

**SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT –II**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**Sample Paper – 2**  
**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 was the main architect for the unification of Germany?
- (a) Kaiser William  
(b) Bismarck  
(c) Mazzini  
(d) Metternich

1

**Or**

Which of the following countries is not a part of Indo-China?

- (a) Cambodia  
(b) Laos  
(c) Vietnam  
(d) China
2. By whom was the song 'Vande Mataram' written?
- (a) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay  
(b) Rabindranath Tagore  
(c) Surat Chandra  
(d) Natesa Sastri
3. National Highway-8 connects
- (a) Delhi-Bangalore  
(b) Chennai-Kolkata  
(c) Delhi-Mumbai

1

- (d) Mumbai-Chennai 1
4. Which one of the following is not a centre of automobile industry?  
(a) Chennai  
(b) Bangalore  
(c) Jamshedpur  
(d) Coimbatore 1
5. Who were Maoists?  
(a) Communists who believe in the ideology of Mao.  
(b) Democrats who believe in the democratic form of government.  
(c) Members of SPA group.  
(d) Members of royal family. 1
6. Name the oldest political party in India.  
(a) Bharatiya Jana Sangh  
(b) Indian National Congress  
(c) The Communist Party  
(d) Bharatiya Janata Party 1
7. Why is democracy considered as the better form of government than dictatorship?  
(a) Promotes equality and enhances dignity of the individual.  
(b) Never allows room to correct mistakes.  
(c) Majority community rule.  
(d) None of these 1
8. Who issues currency notes on behalf of the central government?  
(a) Private sector  
(b) State government  
(c) New Delhi  
(d) RBI 1
9. Till 2006, how many members were there in WTO?  
(a) 139  
(b) 150  
(c) 101  
(d) 149 1
10. Logos and certification which help consumers get assured of quality while purchasing the goods and devices are:  
(a) ISI  
(b) Agmark  
(c) Hallmark  
(d) All of them 1
11. What are the main symbols of an independent nation? 3

Or

Why was the conflict started in Vietnam against the French colonisers in all areas of life? Explain.

12. Choose three examples to show the contribution of culture to the growth of nationalism in Europe. 3

Or

Describe the ideas behind the Tonkin Free School. To what extent was it a typical example of colonial ideas of Vietnam?

13. Explain the circumstances in which Non-cooperation Movement gradually slowed down in cities. 3
14. Why do we need to conserve mineral resources? 3
15. Bring out the importance of Information Technology and Electronic industry in India. 3
16. Name any two states benefitted by the Kandla port. Mention three advantages of waterways. 3
17. What are the challenges faced by the sugar industry in India? 3
18. Discuss briefly the foundational challenge of making transition to democracy. 3
19. Distinguish between Interest Groups and Pressure Movements. 3
20. How has multi-party system strengthened democracy in India? Explain. 3
21. In situations with high risks, credit might create further problems for the borrower. Explain. 3
22. What do you understand by liberalisation of foreign trade? 3
23. Analyse the functions of consumer protection councils. 3
24. Explain the most important achievements of the French Revolution of 1789. 5

Or

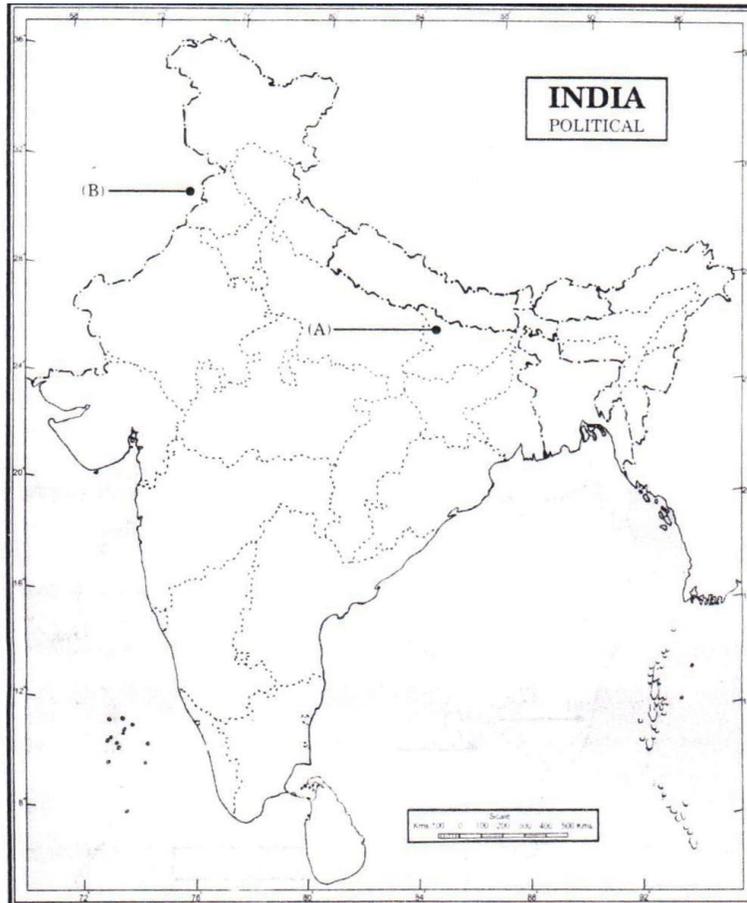
Explain the reasons for popularity of 'Go East Movement'.

