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

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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 One mark Questions.
  - 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 was Frederic Sorrieu?

OR

Which is most visible form of French control over Vietnam?

- 2. How much percent mineral intake represents of our total intake of nutrients?
- 3. What are bye elections?
- 4. What is the basic element of democracy?
- 5. In which country one round of constitutional change taken place, but the Dutch speakers not satisfied and they want more autonomy?
- 6. What is NABARD?
- 7. Which is the longest National Highway of India?
- 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. Who was Giuseppe Garibaldi? What was his contribution in the freedom Movement of Italy?

OR

What was the approach of syllabus introduced by French to teach Vietnamese?

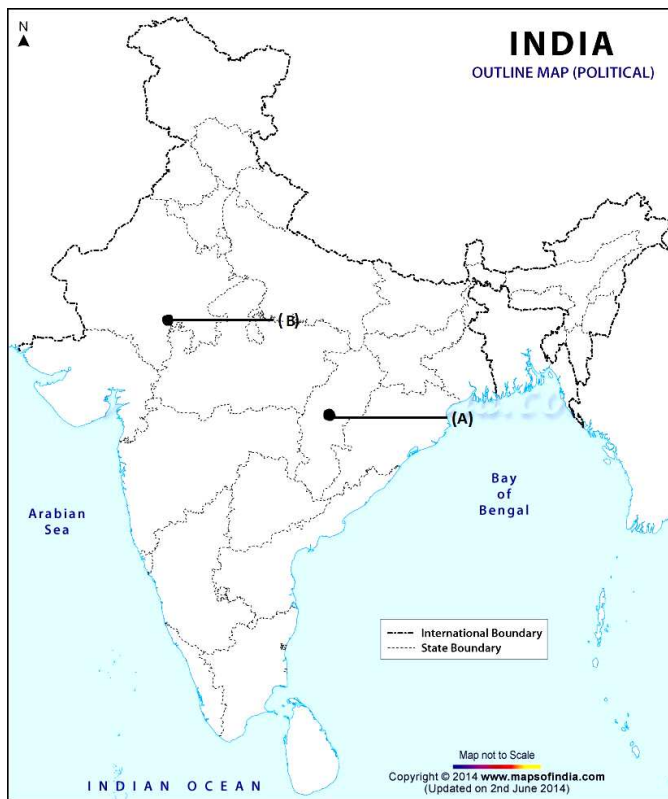
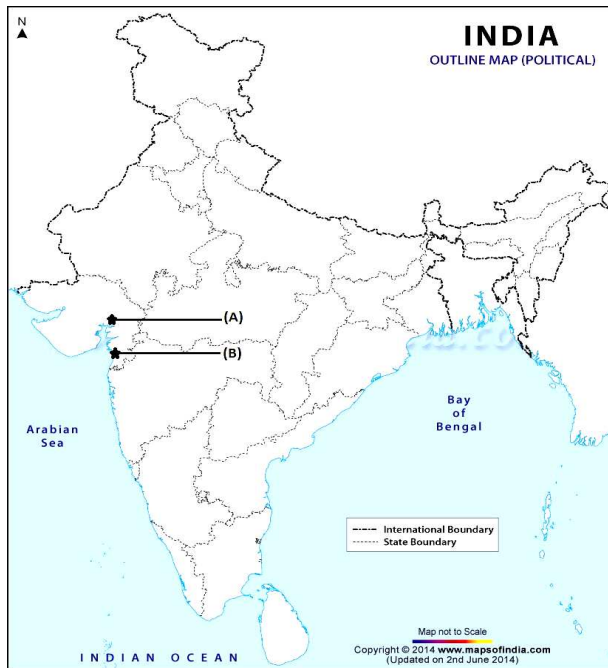
- 10. Highlight the major facts about the new economic situation created by First World War in India?
  - 11. What is separate electorate? Why do you think Gandhiji was against the demand of separate electorate by B R Ambedkar?
  - 12. Explain with an example that aluminum was widely used by the emperors of France.
  - 13. What are the impacts of mining on the health of the miners and the environment?
  - 14. Describe the main features of the Indian postal network.
  - 15. What were the causes of Bolivia's water war?
  - 16. Why we felt that democracy is a better form of Government? Give reasons.
  - 17. Explain any three measures to deepen democracy in a country?
  - 18. Why do lenders ask for collateral while lending?
  - 19. Explain the different ways by which Multinational Corporations manage to keep the cost of production of their goods low?
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20. How do logos and certification on cover help the consumers to buy standardized products?
  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. Examine the concept 'Dynastic succession' in the Political Parties.
  26. What is the nature and scope of Democracy in the modern world?
  27. How would flexibility in labour laws help Multinational Companies?
  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 place of Peasants Satyagraha.
    2. The place associated with the Civil Disobedience MovementB. Locate and Label Madras-the place where the Indian National Congress session held in 1927 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. A Coal Mine
    2. Nuclear Power PlantB. Locate and Label Mangalore iron ore exporting port with appropriate symbols on the same map given for identification
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**ANSWERS**

Maximum Marks: 90

1. Frederic sorrieu was a French artist who prepared a series of four prints visualizing his dream of a world made up of democratic and social republics.

**OR**

Military and Economic domination.

2. 0.3 percent.
3. Elections which are held to fill a vacancy caused by the death of any elected member or of any other reason, for example defection.
4. Universal adult franchise.
5. Belgium
6. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development.
7. NH7, Varanasi to Kanniyakumari
8. The right to seek redressal.
9. Giuseppe Garibaldi: Giuseppe Garibaldi is the most celebrated Italian freedom Fighter. He came from a family engaged in Coastal trade and was a sailor in the merchant navy.

