
CBSE Sample Paper-01
SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT –I
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 9-21 are three marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 80 words.
 - d) Question numbers 22-29 are five marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 100 words.
 - e) Question number 30 is map question for three marks.
-

1. Who was known as the 'Bismarck of Italy'?

Or

Which were the two most dynamic industries in Britain?

Or

Which acts kept the children of the city of London out of the industrial work?

2. Give any two factors which determine the land use pattern of a nation.

3. Why have multipurpose dams come under great scrutiny?

4. On what factors does primitive subsistence farming depend?

5. How did urbanisation lead to water scarcity?

6. What is the main motive of Private sector enterprises?

7. What will happen if the government fails to provide 100 days employment under NREGA?

8. Name two sectors of the Indian economy?

9. "The most powerful weapon of Spanish conquest of America was not the conventional military weapon at all" Explain.

Or

Explain the position of Indian Textiles in the international market before machines were introduced in India.

Or

Describe the features of the big modern city of Calcutta as viewed by the gods in the gods in the novel written by Durgacharan Roy?

10. Describe the important developments that greatly shrank the pre-modern world.

Or

Who were Gomasthas? How did they help the east India Company to assert a monopoly right to trade? Explain.

Or

What did historian Gareth Stedman Jones say about the city of London?

11. Explain the role of visual art and images in printing in India.

Or

Summarise the concern in both nineteenth-century Europe and India about women reading novels. What does this suggest about how women were viewed?

12. How did the religious communities in India make use of printing technology to spread their ideas? Explain.

Or

In what ways was the novel in colonial India useful for both the colonisers as well as the nationalists?

13. "Resources are a function of human activities". Elaborate the statement with suitable arguments.

14. What is soil erosion? Explain the major types of soil erosion?

15. Explain the organization of the local government bodies of urban areas.

16. "The constitution did not use the word 'Federation' but the India Union is based on the principals of federations." Explain this statement.

17. Give a comparative analysis between Belgium and India in the sphere of area.

18. 'Human development is the essence of social development.' Explain.

19. Describe the role of the state in providing basic services in developing countries.

20. How would income and employment increase if farmers were provided with irrigation and marketing facilities?

21. Give three reasons why caste hierarchy is breaking down in India.

22. After nineteenth century, how did the indentured laborers discover own ways of survival? Explain.

Or

Explain the five causes of industrial revolution in England.

Or

Give reasons why the population of London expanded from the middle of the eighteenth century.

23. What were the chief characteristics of the earliest print culture in Japan? Explain.

Or

Briefly explain the theme of the novel 'Godan' written by Munshi Premchand.

24. "India has rich flora and fauna." Explain.

25. Describe in brief the technological and institutional reforms which led to the Green Revolution and White Revolution.

26. Discuss the role of political parties in the determination of the outcomes of social division.

27. Examine the basic features of the caste system prevailing in India.

28. 'Money cannot buy all the goods and services that one needs to live well.' Explain.

29. Describe the developments which changed today's developing countries from farming nations to nations depending on tertiary sectors.