25. "Satyagraha is not a physical force. A 'Satyagrahi' does not inflict pain on the adversary. He does not seek his destruction ..... In the use of Satyagraha .....there is no ill-will whatever". Gandhi.

Read the extract carefully and answer the following questions:

- (i) According to Gandhiji how does a 'Satyagrahi' tackle his adversary?
- (ii) What attitude does he have towards him? 5
- (iii) What kind of force would he use to win over him? 5
26. Why manufacturing industry sector is considered the backbone of economic development of the country? Explain by giving reasons. 5
27. Has democracy led to development, security and dignity of the people? Explain. 5
28. Examine the inception and policies of Indian National Congress. 5
29. Who is a consumer? Explain five duties of consumers. 5

30. Give the main features of Economic Reforms introduced in 1991. 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) The place from where the movement of Indigo planters was started.
- (B) The place where the Indian National Congress held its session in 1929. 2



Or

- Locate and label the following items in the same map.
- (i) Ahmedabad – the cotton mill workers Satyagraha.
- (ii) No tax campaign -Dandi
32. Two features (A), (B) and (C) are marked on the given outline map of India. Identify the following features and write their correct names.
- (A) A nuclear power plant
- (B) An iron steel industry 2+2



On the given outline political map of India, locate and label the following items:

- (i) A nuclear power plant in Rajasthan.
- (ii) A software technology park in Jammu and Kashmir.

**Sample Paper – 2****Marking Scheme**

1. (B) Bismarck

**or**

- (D) China
2. (A) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
3. (C) Delhi-Mumbai
4. (D) Coimbatore
5. (A) Communists who believe in the ideology of Mao
6. (B) Indian National Congress
7. (A) Promotes equality and enhances dignity of the individual
8. (D) RBI
9. (B) 150
10. (D) All of them
11. The main symbols of an independent nation are:
- (i) The National Flag
  - (ii) The National Anthem
  - (iii) The National Language
  - (iv) The National Seal

Every country is identified through these symbols which are distinct from others.

**Or**

Reasons for conflict in Vietnam against the French:

The colonisation of Vietnam by the French brought the people of the country into conflict with the colonisers in all fields of life. The most visible form of French control was military and economic domination. The French tried to shape the culture of the Vietnam by introducing western education and western style among the Vietnamese. Even in religious field they began to interfere. Exploitation of natural resources led to nationalist resistance against the French.

12. Culture of the people plays a significant role in strengthening nationalistic feelings.

The idea of a nation can be created through stories, poems or painting. Music often helped in expressing and shaping the nationalist feelings.

Romanticism, a cultural movement in Europe made effort to create a sense of shared collective heritage, a common cultural past as the basis of a nation.

Folk culture such as folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances displays the true spirit of the nation and unites common people. Pride in folk culture and promotion of Vernacular language help in nation building.

**Or**

- The Tonkin Free School was started in Vietnam in 1907 to provide western style education. The school's approach was that to be modern it was not enough to learn science and have western ideas but the Vietnamese also had to look modern. For this the school encouraged the students to adopt western styles such as short hair-cut.
13. The movement in cities gradually slowed down for various reasons
- (a) Khadi cloth was often more expensive than mass-produced mill cloth and poor people could not afford to buy it.
  - (b) Similarly boycott of British institutions posed a problem because of lack of alternative Indian institutions to replace them.
  - (c) So the students began to go back to government schools and lawyers returned to government courts.
14. (i) Minerals are non-renewable and exhaustible.  
(ii) They are unevenly distributed.  
(iii) They are needed for industrialisation and economic development.  
(iv) Minerals need to be conserved to meet the needs of present as well as future generation as they are depleting fast.
15. Importance of Information Technology and Electronic industry in India are:
- (i) Electronic industry produces a wide range of goods like television, telephones, radars, computers, etc.
  - (ii) It has provided employment to more than one million people.
  - (iii) It has contributed to a lot of foreign exchange in the last two to three years.
  - (iv) Bangalore is the electronic capital of India followed by Mumbai, Hyderabad, Delhi, Pune, Kolkata, Chennai, etc. There are 18 software technology parks in India and there is a good future for the Information Technology industry.
16. States benefitted by Kandla port are Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujrat. (Any two)  
Three advantages of waterways are:
- (i) They are the cheapest means of transport.
  - (ii) They are the most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods.
  - (iii) They are fuel efficiently.
17. Sugar industry faces the following problems:
- (i) Old and inefficient methods of production.
  - (ii) Delay in the transportation of sugarcane to factories.
  - (iii) Maximise the use of bagasse.
18. The 'Foundational Challenge' applied to the non-democratic countries of the world. It implies:
- (i) Making transition to democracy.
  - (ii) Non-democratic regime to democratic regime.
  - (iii) Control of government from military to the elected leaders.
  - (iv) Promotional of sovereign and functional state.

