
CBSE Sample Paper-01
SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT –II
Class – X Social Science

Time allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 90

General Instructions:

- a) The question paper has 30 questions. All Questions are compulsory.
 - b) Question numbers 1-8 are Multiple Choice Questions. Each question carries one each.
 - c) Question numbers 9-20 are three marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 80 words.
 - d) Question numbers 21-28 are five marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 100 words.
 - e) Question numbers 29-30 are map questions of three marks each.
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1. Name the secret societies founded by Giuseppe Mazzini?

OR

Which is most visible form of French control over Vietnam?

- 2. In what ratio are iron ore, coking coal and limestone required to manufacture steel?
- 3. What is Partisan?
- 4. Name the country which has most stable democracy?
- 5. In which country one round of constitutional change taken place, but the Dutch speakers not satisfied and they want more autonomy?
- 6. At what interest rate Rama borrow money from her employer, a medium landowner?
- 7. What is the share of agriculture in the total employment of US?
- 8. India's consumer movements are also considered as.....
- 9. Outline the features of Vienna Treaty.

OR

Can you explain the contribution of Francis Garnier to establish French control over Vietnam?

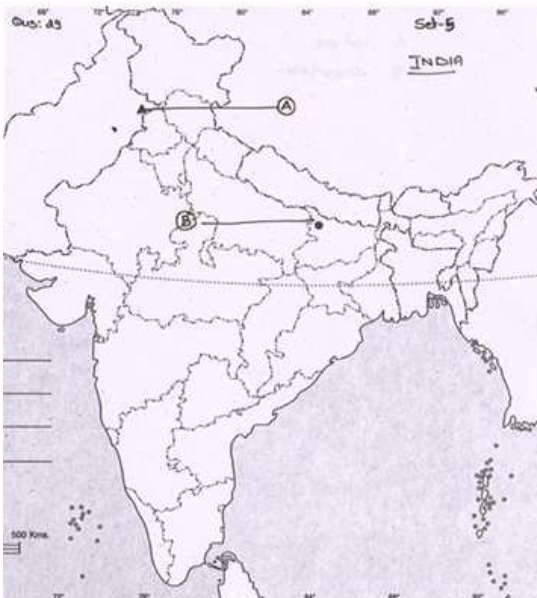
- 10. Highlight the major facts about the new economic situation created by First World War in India?
 - 11. "Gandhiji saw this as an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of unified national movement" Can you explain that opportunity.
 - 12. "Toothpaste is a combination of various Minerals". Support the statement with suitable examples?
 - 13. How would you classify industries on the bases of their main role?
 - 14. Highlight the importance of radio and television as an effective means of mass communication in India?
 - 15. Mention any three forms of Pressure Groups in Politics?
 - 16. "Any imperfection in the government functions is blamed on democracy". Is it right?
 - 17. Explain any three measures to deepen democracy in a country?
 - 18. How do Self Help Groups help the poor in rural areas? Explain with suitable arguments.
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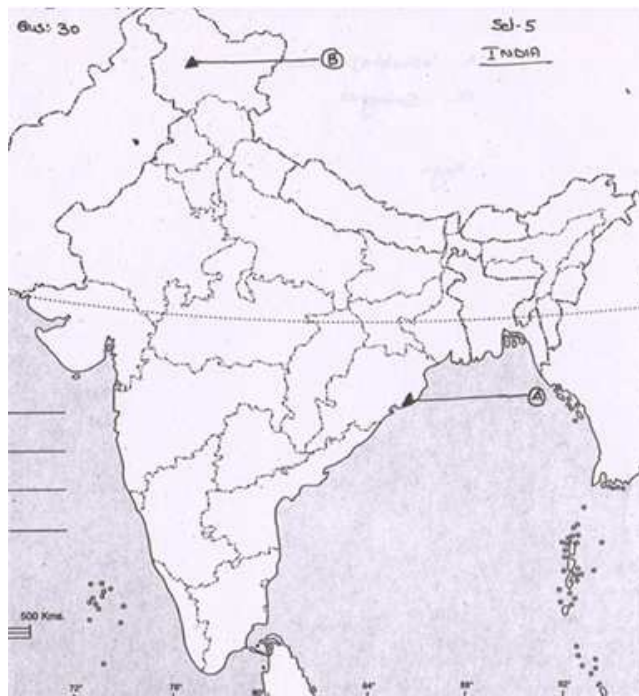
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19. How does the rise of the Multinational Companies affect the poor workers? Explain.
 20. Explain the Judicial Setup made by the Indian Government to solve the consumer dispute.
 21. How would you categorise the factors which promoted the building up of the dominance of English ethnic in British Isles?

OR

How would you explain the shadow or influence of china over Vietnamese?

