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**CBSE Sample Paper-03 (Solved)**  
**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 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. “The aim of the Zollverein is to bind the Germans economically in to a nation”. Who wrote these words?

OR

Name the areas which come under the control of French after Franco Chinese war?

- 2. India is the largest producer of which fertilizer?
- 3. What was FEDECOR?
- 4. What do you understand by outcomes of democracy?
- 5. Name the country where Communist party adopts economic reforms but maintain monopoly over political power?
- 6. At what interest rate Shamlal borrow money from the village moneylender?
- 7. What can be used to reduce foreign trade?
- 8. Which act was enacted by the Government of India in October 2005?
- 9. Can you make a distinction between the revolution of 1830s and the revolution of 1848 in France?

OR

What lessons Barnard Learnt from the land reforms and Industrialization of Japan?

- 10. Which political solutions were adopted by Dalits leaders to the problems of their community?
  - 11. Why did the growth of nationalism in the colonies linked to anti colonial movement?
  - 12. Distinguish between metallic Minerals and Non Metallic Minerals?
  - 13. Why has there been a decline in the Jute Industry? Give three reasons.
  - 14. Name the biggest port with a spacious natural and well sheltered harbor in India. And can you distinguish between harbour and port?
  - 15. Name six National Political Parties of India along with their symbols.
  - 16. How can we measure democracy on the basis of its expected outcome?
  - 17. “Challenge of expansion is a very common which is mostly faced by established democracies.” Comment.
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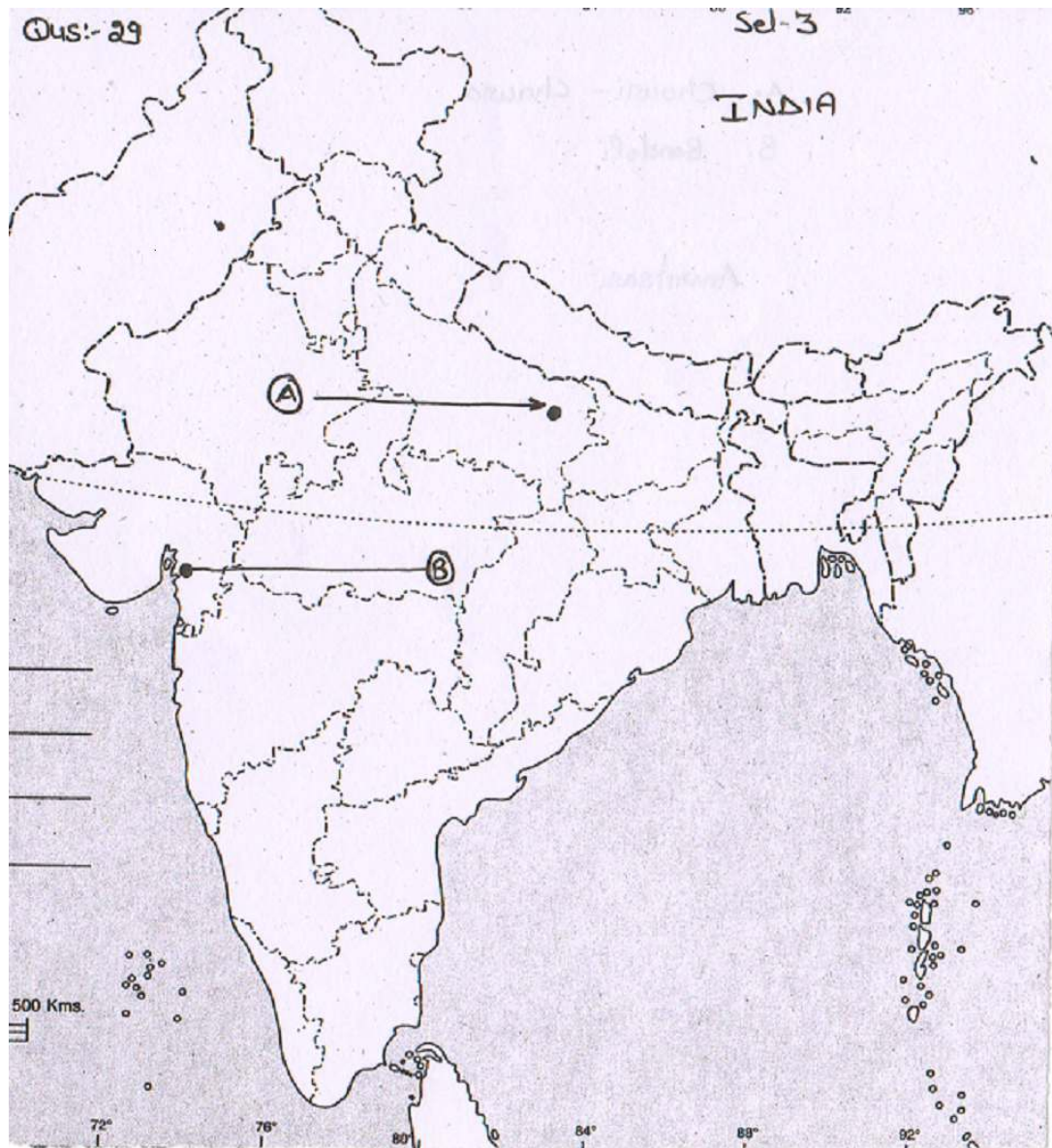
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18. Banks are present everywhere, but it is very difficult for poor households to get loan from the bank than taking a loan from informal source? Why is it so?
  19. How use of containers has helped much greater volumes of goods being transported by airlines?
  20. How consumer forums are helpful for consumers?
  21. "The use of Polish language came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance". Justify the statement.