19.

Interest Group	Pressure Group
<p>a. They protect a specific interest but do not use pressure, tactics and extra constitutional means to influence and coerce government.</p> <p>b. The Interest Groups are the neutral label and their decisions are very much formal.</p> <p>c. They never depend on spontaneous mass participation.</p>	<p>a. These protects the common interests and they use pressure tactics and extra constitutional means to influence and coerce government.</p> <p>b. These have a loose organisation. Their decision making is more flexible and informal.</p> <p>c. They depend much more on spontaneous mass participation.</p>

20. The multi-party system has strengthened democracy in India in various constructive ways like:
- (i) Multi-party system has given the opportunities to a variety of interests and opinions to enjoy political representation. For example, in India more than 750 political parties are registered with the Election Commission.
  - (ii) It is more representative and accountable to democratic ideals. It creates a system of internal checks and balances within a coalition government.
21. If a farmer has taken loan for crop production and due to unavoidable factors there is a crop failure then he cannot repay the loan. Now, again he has to take a new loan or sell some part of his land. Therefore, here credit has created problems for the borrower as he falls into a debt-trap.
22. Liberalisation of foreign trade refers to removal of barriers or restrictions set by the government for attracting foreign investment. Since 1991, there has been a major shift in the thrust and direction of FDI policy, which can be described as an open door policy on foreign investment and technology transfer.
23. Consumer Protection Council (CPC) Ahmedabad is a consumer organisation which is working for the protection of consumer's rights.
- Functions of CPC are:
- (i) Writing articles and holding exhibitions to impart knowledge about consumer rights and consumer problems.
  - (ii) Forming consumer groups to look into the malpractices in ration shops and overcrowding in the road passenger transport.
  - (iii) Providing legal assistance to consumers by way of providing aid, legal advice, etc. in seeking legal remedy.
24. Important achievements of the French Revolution of 1789 were
- (a) Led to drastic political and constitutional changes, transfer of sovereignty from monarchy to National Assembly, an elected body of French citizens.
  - (b) The revolution proclaimed that henceforth the French people would constitute the nation and shape its destiny.
  - (c) The new constitution guaranteed equality before law. Uniform laws were made.
  - (d) The royal standard was replaced by the National Flag-the French tricolour.

- (e) The French Parliament , the Estates General , was renamed as the National Assembly.
- (f) A centralised administrative system was put in place.

Or

In the first decade of 20<sup>th</sup> century 'Go East Movement' became popular. In 1907-1908, some 300 Vietnamese students went to Japan to acquire modern education. Their primary objective was to drive out the French from Vietnam, overthrow the puppet emperor and reestablish the Nguyen dynasty that had been deposed by the French.