22. Can you identify the different limitations of Civil Disobedience Movement?
23. Analyze the advantages of the decentralization of industries in India?
24. Which agency provides the air travel service in north-eastern and off shore areas of India?
Explain why air transport is proffered in north-eastern states of India?
25. State the various functions political parties perform in a democracy.
26. What is the nature and scope of Democracy in the modern world?
27. Why did the Government of India remove trade barriers? Explain the reasons.
28. How consumers' movements are responsible to spread awareness among the consumers?
29. A. Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.
 1. A place where the session of Congress held in 1929
 2. A place associated with the movement of Indigo PlantersB. Locate and Label **Ahmadabad-cotton mill workers Satyagraha** with appropriate symbols on the same map given for identification.
30. A. Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.
 1. Deepest land Locked Port
 2. Woolen Textile IndustryB. Locate and Label **Kaiga-Nuclear Power Plant** with appropriate symbols on the same map given for identification.





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ANSWERS

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1. Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne.

OR

Military and Economic domination.

2. 4:2:1
3. A person who is strongly committed to a party, group or faction. Partisanship is marked by a tendency to take a side and inability to take a balanced view on an issue.
4. USA
5. Belgium
6. 5% per month.
7. 0.5%
8. Social force.
9. **Answer:**
- A. This treaty took Place in 1815 at Vienna, Austria.
- B. In this treaty the representatives of European Powers-Russia, Britain, Prussia and Austria were met.
- C. The meeting was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich.
- D. The objective of Vienna Congress was to undoing most of the changes that had come about in the Europe during the Napoleonic War

OR

Garnier was a part of the French team that explored the Mekong River. In 1873 he was commissioned by French to try and establish a French colony in Tonkin in the north. By the mid -1880s they established firm grip over northern region. Garnier carried out an attack on Hanoi, the capitol of Tonkin, but was killed in the fight.

10. **Answer:**

- A. First World War led to a huge increase in defense expenditure which was financed war loans and increase in Taxes.
- B. Custom duties were raised and new income taxes were introduced.
- C. Through war years prices increased-doubling between 1913 and 1918.
- D. Villagers were called upon to supply soldiers.
- E. Forced recruitment in rural areas caused widespread anger.
11. That opportunity was 'Khilafat Issue'. The First World War ended with the defeat of Ottoman Turkey. And there were rumours that a harsh peace treaty was going to be imposed on the ottoman emperor-the spiritual head of the Islamic world (the Khailifa). To defend the khalifa's temporal power, a khilafat committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919. A young generation of Muslims leaders likes the brothers Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, Began discussing with Mahatma Gandhi about the possibility of a united mass action on the
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issue. Gandhiji saw this as an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of unified national movement.

12. Yes, toothpaste is a combination of so many minerals. Toothpaste cleans our teeth. Abrasive minerals like silica, limestone, aluminum oxide and various phosphate minerals do the cleaning. Fluoride which is used to reduce cavities, come from a mineral fluoride. Most toothpastes are made white, with titanium oxide, which comes from minerals called rutile, ilmenite and anatase. The sparkle in some toothpaste comes from mica. The toothbrush and tube containing the paste are made of plastics from petroleum.
 13. Industries can be classified under the following categories on the basis of their main role:
 - A. Basic and Key Industries: Basic and key industries which supply their products or raw materials to manufacture other products. Example: Iron and steel industry, copper smelting and aluminum smelting.
 - B. Consumer Industries: Consumer Industries that produce goods for direct use by consumers. Example: Sugar, Toothpaste, paper, sewing machines and fans etc.
 14. **Answer:**
 - A. Radio: Radio is an important electronic mean of mass communication. It is the most effective and cheapest mean of communication. It provides information and also helps to promote the social education. With the introduction of FM radio it becomes the first choice mean of mass communication among the people. All India Radio (Akashwani) broadcasts a variety of programmes in national, regional and local languages for various categories of people.
 - B. Television: Television is also an important mean of mass communication. Doordarshan, the national television channel of India, is one of the largest terrestrial networks of the world. Television provides better information and entertainment because we can listen and see the information.
 15. **Answer:**
 - A. Some political parties form pressure groups because they want to increase their influence in the public. Many Farmer and student organizations are set up by the political parties with same motive.
 - B. Some political parties formed out of pressure groups. In case of long struggle for their causes, the pressure groups take the shape of political parties.
 - C. Some time political parties and pressure groups have different and conflicting views and ideas. They are in opposition to each other.
 16. Every individual expects a lot from democracy. Democracy is expected to solve all the socio-economic, political and economic problems of the country. Democracy is expected to give equality of status to every citizen. It is expected that there would not be any type of discrimination on ground of gender, race, religion or region. The reality is that everything is expected out of democracy. Any imperfection in any such area is termed as undemocratic. It should be realized that democracy is a form of government that creates conditions which will ensure quality of citizens before the law of the country. But the citizens have to know their rights and freedom and they should try to enforce them. A democratic set up does not ensure all the right policies. Individuals have to take advantage of the good conditions created by
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democracy and make good policies. Thus it is not right that any information in any area is thrown on democracy.