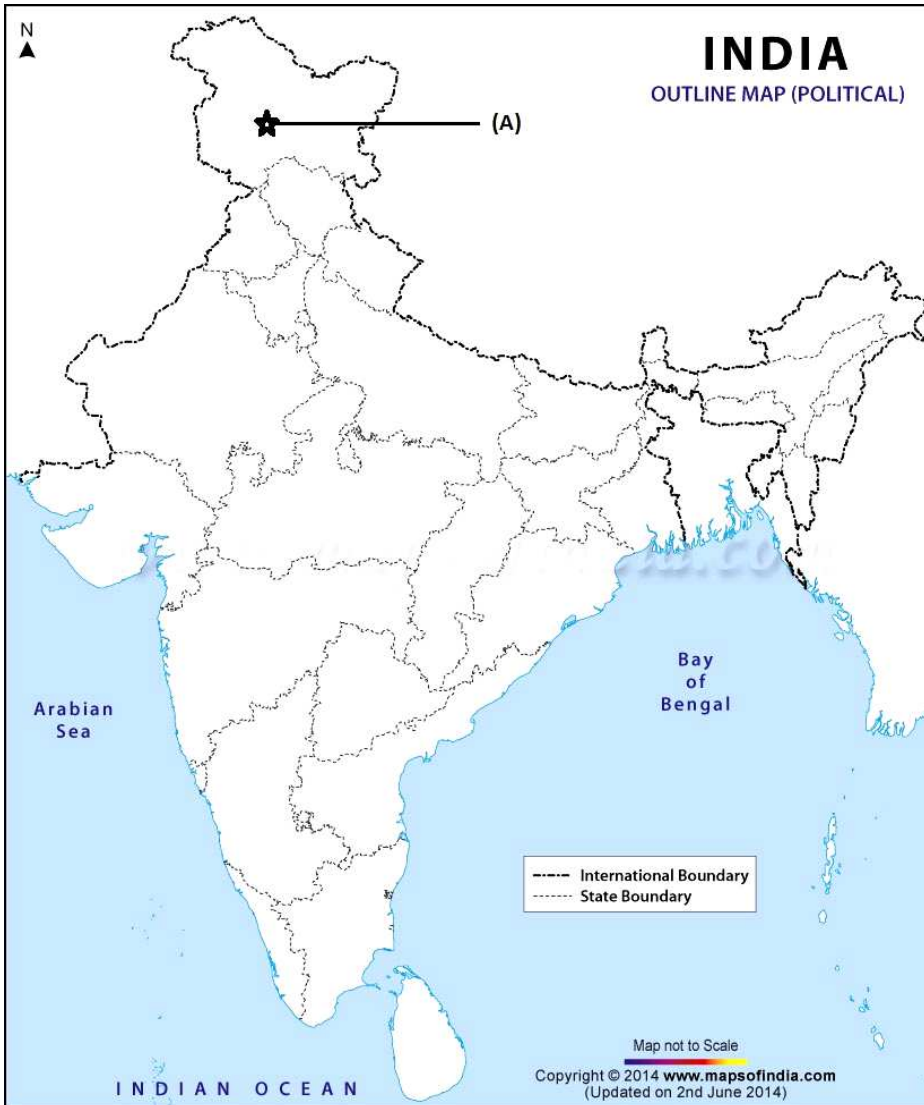
30.A. Features A is marked in the given political map of India. Identify this feature with the help of the following information and write their correct name on the line marked on the map.

1. A Dam

B. on the same map of India locate and label the following items with appropriate symbols:

1. A Dam on River Narmada

2. A Dam on River Tungabhadra



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

Time allowed: 3 hours

Answers

Maximum Marks: 90

1. Garibaldi was known as the Bismarck of Italy.

Or

Cotton and Metal industries

Or

Compulsory Elementary Education Act and the factories Act.

2. Topography and Population.

3. Regulating and damming of rivers affect their natural flow causing poor sediment flow and excessive sedimentation at the bottom of the reservoir, resulting in rockier stream beds and poorer habitats for the rivers aquatic life.

4. Primitive subsistence type of farming depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown.

5. Multiplying urban centres with large and dense population and urban lifestyles have not only added to water and energy requirements but have further aggravated the problem. Fragile water resources like groundwater are being over exploited and have caused their depletion in several cities.

6. Profit making.

7. Unemployment allowance will be given.

8. Private sectors and public sector.

9. (a) The Portuguese and Spanish conquests colonized America by the mid-sixteenth century. European conquest was not a result of superior firepower.

(b) They carried a lot of germs such as those of smallpox on their person.

(c) America's original inhabitants had no immunity against this disease that came from Europe. Smallpox proved a deadly killer.

(d) Once introduced, it killed and decimated whole communities, paving the way of conquest.

Or

(a) Before the age of machine industries, silk and cotton goods from India dominated the international market in textiles.

(b) Coarser cotton was produced in many countries, but the finer varieties often came from India.