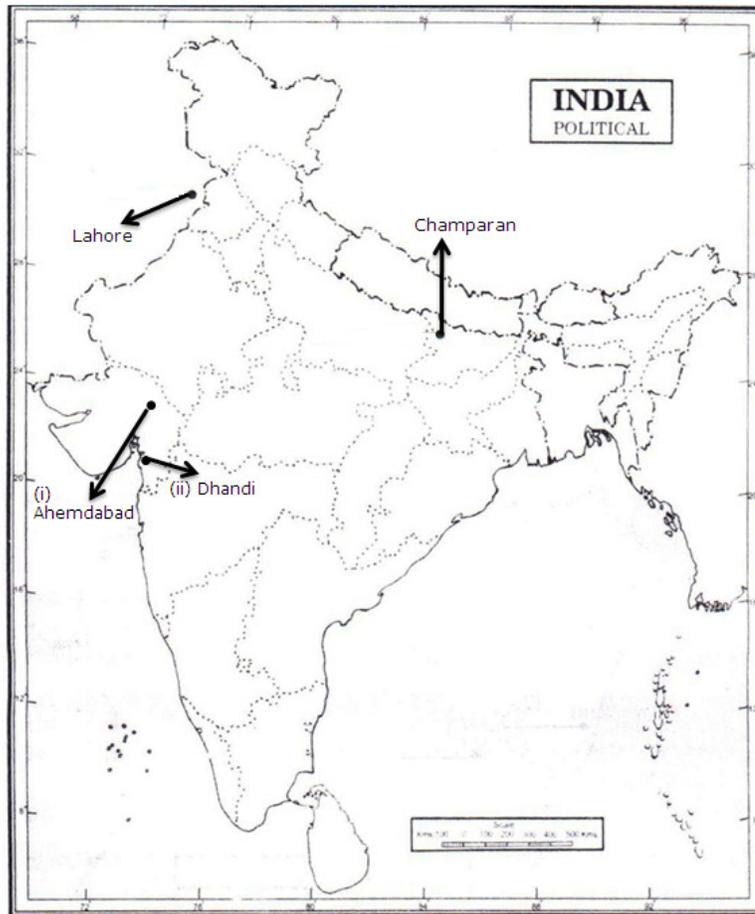
Since Japan had resisted colonisation by European power and had a victory over Russia in 1907, the Vietnamese drew inspiration from them.

They appealed to the Japanese as fellow Asians for arms and to help in driving away the French. They established a branch of Restoration Society in Tokyo. But Japanese ministry of interior clamped down the movement in 1908 and the main leaders were deported.

25. (i) 'A Satyagrahi' does not inflict any pain on his adversary nor does he cause any destruction on to him.
- (ii) His attitude towards his adversary is one of tolerance. He would not have any ill-will towards him.
- (iii) He would not use any physical force to win him over rather he would use moral force of truth and non-violence.
26. Manufacturing industry sector is considered the backbone of economic development of the country due to the following reasons:
- (a) Manufacturing industries have not only contributed modernisation of agriculture but also reduced the dependence of people on agriculture by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.
- (b) Industrial development has helped in removal of poverty and unemployment.
- (c) It has reduced regional disparities by setting up industries in tribal and backward areas.
- (d) export of manufactured goods has led to some promotion of trade and commerce and brought about the most needed foreign exchange.
- (e) Countries that transform their raw materials into wide variety of finished goods of higher value are prosperous. India's prosperity lies in diversifying and increasing its manufacturing industries as quickly as possible.
27. Democracy stands much superior to any other forms of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual. The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy. This has been achieved in various degrees in various democracies.
- (i) For societies which have been build for long on the basis of subordination and domination it is not simple matter to recognize that all individuals are equal.
- (ii) In dignity of women, most societies across the world were historically male dominated societies. Long struggle by women have created some sensitivity today.

- (iii) On the other hand in a non-democratic set up the Principle of individual freedom and dignity would not have the legal and moral force.
- (iv) Democracy in India has also strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunity. Perhaps, it is the recognition that makes ordinary citizens value their democratic rights.
28. Indian National Congress popularly known as Congress Party is one of the oldest parties in the world. It was found in 1885 by Dr. A.O. Hume. It was started as a safety valve to express the increasing feeling of discontent among the Indians against the British rule.
- It played a dominate role in the Indian politics at the national and state level for several decades.
- Aims and Objectives of Congress Party:
- (i) A centrist party in its ideological orientation, the party espouses secularism as the foremost task to preserve the unity and integrity of India.
- (ii) Safeguards educational, religious and cultural rights and to promote welfare of weaker sections and minorities.
- (iii) Congress Party also supports New Economic reforms but with a human face.
- (iv) It also follows the principle of Panchsheel.
- (v) It works upon to establish big industries as well as small-scale industries for the removal of unemployment.
29. Any person who buys anything in the market and uses it is called a consumer.
- Duties of consumers are:
- (i) It is the responsibility of the consumer to be more alert and questioning about the price and quality of goods and services that he or she uses.
- (ii) To assert and act to ensure that he or she gets a fair deal.
- (iii) To organize together as consumers to develop the strength and influence to promote and protect their interests.
- (iv) To purchase quality marked products such as ISI, AGMARK, etc.
- (v) To ask for cash memo for the items purchased whenever possible.
- (vi) To make complaint for genuine grievances.
30. Main features of Economic reforms introduced in 1991 are:
- (i) Deregulation of industries.
- (ii) Liberalized policy towards foreign capital and technology.
- (iii) Reduced role for Public sector.
- (iv) Disinvestment in Public Enterprises.
- (v) Liberalization of Import Licencing.
- (vi) Rationalisation of Tariff Structure.
- (vii) Reforms in Foreign Exchange Management.
- (viii) Reforms in Financial Sector.

31.



32.