17. Following are the measures to deepen democracy in a country.

- A. The most important step to deepening the democracy in a country is spreading the education among the citizens of the country. The literate population is the most important human capital of the country. Education brings qualitative changes in the citizens and enables them to use better tools and knowledge for the better governance.
- B. Press should have full freedom to form the public opinion. Press makes the public aware about the happenings in the country and keeps them informed. So people should know the strength of the press.
- C. For the deepening of democracy each and every person should be aware about his/her fundamental rights. He should be political aware. Government should take some steps to be spread awareness about their fundamental rights.

18. **Answer:**

- A. Collateral is not required while taking loan from the Self help Groups.
- B. Difficult paper work is required to get loan from the bank but long paper work is not required while taking loan from the self help groups.
- C. Self help Groups charges very less interest rate as comparison to the Money Lender.
- D. Members work in a very responsible manner because they know that their responsible behavior is required for the smooth functioning of Self help Group.
- E. It encourages regular savings of the rural poor people.

19. **Answer:**

- A. Their jobs are no longer secure.
- B. Many workers lost their jobs.
- C. Their wages and remunerations are very low.
- D. They have to put in very long working hours.

20. **Answer:**

- A. District Level Consumer Courts: These are courts which settle Consumer disputes at District level consumer Courts deals with the cases involving claims up to Rs 20 lakhs.
- B. State Level Consumer Courts: These are courts which settle Consumer disputes. State level Consumer Courts deals with the cases involving claims up to Rs 20 lakhs to Rs 1 crore.
- C. Central Level Consumer Courts: These are courts which settle Consumer disputes. Central level Consumer Courts deals with the cases involving claims exceeding Rs 1 crore.

21. **Answer:**

- A. Economic Prosperity: The Industrial revolution helped in the economic prosperity of the English nation. It succeeded in extending its influence over the other nations of the island with the help of trade and wealth.
 - B. English Parliament: The English parliament which had seized power from the monarchy in 1688 at the end of a protracted conflict was the instrument through which a nation state with England at its centre came to be forged.
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- C. The Act of Union 1707: According to this act the United Kingdom of Great Britain was formed and Scotland merged in to England. British parliament became stronger.
 - D. Majority of English members in the British Parliament: Due to the Act of 1707 United Kingdom was formed and the parliament dominated by the English members. This was a major factor to uplift the identity of British.
 - E. Setback to Scotland's distinctive culture and identity: catholic clans that inhabited the Scottish Highlands suffered terrible repression whenever they attempted to assert their independence. The Scottish Highlanders were forbidden to speak their Gaelic Language

OR

Answer:

- A. In early history Vietnam once under the control of empire of China.
- B. After getting independence from Chinese emperors the Vietnamese rulers continued to maintain the Chinese system of government as well Chinese Culture.
- C. The elites in Vietnam were powerfully influenced by Chinese culture. They were educated in Chinese Confucianism.
- D. Chinese was the language used by the elites of Vietnam.
- E. Vietnam's religious beliefs were a mixture of Buddhism and Confucianism. Confucius was a Chinese thinker.
- F. Phan Boi Chau a reformer, wrote his book, The History of the Loss of Vietnam under the influence and advice Chinese reformer Liang Qichao.
- G. Trung Sisters and Trieu Au fought against Chinese dominance

22. Answer:

- A. Limited participation of Dalits: Dalits participation in the civil Disobedience movement was very limited, particularly in Maharashtra and Nagpur region where their organization was quite strong.
- B. No Participation of Muslims: Some of the Muslim political organizations in India were also Lukewarm in their response to the Civil Disobedience Movement. After Non-Cooperation-Khilafat movement Muslims felt alienated from the congress.
- C. Dominant role of Sanatanis and Hindu Mahasabha: The role of Sanatanis and Hindu Mahasabha was very dominant. Due to the fear of Sanatanis the conservative high class Hindus, congress ignored the Dalits. Congress was very close to Hindu Mahasbha. Hindus mahasabha strongly opposed the efforts of compromise between Congress and Muslim League.
- D. Clash between BR Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi: In 1930 Dr B R Ambedkar clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the second round table conference by demanding separate electorate for Dalits.
- E. Participants have different aspirations: Participation had their own aspirations. There was a contrast between the demands of industrialist and working class. Contrast was also there in the demand of Rich peasants and poor peasants. United struggle was not there.