(c) Bales of fine textiles were carried on camel back via the North West frontier. Also, a vibrant sea trade operated through main pre-colonial ports- Surat, Masulipatnam and Hoogly.

Or

(a) Durgacharan Roy wrote a novel, Debganer Martye Agaman, in which Brahma, Varun and some other gods visit Calcutta.

(b) They were wonder struck by the big modern city, the train, the large ships on the river Ganges, factories belching smoke, bridge and monuments and a dazzling array of shops selling a wide range of commodities.

(c) Gods were disturbed by another aspect of city life-its cheats and thieves, its grinding poverty and the poor quality of housing for many.

10.(a) The world changed a lot in the nineteenth century. Many economic, political, social, cultural and technological factors interacted in complex way to transform societies and reshape relations between countries.

(b) One can identify three types of movements or flows in the transaction. The first is the flow of trade which in the nineteenth century referred largely to trade in goods.

(c) The second is the flow of labour-migration of people in search of employment.

(d) The third is the movement of capital for short or long term investments over long distances.

Or

(a) The East India Company appointed a paid servant called the Gomastha to supervise weavers, collect supplies and examine the quality of cloths.

(b) Those weavers who took loans have the hand over the cloths they produced to the Gomastha. They could not take it to any other trader

(c) The new Gomasthas were outsiders. They acted arrogantly, marched in to villages with sepoys and peons, and punished weavers for delays in supply.

Or

(a) London was a city of clerks and shopkeepers.

(b) It was a city of small masters and skilled artisans.

(c) It was a city of growing number of semi skilled and sweated out workers, of soldiers and servants, of casual workers, street sellers and beggars.

11.(a) With the increasing number of printing presses, visual images could be easily reproduced in multiple copies.

(b) Painters like Raja Ravi Verma produced images for mass circulation.

(c) Cheap prints and calendars were bought even by poor to decorate the walls of their houses.

Or

The concern in both nineteenth-century Europe and India about women reading novels bore more or less similar fears. Women were seen as easily corruptible and an imaginary world that the novel provided was seen as a dangerous opening for the imaginations of its readers. In certain Indian communities, it was felt that women who read novels would leave their domestic environments and aspire to be part of the outside world- the male domain. This suggests that women were viewed as delicate and incapable of being independent. They were merely expected to marry a man who could take care of their financial needs while they maintained his household and remained subservient to him.

12.(a) Ulamas of Muslim community used cheap lithographic presses, published Persian and Urdu translations of Holy Scripture and printed religious newspapers and tracts.

(b) The Deoband Seminary published Fatwas telling Muslim readers how to conduct themselves in their everyday lives, and explaining the meaning of Islamic doctrine

(c) Hindu published religious texts like Ramcharitmanas in vernacular language from Calcutta.

(d) In Bengal 'Samachar Chandrika' was published by Hindu Orthodoxy.

Or

The novel in colonial India was useful for both the colonisers as well as the nationalists on account of a variety of reasons. Colonial rulers found "vernacular" novels illuminating for

the information they provided on native customs and life. It was useful in the governance of this diverse country. Indian nationalists used the form of the novel to criticise colonial rule and instill a sense of national pride and unity amongst the people.

