
CBSE Sample Paper-02 (Solved)
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. Who had hosted the meeting of representatives of European powers at Vienna in 1815?

OR

Name the dynasty which was ruling in Vietnam when Francis Attacked Vietnam.

2. Which industry is the largest contributor of Gross Domestic Product in India?
3. What is the principal concern of BAMCEF?
4. In which field the achievement of dictatorship is better than democracy?
5. What is challenge?
6. How much percentage of bank deposits is kept as a cash reserve for daily transactions in Indian Banks?
7. Name the agency that forces the developing countries to liberalize the trade?
8. Which right of the consumer is violated if the consumers are not allowed to get their claims settled against the manufacturers in case they are cheated or exploited?
9. Can you explain the factors responsible for economic hardships faced by European people during 1830s?

OR

What were the of Paul Barnard's suggestions to reduce rural poverty and increase agricultural production of the Vietnam?

10. What were the main ideas of Gandhiji behind 'Non Co-operation'?
 11. How the plantation workers of Assam understand Mahatma Gandhiji and the notion of swaraj?
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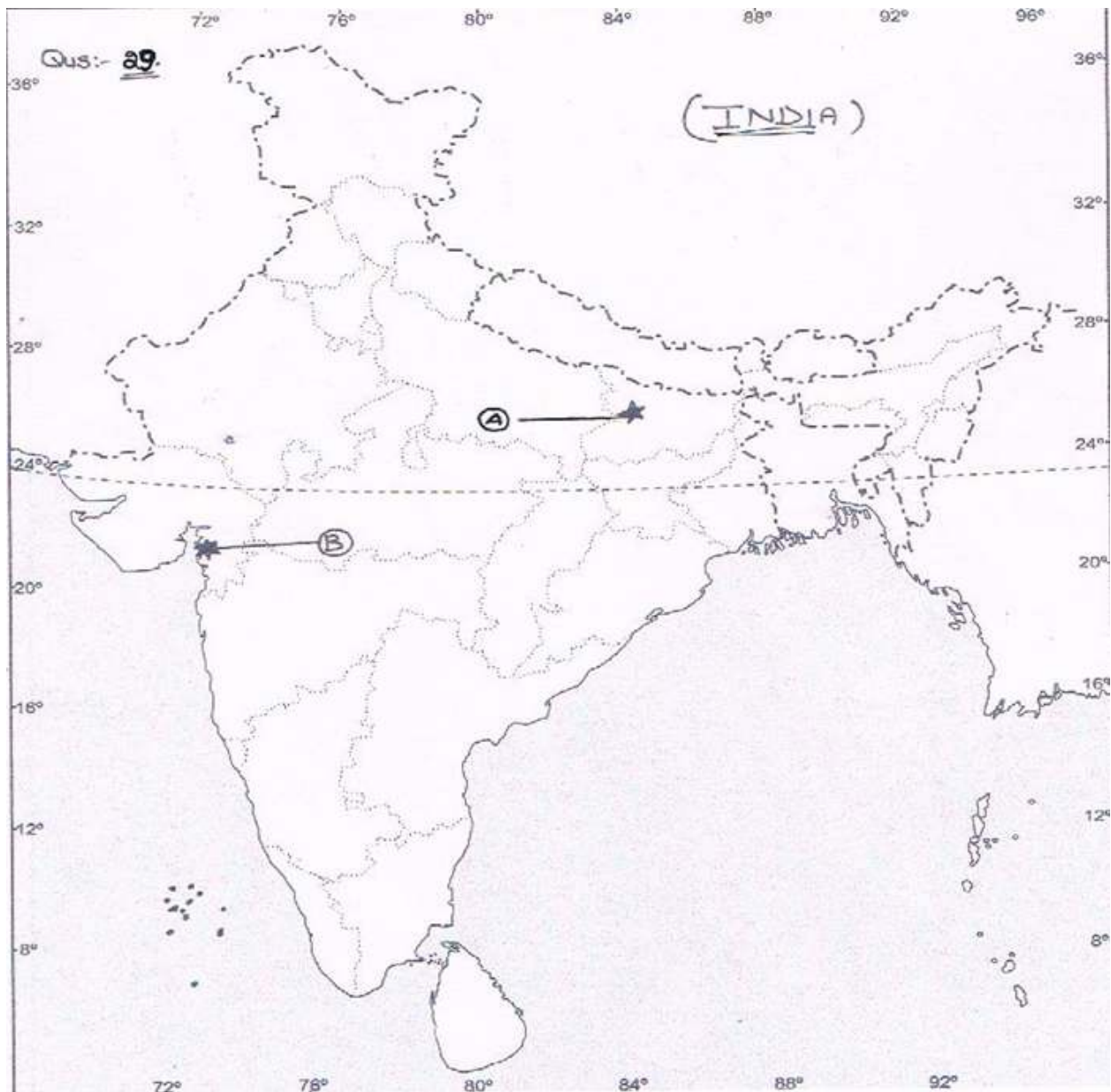
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12. What is the difference in approach of Geographers and Geologists in the study of mineral resources?
 13. What are the impacts of mining on the health of the miners and the environment?
 14. Name any three waterways which have been declared as National Waterways by the Government of India.
 15. Explain any two indirect ways, through which an ordinary citizen can influence politics?
 16. Why we felt that democracy is a better form of Government? Give reasons.
 17. "Laws that give political actors incentives to do good things have more chances of working". Explain.
 18. Do you agree with the payments made by Cheque are safe? Give reason.
 19. Can you suggest some ways to make globalisation 'Fair' in India?
 20. What type of information that should be taken care of by the consumers before buying a product?
 21. How would you justify that the Act of union was a major setback to the Scottish Identity?