Contribution: In 1833 he met Mazzini and joined the young Italy movement and participated in a republican uprising in Piedmont in 1834. The uprising was suppressed. Giuseppe Garibaldi had to flee to South America, where he lived in exile till 1848. In 1854, he supported Victor Emmanuel-II in his efforts to unify the Italian States. Giuseppe Garibaldi led the famous expedition of the thousand to South Italy. In 1867, Garibaldi led an army of volunteers to Rome to fight the last obstacle to the unification of Italy.

**OR**

School textbooks glorified the French and Justified colonial rule. In the syllabus the Vietnamese were represented as primitive and backward, capable of manual Labour but not of intellectual reflection. They could work in the fields but not rule themselves. They were skilled copyists but not creative. School children were told that only French rule could ensure peace in Vietnam. The approach of the syllabus was to degrade the Vietnamese and glorify French.

**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.
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11. Separate electorates are usually demanded by minorities who feel it would otherwise be difficult for them to get fair representation in government. Separate electorate for Dalits means that Dalits will choose their separate leader by separate elections for Dalits. Gandhiji was against the demand of separate electorate of Dr B R Ambedkar because he believes that separate electorates for Dalits would slow down the process of their integration into society.
12. A. After the discovery of aluminium Emperor Napoleon III wore buttons and hooks on his clothes made of aluminium.  
B. Food was served to his more illustrious guests in aluminium utensils and the less honorable ones were served in gold and silver utensils.  
C. Thirty years after this incident aluminium bowls were most common with the beggars in Paris.
13. 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. A. Indian postal network is the largest network of the in the world.  
B. There are two types of mail-First class mail and Second class mail.  
C. First class mail includes cards and envelop.  
D. Second class mail includes book packets, registered newspapers and periodicals.  
E. For quick delivery of mails, six channels have been introduced. These are Rajdhani Channels, Metro Channel, Green Channel, Business Channel, Bulk Mail Channel and Periodical channel.
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. 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.  
E. It allows room to correct mistake.
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
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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.** Lenders asked for collateral while lending money to the borrowers due to the following reasons:

- A. Lenders demand collateral against loan because it is a security against loan.
- B. Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns and uses this as a guarantee to lender until the loan repaid.
- C. If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender has the right to sell the asset or collateral to obtain payment.
- D. Property such as land titles, deposits with banks, livestock, gold, are some common examples of collateral.

**19.** A. MNCs setup production units in those countries where labour is available at cheaper rate and has large market to sell their products.

- B. MNCs setup production units jointly with some of the local companies of the countries.
- C. MNCs buy up local companies and then expand production.
- D. Maximum MNCs place orders for production to small producers and sell them under their own brand name.

**20.** A. The logos and certification on cover help consumers get assured the quality while purchasing the goods and services because these are issued by the government organizations.

- B. The organizations that monitor and issue these certificates allow producers to use their logos provided they follow certain quality standards.
- C. For some products that affect the health and safety of consumers or of products of mass consumption like LPG cylinders, food colours and additives, cement packaged drinking water, it is mandatory on the part of the producers to get goods certified by government organizations.

**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.
  - 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.
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- 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 Mahasabha. 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:**

- 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.
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- 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.**
- A. Most political parties do not practice open and transparent procedure for their functioning; there are very few ways for an ordinary worker to rise to the top in a party.
  - B. Those who happen to be the leaders are in a position of unfair advantage to favour people close to them or even their family members.
  - C. In many parties the top positions are always controlled by members of one family. This is unfair to other members of that party.
  - D. This is also bad for democracy, since people who do not have adequate experience or popular support come to occupy positions of power.
  - E. This tendency is present in some measure all over the world, including in some of the older democracies.

**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.
  - 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.
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F. The establishment of democracy in Nepal also shows the dominant position of democracy in the world.

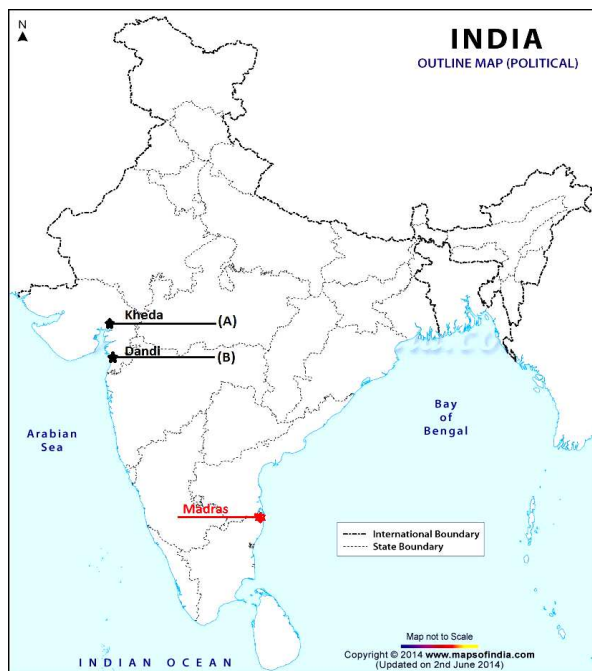
27. A. In the absence of strict laws most of the companies employ workers on temporary bases so that they do not have to pay workers for the whole year.  
B. Workers also have to put in very long working hours and work night shifts on a regular basis during the peak seasons.  
C. Wages are low and workers are forced to work overtime to make both ends meet.  
D. To earn huge profits employers try to cut the labour cost by different ways.  
E. Thus in the absence of labour laws, companies exploit the workers.  
F. Flexibility in labour laws have helped the companies to increase their income granted by not paying reasonable wages and other benefits such as provident fund insurance etc.

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.



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