13. (a) Natural resources are the free gifts of nature but many manmade resources are used by the humanity.
(b) Resources are functions of human activities. Human beings themselves are essential components of resources.
(c) They transform material available in our environment into resources and use them.
14. (a) **Soil Erosion:** Soil erosion is the removal of soil by the forces of nature like wind and water is called soil erosion. This can also be described as denudation of soil cover and subsequent washing down. Following are its two types:
(b) **Wind Erosion:** Wind blows loose soil off flat or slopping land. This is known as wind erosion.
(c) **Water Erosion:** When running water is responsible for the removal of the top most layer of the earth that is known as water erosion.
15. (a) Local Government bodies exist in urban areas also. In Towns there are municipalities and in big cities there are municipal corporations.
(b) Both municipalities and municipal corporations are controlled by elected bodies consisting of people's representatives.
(c) Municipality is headed by the chairman and Municipal Corporation is headed by the Mayor.
16. The constitution did not use the word 'Federation' but it has the division of powers into a three-tier system of the central government, the state governments and the local governments. The constitution of India has also mentioned the distribution of legislative powers in the form of three lists namely-union, State and Concurrent. So each level of the government has its own jurisdiction to legislate. But we have a centralized federation in which Union government carries more powers than the state governments. It is seen in such a way that Union government has 97 subjects, whereas State as well as Concurrent lists have much less number of subjects.
17. (a) Area wise Belgium is a small country in Europe. It is smaller in area than that of Haryana in India.
(b) It has borders with Netherlands, France and Germany.
(c) Regarding population it has a population over one crore, about half of the population of Haryana.
(d) It has a very complex ethnic composition comprising various language speaking communities than India which is a secular and integrated country.
18. (a) Human development focuses on the people.
(b) It is concerned with the well-being of the people, their needs, choices and desires.
(c) It is also about the enlarging or widening the choices for the people. It is building of human capabilities, such as to lead a long and a healthy life, to have education, information and knowledge.
(d) Human development focuses on the expansion of basic choices.
19. (a) There are a large number of activities which are the primary responsibilities of the government.
(b) They include providing health, education facilities, like, quality education particularly elementary education.
-

-
- (c) Government also pays attention to various aspects of human development such as safe drinking water, housing facilities, food and nutrition for the poor people.
- (d) Government also provides basic services like hospital facilities, transport and communication services at affordable prices.
- 20.(a) Suppose a new dam is constructed and canals are dug to irrigate many such farms, it could lead to a lot of employment generation within the agricultural sector itself and in reducing the problem of underemployment.
- (b) Farmers required transporting their products to a nearby town. If the government invests some money in transportation and storage of crops or makes better rural roads so that mini trucks can reach everywhere. This activity can provide productive employment to not just farmers but also others such as those in services like transport or trade.
- 21.(a) With economic development, large-scale urbanisation, growth of literacy and education, occupational mobility and the weakening of the position of landlords in the villages, the old notions of caste hierarchy are breaking down.
- (b) Now, most of the times, in urban areas it does not matter much who is walking along next to us on a street or eating at the next table in a restaurant.
- (c) The Constitution of India prohibited any caste-based discrimination and laid the foundations of policies to reverse the injustices of the caste system.
- 22.(a) Migrants were provided false information about living and working conditions. On arrival at the plantations, these labourers found the conditions harsh. There were a few legal rights.
- (b) The indentured workers discovered their own ways of surviving. Many of them escaped into wilds. Though if caught, they face severe punishment.
- (c) Others developed new forms of individual and collective self expression, blending different cultural forms, old and new.
- (d) In Trinidad, the annual Muharram procession was transformed into a riotous carnival, called Hosay in which workers of all races and religions joined.
- (e) The protest religion Rastafarianism reflects social and cultural links with Indian migrants to Caribbean. Many cultural things from different places get mixed lose their original characteristics and become something entirely new.

Or

- (a) A series of invention in the eighteenth century increased the efficacy of each step of the production process and paved the way for industrialization in England.
- (b) There had been enormous expansion in overseas trade of Britain; this was one of the major causes of technological revolution.
- (c) The vast amount of capital which England had accumulated out of profits of her growing trade enabled her to make large expenditure on the machinery and building. This led to new technological developments.
- (d) The geographical location of England greatly helped in industrial revolution.
- (e) It had extensive coastline and many navigable rivers when water was the easiest means of transportation.

Or

- (a) The population of London was about 6, 75,000 by 1750s. It multiplied fourfold from one million in 1810 to four million in 1880s.
-

-
- (b) London had become a centre of almost all sections of society.
 - (c) People from countryside came to London for better job and future.
 - (d) Wooden, metal, printing, stationary like industries in London employed a large number of people.
 - (e) London dockyard also attracted a large number of employees.
 - (f) During the First World War, many more things were begun to be manufactured in London including motor cars, electrical goods, and large factories manufacturing war materials.