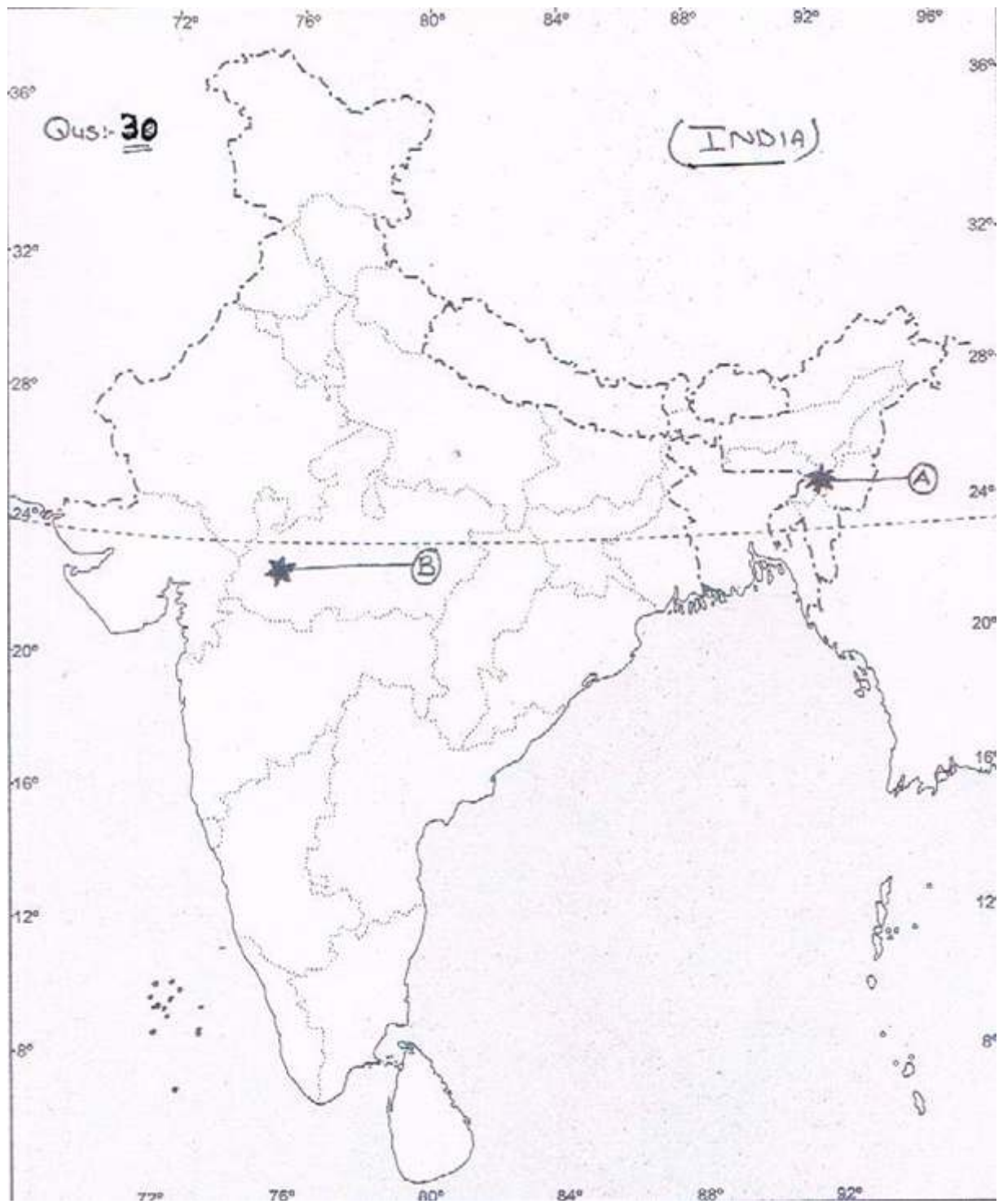
OR

Write a detail outline about the resistance in schools against the French colonial rule?