23. Answer:

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- A. Decentralisation of industries reduces the regional disparities of development. Citizens of a nation living in different parts of a country should get the equal opportunities of development.
 - B. Decentralization of industries solves the problem of unemployment. People are able to get employment.
 - C. Decentralization of industries assures an uninterrupted flow of goods and services in the market.
 - D. Decentralization solves the problem of centralization of population. Due to industrialization some cities are densely populated, but due to decentralization of industries the problems of over crowded cities that are solved. It makes people to get work at their homelands.
 - E. Decentralization of industries is helpful for the fair use of resources of underdeveloped areas.

24. Answer:

Pawanhans Helicopter Ltd. Provide the air travel service in the north eastern areas of India. Because of the following reasons the air transport is preferred in the North-Eastern states of India;

- A. These states are mostly lies in the hilly areas and difficult terrains are there.
- B. Dense forests are found in this region
- C. Big rives and dissected relief is found in this area.
- D. Heavy rain fall and frequent floods.

Due to all above written reasons it is very difficult to construct roads and lay railway lines. That's why air transport is preferred in the north-eastern states of India.

25. Answer:

- A. Political parties **contest elections**. In most democracies, elections are fought mainly among the candidates put up by the parties. Parties select their candidates in different ways.
- B. Parties' **forward different policies and programs** and voters choose them from. Each of us may have different opinions and views on what policies are suitable for society. A government is expected to base its policies on the line taken by the Ruling Party.
- C. Parties play a **decisive role in making laws** foe a country. Laws are debated and passed in the legislature. But most of the members of legislature are the members of political parties.
- D. Parties **form and run the Governments**. As we noted last year, the big policy decision are taken by political executive that comes from the political parties.
- E. Those parties that lose in the elections play the **role of opposition** of the parties in power, by voicing different views and criticizing government for its failure or wrong policies.

26. Answer:

- A. There is a due respect for democracy in the modern world. It is a better form of government as comparison to its alternatives.
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- B. It may be slow and less efficient but it is an accountable, legitimate and responsible form of government.
 - C. There is an overwhelming support for the Democracies all over the world because Democratic Governments are people's own Government.
 - D. Countries of the modern world which are ruled by dictators and military rulers are trying to establish democracies in their own countries.
 - E. The hide and seek of democracy in Pakistan shows that the natives are expecting democracy in the country.
 - F. The establishment of democracy in Nepal also shows the dominant position of democracy in the world.

27. Answer:

- A. The government of India decided that the Time had come for Indian traders to compete with the producers and manufacturers of the world.
- B. Government felt that competition would improve the performance of producers.
- C. The decision to remove trade barriers was supported by powerful international organizations like World Bank, World Trade Organization and International Monetary fund.
- D. Businessmen are allowed to take decisions freely about their imports and exports. In this way Government decentralized the power to the businessmen.
- E. Advance technology and Foreign Investment is required for the development of country.

28. Answer:

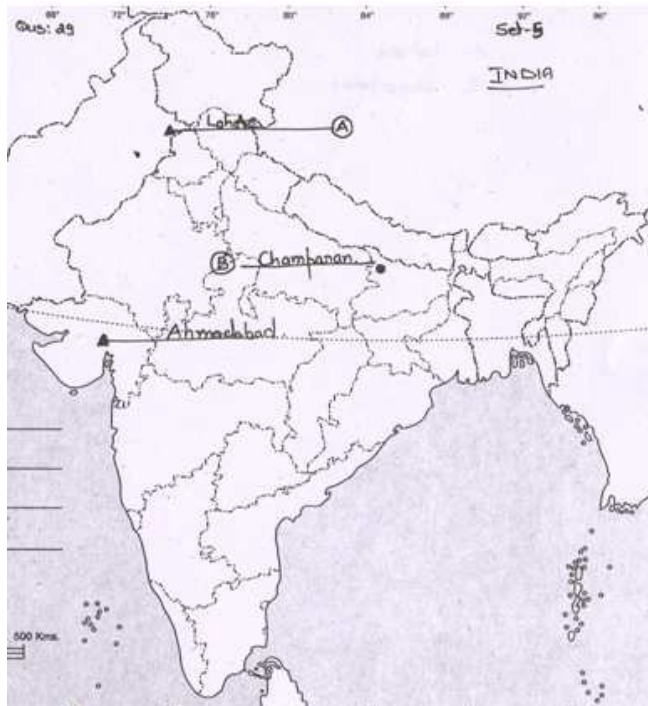
The consumer movements led to the formation of the consumer protection Council or consumer forum.

- A. They guide the consumer on how to file the cases in the consumer courts
- B. On many occasions, they represent individual consumers in the consumer courts.
- C. These councils spread awareness among the people.
- D. It works for the protection of the consumer rights.
- E. It imparts knowledge to people about consumer rights by writing articles and getting it published in newspapers and periodicals.

29. A. Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

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- B. Locate and Label **Ahmadabad-cotton mill workers Satyagraha** with appropriate symbols on the same map given for identification.
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