23. (a) Buddhist monasteries from china introduced hand printing technology into Japan.

- (b) The oldest Japanese book printed in AD 868 in Diamond Sutra.
- (c) In Medieval Japan poets and prose writers were regularly published and books were cheap and abundant.
- (d) Printing of visual materials led to increasing publishing practices.
- (e) In the late 18th century in the flourishing urban circles city at Edo, illustrated collections of paintings depicted urban culture involving artisans, courtesans and tea house gathering.
- (f) Books for women, musical instruments, tea ceremony, flower arrangements, proper etiquettes were published.

Or

- (a) The Novel Godan-Gift of cow was published in 1936. This novel remains Premchand's best known work.
- (b) It is an epic of the Indian peasantry. The Novels tells the story of characters-Hori and his wife Dhaniam-a peasant couple.
- (c) Money lenders, zamindars, priest and colonial bureaucrats form a network of oppression. All these groups hold power in the society and exploit the poor people.
- (d) They together rob the poor couple's land and make them a landless labourer.
- (e) Hori and Dhaniam retain their dignity to the end.

24. (a) India is one of the world's richest countries in terms of its vast array of biological diversity.

- (b) Over 81000 species of fauna and 47000 species of flora are found in this country.
- (c) Of the estimated 47,000 plant species, about 15000 flowering species are indigenous to India.
- (d) It has nearly 8% of the total number species of the world (estimated to be 1.6 million).

25. Institutional reforms:

- (i) Collectivisation and consolidation of all small holdings.
- (ii) Abolition of the Zamindari system.
- (iii) Various other land reforms like ceiling on land holdings were introduced.
- (iv) Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood or cyclone.
- (v) Establishment of Grameen banks and cooperative societies and banks for providing loan to farmers.
- (vi) Special weather bulletins for farmers were introduced on T.V. and Radio.

Technological reforms:

-
- (i) Green Revolution in agriculture and white Revolution in milk were introduced.
 - (ii) Tractors, harvesters, threshers and tube wells, etc., and technological devices were introduced.
 - (iii) For better production, fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides were also produced.
 - (iv) The government also announced the minimum support price, which checks the exploitation of farmers by speculators and middlemen.
26. (a) The outcome depends on how leaders of political parties raise the demand of any community.
- (b) It is easier to accommodate demands of that are within the constitutional framework.
 - (c) They are not at the cost of another community.
 - (d) For example, the demand for only Sinhala was at the cost of the interest and identity of the Tamil community of Sri Lanka.
 - (e) In Yugoslavia the leaders of different ethnic communities presented their demands in such a way that these could not be accommodated within a single country.
27. (a) It is hierarchical occupational division of the society.
- (b) It has four main divisions- Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vashyas and Shudras.
 - (c) It is hereditary.
 - (d) The members of the same caste group formed a social community that followed similar occupations, married within the caste and did not mingle with the other caste.
 - (e) The caste system was based on exclusion of and discrimination against the 'out caste' groups that were subjected to inhuman practice of untouchability.
28. (a) Money or material things that one can buy with it are one factor on which our life depends. But the quality of life also depends upon non-material things like equal treatment, security, freedom, security.
- (b) Money cannot buy pollution free environment, unadulterated medicines, peace.
 - (c) There are many facilities like schools, colleges, parks, hospitals which people cannot afford.
 - (d) Money cannot buy love affection respect for us and for others.
 - (e) Money possessed by an individual even cannot provide us a type of government which takes decisions for the welfare of common people.
29. (a) In the last 35 years tertiary sector has achieved importance. It has emerged as single largest producing sector in India.
- (b) This because in growing economies, certain basic services like good hospitals, schools, banks, and insurance companies required.
 - (c) With the growth of agriculture sector infrastructure facilities like transport storage are required.
 - (d) The richer people want restaurants, shopping malls, tourism etc in big cities. It has become essential service.
 - (e) In developing countries there is no shortage of skilled workers.

30.