22. Explain the contribution of Gandhiji to uplift the position of Untouchables in the society?
 23. What are Non-Conventional Sources of Energy? Why do they have a bright future in India?
 24. Highlight the importance of Pipeline transportation and Network?
 25. The political scene is the mass of many parties. How do politicians manage these coalitions? Give your opinion.
 26. Can you explain any five challenges and problems faced by Indian Democracy?
 27. Who signs the currency notes in India? What are the functions of Reserve bank of India?
 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. The Satyagraha of the peasants against
 2. Place where Gandhi Ji violated the Salt LawB. Locate and Label **Nagpur session 1920** 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.
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1. Eastern most tip of East-West corridor
 2. Software Technology Park
- B. Locate and Label **Kalpakkam Power Plant** with appropriate symbols on the same map given for identification.





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ANSWER

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1. The Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich.

OR

Nguyen Dynasty

2. Textiles Industry
3. Social justice and social equality for the entire society.
4. In the Economic field achievement of dictatorship is better than democracy due to higher economic growth.
5. A significant difficulty that can be overcome.
6. 15%
7. World Trade Organisations.
8. The right to seek redressal.
9. **Answer:**

- A. The 1830s were the years of great economic hardship in Europe.
- B. During the first half of the Nineteenth Century there was an immense increase in population all over the Europe. Due to which the supply of workers increased and the demand was very less. Problem of unemployment was faced by Europeans.
- C. Small producers and manufacturers of towns face a stiff competition from imports of cheap machine made products.
- D. In those regions of Europe where aristocracy still enjoyed powers, Peasants struggled under the Burden of Feudal dues and obligations.

OR

Paul Barnard was an influential writer and a policy maker. He strongly believed that colonies should be developed. To reduce rural poverty and increase agricultural production of the Vietnam Barnard suggested that it was necessary to carry out land reforms as the Japanese had done in the 1890's. However, this could not ensure sufficient employment. As the experiences of Japan showed, Industrialization would be essential to create more jobs.

10. Gandhiji in his famous book Hind Swaraj declared that British Rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indians, and successful only because of our cooperation. If Indians refused to cooperate, British rule in India would collapse within a year and swaraj would come. According to Gandhiji it should begin with the surrender of titles that the British government awarded, and a boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils, schools and foreign goods.
11. Workers too had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of swaraj. For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed, and it meant retaining a link with the village
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from which they had come. Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission, and in fact they were rarely given such permission. When they heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home. They believed the Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own villages. They, however, never reached their destination. Stranded on the way by a railway and steamer strike, they were caught by the police and brutally beaten up.

12. Geographers study minerals as part of the earth's crust for a better understanding of land reforms. The Distribution of minerals resources and associated economic activities are interest to geographers.

Geologists, however, is interested in the formation of minerals, their age and physical and chemical composition.

13. **Answer:**

- A. Mining causes air pollution. The dust and noxious fumes inhaled by miners make them vulnerable to pulmonary diseases.
- B. The risk of collapsing mine roofs, inundation and fires in coalmines are a constant threat to miners.
- C. The water sources in the region get contaminated due to mining. Dumping of waste and slurry leads to degradation of land, soil, and increase in stream and river pollution.

14. **Answer:**

- A. The Ganga River between Allahabad and Haldia (1620)-N.M. No.1
- B. The Brahmaputra river between Sadiya and Dhubri (891)-N.W No.2
- C. The west-Coast canals in Kerala(Kottapuram-komman, Udyogamandal and Champakkara anals-205 km)-N.W.No3

15. **Answer:** Following are the ways by which an ordinary citizen can influence politics:

- A. Pressure Groups: An ordinary citizen can influence politics by making himself a part of pressure groups. Pressure groups are organizations that attempt to influence government policies. These organizations do not control or share political power. These organizations are formed when people with common occupation, interest, aspirations or opinions come together in order to achieve a common objective. These pressure groups gain public support and try to influence politics through protest and strikes. Some pressure groups are the extended arms of political groups.
- B. Movements: Movements are another way to influence politics. The Movements of Restoration of Democracy in Nepal and Bolivia's Water War are the examples to influence the politics by an ordinary man. Movements include demonstration strikes and protests. Movements also gain public support and try to influence politics.