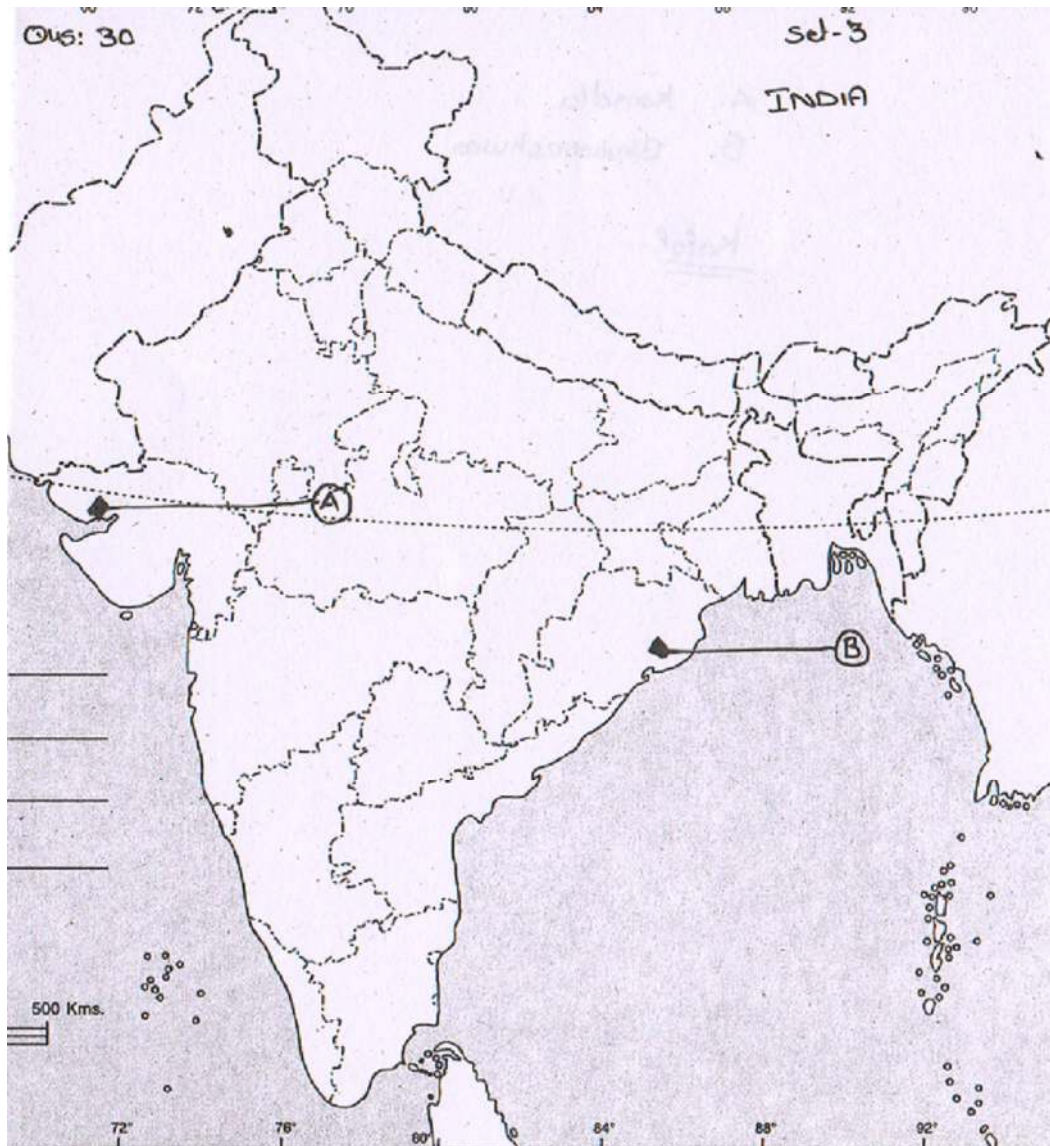
OR

Can you explain in detail, the reasons behind the defeat of French troops in the North eastern Valley of Dien Bien Phu?

22. Read the passage and write down the answers of given questions:  
It is said of "passive resistance" that it is the weapon of the weak but the power which is the subject of this article can be used only by the strong. This power is not passive resistance. Indeed it calls for intense activity. The movement in South Africa was not passive but active.....Satyagraha is not 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.
    - A. Who is this great man who spoke these words?
    - B. Name two methods used by him during the struggle for independence?
    - C. What is Satyagraha?
    - D. For what purpose the Satyagraha was used by the person named by you in South Africa?
    - E. What is difference between physical force and soul-force?
  23. How are Integrated Steel Plants different from Mini steel plants? What problems does this industry face?
  24. No countries can survive without international trade. Explain.
  25. Democracy means delay in the decision making. Which one is preferable-quick decision making process of dictatorship or slow decision making process of democracy?
  26. How would you explain that an ordinary citizen can play a very constructive role in the deepening of democracy?
  27. Can you illustrate the features of the New Economic policy introduced in 1991?
  28. Explain any five ways by which consumers are exploited in real life.
  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. Place where non-cooperation movement was called off
    2. Place where no tax campaign was started
  - B. Locate and Label Amritsar-where Jallianwala Bhag Incident took place 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. Tidal port
  2. Software and Technology Park
- B. Locate and Label Kalol Oil Fields with appropriate symbols on the same map given for identification.







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Time allowed: 3 hours

ANSWER

Maximum Marks: 90

1. Friedrich List, Professor of Economics at the University of Tübingen in Germany.

**OR**

Tonkin and Annam

2. Nitrogenous fertilizer
