their livelihood, decoration, festivities and ceremonial rites.
16.
 - (a) MNCs can jointly produce with local companies of other countries.
 - (b) MNCs can buy local companies.
 - (c) MNCs can place order for production (like garments, footwear, etc.) with small producers of other countries.
17. Features of Indian tourism as a trade:
 - (a) Foreign tourist arrivals in the country has increased over the years.
 - (b) It contributes Rs. 21,828 crore as foreign exchange.
 - (c) More than 15 million people are directly engaged in tourism industry.
 - (d) Tourism promotes national integration and international understanding.
 - (e) It helps in the development of Indian Handicrafts and cultural pursuits.
18. Advantages of multi-party system:
 - (a) Democratic in nature – Multi-party system is a very democratic system of representative government as various opinions of the people are represented by one of the many parties. There is a wide spectrum of choice for the voters.
 - (b) Absence of Cabinet Dictatorship – The Dictatorship of Cabinet is avoided and Legislature is not a puppet in the hands of the Cabinet.
 - (c) Represents interest of various Groups – In a multi-party system the coalition government only works keeping in mind the interests of various groups and sections.

19. Factors that should be taken into consideration while devising ways and means for political reforms are:
- Changes in laws must discourage wrong practices. Democratic reforms are to be carried out mainly by parties and movements.
 - Any legal change must be carefully introduced, so that the result should not be counter productive.
 - Political reforms should strengthen the working of democracies.
20. (a) Interest groups protect a specific interest. Pressure groups protect common interest
- interest groups are neutral and decisions are formal. Pressure groups are loose organisations, decision making is flexible and informal.
 - Interest groups do not depend on spontaneous mass participation. Pressure groups depend on mass participation.
21. Modern currency is without any use of its own as it is not made of precious metal such as gold, silver and copper unlike grain and cattle it is not of daily use. But still it is accepted by all as a medium of exchange because the currency is authorised by the government of the country. Everybody is bound to accept it. Its non-acceptance is an offence.
22. Three-tier quasi-judicial machinery at the district, state and national level was set up for redressal of consumer disputes.
- Claims upto which they deal are:
- District level courts – Upto Rs. 20 lakhs
 - State level courts – Between Rs. 20 lakhs and Rs. 1 crore.
 - National level courts – Exceeding Rs. 1 crore
- If a case is dismissed in district level court, the consumer can also appeal in the state and then in the National level courts.
23. (a) As the news of Jallianwallah Bagh spread, the crowd took to streets in many North Indian towns.
- There were strikes, clashes with police and attack on governmental buildings.
 - The government responded with brutal repression, seeking to humiliate and terrorise the people. Satyagrahis resisted with courage.
24. (a) Romanticism refers to a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of national sentiment.
- Romantic artists and poets generally criticised the glorification of reason and science and focused on emotions, intuition and mystical feeling.

- (c) their effort was to create a sense of shared collective heritage, a common culture past, as the basis of the nation.

Some German romantics believed that through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances, can the true spirit of the nation be popularised. German culture was to be discovered among common people.

Or

Phan Chu Trinh was a nationalist Vietnamese leader. He was intensely hostile to monarchy and was opposed to the idea of resisting the French with the help of the court.

His desire was to establish a democratic republic. He was profoundly influenced by the democratic ideals of the west.

Phan Chu Trinh rejected the revolutionary ideas of Phan Boi Chau. Unlike him he did not want a wholesale rejection of the western civilization. He was inspired by the French revolutionary ideals of liberty and equality.

25. (a) The First World War led to a huge increase in defense expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes.
- (b) Custom duties were increased and income tax was introduced.
- (c) Between 1913 – 1918 prices of commodities almost doubled leading to extreme hardship for the common people.
- (d) Villages were called upon to supply soldiers and the forced recruitment in rural areas caused widespread anger.

26.

Conventional sources of energy	Non-conventional sources of energy
<p>a. Conventional sources of energy are the traditional sources of energy generated from wood, cattle dung, coal, etc.</p> <p>b. It is non-renewable.</p> <p>c. It causes large scale pollution.</p> <p>d. Generation of electricity is expensive.</p> <p>e. Technology is available for utilisation of this energy. Hence, they are the present energy resources.</p>	<p>a. Non-conventional sources of energy are the recently developed sources from sun, wind, water, tides, etc.</p> <p>b. It is renewable.</p> <p>c. It is an ecofriendly source of energy.</p> <p>d. Initial cost of generation is expensive but cheaper in the long run.</p> <p>e. They call for modern technology which is yet to be developed and hence they are future energy resources.</p>

27. The characteristics of political parties are:

- (a) Political parties contest elections. They put up candidates and elections are fought among candidates put up by political parties. Parties choose their candidates in different ways in India, the top party leaders choose candidates for contesting elections.
- (b) Parties put forward policies and programmes. A government is expected to adopt its policies on the lines of the ruling party.
- (c) The party which gets a majority, play a decisive role in framing laws for the country. Laws are passed by the legislature.
- (d) The political parties that loose the elections, form the opposition, by giving their views, questioning the political parties and criticising the government.
- (e) Parties shape public opinion. Political parties have many workers, all over the country. Some pressure groups are the extension of the political party. They may also hold rallies and demonstrations against government policies.

28. People do prefer democracy because of various reasons like:
- (a) Democracy promotes equality among citizens – In democracy each citizen is given equal rights and freedoms. There is no discrimination on the basis of religion, caste, colour, etc.
 - (b) Democracy enhances dignity of individuals – Democracy permits political equality for all the citizens. In democracy there is absence of any domination and conflicts. Thus, it implies every citizen enjoys dignity and freedom in democracy.
 - (c) Quality involves in decision-making – As democracy is based on deliberation and negotiations it improves the quality of decision making. In democracy every citizen takes part in the decision-making process, either directly or indirectly through the elected representatives.
 - (d) Democracy provides acceptable method to resolve conflict – Democracy provides an effective and acceptable method to resolve conflicts. It tries to reduce tension. The majority works with minority.
29. (a) The members can get timely loans and SHG help borrowers overcome the problem of lack of collateral.
- (b)
 - (i) Team efforts
 - (ii) Financial independence
 - (iii) Freedom from the clutches of the moneylender
 - (iv) Financial help from the banks through collateral.
 - (v) Women empowerment
 - (vi) The regular meetings act as a platform for discussing social issues like health, nutrition, etc.
30. After twenty years, world would undergo a positive change will possess the following features:
- Healthy competition, improved productive efficiency, increased volume of output, income and employment, better living standards, greater availability of information and modern technology.
- Reasons for the views given above – these are number of favourable factors for globalization.
- (i) Availability of Human Resources both quantity wise and quality wise.
 - (ii) Broad resource and industrial base of major countries.

- (iii) Growing entrepreneurship
- (iv) Growing domestic market
- (v) Expanding internal markets
- (vi) Economic liberalizations
- (vii) Growing competition

31.



32. A & B