16. **Answer:**

- A. It promotes equality among citizens.
 - B. It enhances the dignity of the individuals.
 - C. It improves the quality of decision making
 - D. It provides a method to resolve conflict.
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E. It allows room to correct mistake.

17. Yes, I am agreeing with this statement. Any legal change must carefully look at what results it will have on politics. Sometimes the results may be counter-productive. For example, many states have banned people who have more than two children from contesting panchayat elections. This has resulted in denial of democratic opportunity to many poor and women, which was not instead. Generally, laws that seek to ban something are not very successful in politics. Laws that give political actors incentives to do good things have more chances of working. The best laws are those which empower people to carry out democratic reforms.
18. Yes, we agree with the fact that payments made by Cheque are safe. Cheque can be issued by only that person who has an account with the Bank, makes out a Cheque for a specific amount. When a Cheque is crossed there is no possibility of its misuse as on the encashment of such Cheque. The amount stands credited to the account of the party to the account of the party to whom the Cheque was earlier issued. It is an authentic proof of the transaction taken place as the record of such monetary affairs is clearly indicated in the bank statements. So there are nominal chances of any forgery to be carried out.

19. **Answer:**

- A. Efforts by the Government: The government can play a major role in making this possible. Its policies must protect the interests of all the sections of society. For example Government can ensure that labour laws are properly implemented and workers get their rights.
- B. Efforts by the People: People can also play an important role in the struggle for fair globalisation. Massive campaigns and representation by the people's organizations can influence the important decisions related to trade and foreign investment.

20. **Answer:**

- A. Consumer should be aware about his rights as a consumer
- B. He should be aware the quality of that product.
- C. He has to confirm price of that product.
- D. He has right to get information about the MRP, manufacturer of that product. Guarantee and warranty period.
- E. Consumer has to get information about the standardization of the product.

21. **Answer:**

- A. The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland that resulted in the formation of the 'united Kingdom of Great Britain' meant in effect that England was able to impose its influence on Scotland.
- B. The British Parliament was henceforth dominated by its English members.
- C. The growth of a British identity meant that Scotland's distinctive culture and political institutions were systematically suppressed.
- D. Catholic clans that inhabited the Scottish Highlands suffered terrible repression whenever they attempted to assert their independence.
- E. The Scottish Highlanders were forbidden to speak their Gaelic Language or wear their national dress, and large number were forcibly driven out their homelands.
-

OR

Answer:

- A. Teachers and students oppose the curriculum openly and sometimes silently.
- B. Vietnamese teachers quietly modify the text and criticized the syllabus prescribed in the books provide by the French.
- C. Saigon Native Girls school incident was an open example of resistance against the colonial education system. Angry students protested against the principal and school authority.
- D. Students fought against the colonial government's efforts to prevent the Vietnamese from qualifying for white-collar jobs.
- E. By 1920, students were forming various political parties, such as the Party of Young Annan.
- F. Students start publishing nationalist journals such as the Annanese students to raise the feeling of nationalism among Vietnamese students.
- G. School also became an important place for political and cultural battles.

22. Answer:

- A. Gandhiji declared that swaraj would not come for a hundred years if untouchability was not eliminated.
- B. He called the untouchables Harijans children of God,
- C. He organized satyagraha to secure them entry into temples and to access to public wells, tanks, roads and schools,
- D. He himself cleaned toilets to dignify the work of Bhangi (the Sweepers).
- E. He persuaded the upper castes to change their heart and give up the sin of untouchability.

23. Resources which we can use again and again, and renewable in nature are Non-Conventional resources of Energy. Due to the following reasons they have bright future in India.