3. An organization of Bolivia comprising local professionals, including engineers and environmentalists. The organization was formed to protest against water privatization in Bolivia.
4. It means results, consequences, and outputs of democracy are known as outcomes of democracy.
5. China
6. 5% per month or 60% per annum
7. Trade barriers
8. The Right to Information Act.

9. **Answer:**

The revolution of 1830	The revolution 1848
1. This revolution was led by Liberal nationalists belonging to the educated middle class elites of France.	1. This revolution was started by the unemployed poor peasants and workers.
2. By this revolution the kings of Bourbon dynasty restored to power by conservatives were overthrown by the liberal nationalists.	2. Through this revolution a republic was established on the basis of Universal Adult Franchise.
3. A constitutional monarchy with Louis Philippe as its head was established in France	3. Constitutional monarchy was abolished so the king Louis Philippe had fled away.

**OR**

**Answer:** 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.

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10. **Answer:**

- A. Many Dalits leaders were keen on different political solutions to the problems of the community.
  - B. They began organizing themselves and demanding reserved seats in electoral institutions.
  - C. They also asked for separate electorate that would choose Dalits members for legislative councils.
  - D. They believed, Political empowerment would resolve the problems of their social disabilities.
  - E. Dr B R Ambedkar organized the Dalits and formed a Depressed classes Association in 1930s.
11. By the end of Nineteenth century anti-colonial Movement in most of the colonies led to the growth of nationalism. The colonial exploitation led to poverty and caused miseries to the people. The shared a common hatred against the colonial rule. In colonies the people began to discover their unity in the process of their struggle against colonialism. Each section of the society felt the effects of colonialism. The British policy of racialism and that of divide and rule exposed the nature of their rule and created the feeling of oneness among Indians. They felt the sense of common hatred against colonial rule.