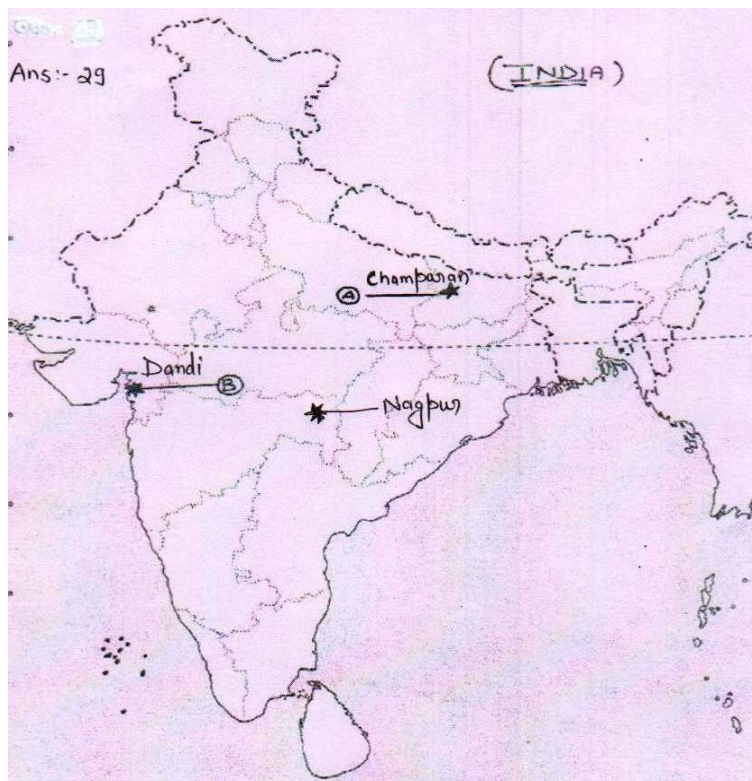
- A.** India is blessed with an abundance of sunlight, water, wind and bio mass.
- B.** India is tropical country. It has enormous possibilities of tapping solar energy.
- C.** India now ranks a wind super power in the world. States like Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, and Lakshadweep have important wind farms
- D.** In India the Gulf of Kichchh, provides ideal conditions for utilizing tidal energy.
- E.** There are several hundred hot spot springs in India, which could be used to generate Geo Thermal Energy

24. Answer:

- A. Pipelines are used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas fields to refineries, fertilizer factories and big thermal plants.
 - D. Solids can also be transported through a pipeline when converted into slurry.
 - E. The far inland locations of refineries like Barauni, Mathura, Panipat and gas based fertilizer plants could be thought of only because pipeline.
 - F. Initial cost of laying pipelines is high but subsequent running costs are minimal.
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- G. Pipelines can be laid anywhere in mountainous region, deserts, under sea and hilly area also.
- H. It rules out trans-shipment losses and delay.
- I. It is environment friendly mode of transportation
25. It is true that presently political scene is dominated by many political parties. Many National and Regional Political parties are working at local level and regional level. If we take this concept in positive sense we will find out the following conclusions.
- A. Many political parties give chance of popular participation
- B. Many political parties give choice o the people
- C. Give a chance for equal representation to everyone
- D. His system has strengthens the federal system and democracy of the country.
- The politicians do manage these coalitions by giving proportional representation to all emerging political parties and their members.
26. **Answer:**
- A. Challenge of expansion: Indian democracy is facing the challenge of expansion. This challenge of Indian democracy involves he practical aspects like-ensuring grater power to local governments, extension of federal principals to all the units of the federation, inclusion of women and minority groups.
- B. Problem of Casteism: Casteism playing a major role in the Indian politics. There are many caste based pressure groups and interest groups. All these influence those who are in power. Casteism is also harmful for the unity of the country.
- C. Problem of Communalism: Communalism has also is negative implication in Indian Politics. It leads to intolerance, suspicion and fear towards members of the other communities. Besides this there are various types of communal violence in the society.
- D. Problem of Corruption: This problem of Indian democracy is related to the criminal record and personal possession of politicians. Corruption is an obstacle in the development of Indian economy.
- E. Problem of Criminalization: Money and muscle power is used during elections. Here is a lack of electoral ethics and insufficient representation of various sections of society like minorities and women.
27. The Governor of Reserve Bank of India, signs the currency notes. Following are the functions of Reserve Bank of India.
- A. The reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the central government.
- B. The RBI supervises the functioning of formal sources of credit.
- C. We have seen that the banks maintain a minimum cash balance out of the deposits they receive. The RBI monitors that the banks actually maintain the cash balance.
- D. RBI sees that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators, small scale industries, to small borrowers etc.
- E. Periodically, banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom, at what interest rate, etc.
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28. The consumer movements led to the formation of the consumer protection Council or consumer forum.
- They guide the consumer on how to file the cases in the consumer courts
 - On many occasions, they represent individual consumers in the consumer courts.
 - These councils spread awareness among the people.
 - It works for the protection of the consumer rights.
 - It imparts knowledge to people about consumer rights by writing articles and getting it published in newspapers and periodicals.
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Ans: 30