12. **Answer:**

<b>Metallic Minerals</b>	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals</b>
1. Minerals from which metals are extracted.	1. Minerals consist of non-metals.
2. They can be pressed in to wires or sheets.	2. They cannot be pressed in to wires or sheets
3. Iron gold silver are metallic minerals	3. Clay, Sulphur, coal, potash are all non metallic minerals.

13. **Answer:**

- A. Because of high cost Jute products the demand has greatly declined.
  - B. The invention of synthetic as a substitute for jute has greatly led to the decline of the jute industry.
  - C. International competition especially from Bangladesh has also led to decline of the Jute industry.
14. Mumbai is the biggest port with a spacious natural and well sheltered harbor in India. The area where different commercial activities like loading and unloading of cargo, storage of cargo and embarking of passengers- are carried on is called port. Harbour is that stretch of deep water, whether natural or artificial, where ships are stationed and provided protection from rough sea.
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15. **Answer:**

- |                                       |                         |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Indian National Congress           | Hand                    |
| B. Bharatiya Janta Party              | Lotus                   |
| C. Bahujan Samaj Party                | Elephant                |
| D. Communist Party of India-(Marxist) | Sickle, Hammer and Star |
| E. Communist Party of India           | Sickle and Wheat        |
| F. Natinalist Congress Party          | Clock                   |

16. To measure a democracy on the basis of its expected outcomes we have to observe the following practices and institutions like:
- A. In a democracy free and fair elections should be there.
  - B. Open criticism and debate on major policies and legislations.
  - C. Citizens right to information about the functioning of government.
  - D. Whether the democracies are providing a fair chance to everyone, to participate in elections and decision making process.
17. Challenge of expansion is a very common which is mostly faced by established democracies. Even this challenge is faced by the United States of America, the most stable democracy of the world. This challenge believes in the expansion of political and democratic rights among the citizens. This challenge includes:
- A. Extension of democratic power to local governments.
  - B. Expansion of federal principals to the federal units.
  - C. Political empowerment to women and minorities.
18. Banks are present everywhere, but it is very difficult for poor households to get loan from the bank than taking a loan from informal source. Poor house hold give preference to informal sources of credit because bank loans require proper documentation and collateral which is rarely available with poor households and it prevents them from getting loans. Sometimes banks hesitate to give loans to poor households. On the other hand, Informal source of credit like Money lenders personally know the borrowers and willing to give loans without collateral. The documentation process of money lenders is not very rigid.
19. Yes, the use of containers has helped much greater volumes of goods being transported by airlines. Goods are placed in containers that can be loaded intact into planes. Containers have led to huge reduction in port handling costs and increased the speed with which exports can reach markets. Similarly, the cost of air transport has fallen. This has enabled much greater volumes of goods being transported by airlines. Airlines is the fastest mean of transportation.

20. **Answer:**

- A. Consumer forums or consumer Protection councils guide consumers on how to file case in the different consumer courts.
  - B. Come times they represent individual consumers in consumer courts.
  - C. Consumer forums and councils create awareness among the people about their rights.
  - D. Consumer forums and councils get financial help from the government for spreading information
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21. Language played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments. After Russian occupation, the Polish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was imposed everywhere. In 1831, an armed rebellion against Russian rule took place which was ultimately crushed. Following this, many members of the clergy in Poland began to use language as a weapon of national resistance. Polish was used for church gatherings and all religious instructions. As a result, a large number of priests and bishops were put in jail or sent to Siberia by the Russian authorities as punishment for their refusal to preach in Russian. So we say that the use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance.

**OR**

**Answer:**

- A. At Dien Bien Phu the French were outwitted by the Vietminh forces led by General Vo Nguyen Giap. The Commander of French forces Navarre, had not thought of all the problems he would face in the battle.
- B. The valley where French garrisons were located was flooded in the monsoon and the area was covered with bushes, making it difficult to move troops and tanks, or trace the Vietminh anti-aircraft guns hidden in the jungle.
- C. From their bases in the hills, the Vietminh surrounded the French garrisons in the valley below, digging trenches and tunnels to move without being detected.
- D. Supplies and reinforcement could not reach the besieged French garrison.
- E. The wounded French soldiers could not move, and the French airstrip became unusable of continuous artillery fire.

**22. Answers:**

- A. Mahatma Gandhi
  - B. Satyagraha and Non-Violence
  - C. It was a non-violence method of mass agitation against the oppressor. The method suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, there is no need for physical force to fight the oppressor.
  - D. Against injustice and apartheid system in South Africa,
  - E. Satyagraha is a soul force whereas arms force is a physical force. Physical force depends upon ill-will while in the use of Satyagraha there is no ill-will.
23. Difference between Integrated Steel plants and Mini steel plants:
- A. The Integrated Steel plants are larger in size as compared to the Mini steel plants.
  - B. The Integrated Steel plants handle everything in one single complex—from putting together raw material to steel making, rolling and shaping while the Mini steel plants use steel scrap, sponge iron and sometimes steel ingots supplied by Integrated steel plants.
  - C. Integrated steel plants manufacture all types of steel but mini steel plants only produce mild and alloy steel of given specification.

Problems faced by the steel Industry:

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- A. It has to face the tough competition of different steel producing countries especially China.
- B. It faces high costs and limited supply of coking coal and irregular supply of electricity.
- C. Poor infrastructure.
- D. Lower productivity of labour.
24. Yes, no countries in the world are self-sufficient in all its needs. Goods produced by one nation are required in the other nation and vice versa. The difference in needs, resources requirements and development among nations create conditions for international trade. International trade helps in exchange of surplus goods with those of deficit countries through foreign trade. India has adopted the policy of Liberalization in 1991, because the economic development growth rate was very slow and India lacks behind in the terms of technology. International trade helps India to improve advanced technology of other countries to improve its own production process. Foreign trade has helped India to improve its productivity of manufactured goods. International trade contributes to India's economic growth and raised the income level of people. It also increases the foreign exchange reserve.
25. Democracy involves debates and deliberations in the parliament before making a law. The views of all the members of parliament are taken into consideration before taking the final decision. Dictatorship means decisions taken by one person or one party. Different views of other members of the government or public are not considered. Democracy means delay in the decision making process as the debates take a long time. It means that the implementation will also take time. Dictatorship means quick decisions. But those decisions are orders of the government and people are not allowed to disagree with them. Even citizens are not supposed to criticize the decisions made by the government. Democracy is better even if it takes more time in making the decisions. At least, the views of the citizens are considered and they are not ordered to just follow them. Individuals can disagree with the policies of the government and show their protest against the government.
26. Yes an ordinary citizen can play a very constructive role in the deepening of democracy.
- A. A democracy is a type of government and it cannot function in the absence of enlightened and aware citizens because they are the pillars of democracy.
- B. Well informed citizens maintain a balance between government and social issues.
- C. Well informed citizens form a healthy public opinion which puts a check on irresponsible behavior of the government.
- D. Socially responsible citizens also help in the regulation of social reforms and put a check on the rash and unsocial conduct of political parties and public also.
- E. The strength of democracy lies in respecting its citizens and in creating atmosphere of fair and frank interaction of thoughts, approaches and perspectives for solving collective problems and building a polity of free and equal beings.
27. Following are the features of New Economic Policy introduced in 1991:
- A. Liberalized policy towards foreign trade and foreign investment.
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- B. Introduction of foreign capital investment
  - C. Removal of trade barriers.
  - D. Reduction in the role of Public sector
  - E. Promotion to private sector
  - F. Reforms in the financial sector.
  - G. Liberalization of import licensing.
  - H. Freedom is given to the MNCs to set up their industrial units.

**28. Answer:**

- A. Adulteration is a common way adopted by sellers to exploit consumers. Due to adulteration consumers suffer heavy loss of money and health.
  - B. Sometimes sellers make false claims about the quality and durability of products through effective ways of marketing and advertisements.
  - C. Markets don't work in a proper manner. These are not following the rules prescribed by COPRA. When few producers are there in the market they impose their own rules. They charge price according to themselves.
  - D. Some sellers cleverly cheat the consumer by underweight and under-measure tactics.
  - E. Some sellers sell sub standard products mean duplicate products
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. Place where non-cooperation movement was called off
  - 2. Place where no tax campaign was started
- B. Locate and Label **Amritsar-where Jallianwala Bhag Incident took place** 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. Tidal port
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Qus:- 29

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INDIA

