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**CBSE Sample Paper-04**  
**SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT –I**  
**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. Which was the most powerful weapon used by Spanish to conquer America?

**Or**

Who was the English industrialist to manufacture the new model of steam engine?

**Or**

Name the two industrial cities of Britain.

- 2. Mention the reason due to which red soils looks red?
- 3. How is industrialization responsible for water crisis?
- 4. How are regions with less rainfall able to grow rice?
- 5. How can dams cause floods?
- 6. What is Literacy rate?
- 7. What is environment degradation?
- 8. Agriculture comes under which category?
- 9. Explain any three factors responsible for the Great Depression of 1929.

**Or**

Mention any three restrictions imposed by the British government upon the Indian merchants in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

**Or**

What was the role of Jobber in Chawls?

10. Highlight the main problems occurred after the First World War.

**Or**

Explain the contribution of Dwarkanath tagore and Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata in shaping the industrial development of India.

**Or**

How did the various architects develop the concept of garden City of London?

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**11.** Why did James Augustus Hickey claim that the “Bengal Gazette was a commercial paper open to all but influence by none”? Explain

**Or**

Describe in brief about any two famous novels written by Charles Dickens.

**12.** Examine the role of missionaries in the growth of press in India.

**Or**

Give a brief picture of the story ‘Mayor of Casterbridge’.

**13.** How is land a natural resource of utmost importance? Explain with suitable arguments.

**14.** What do you know about ‘tankas’?

**15.** Discuss the dual objective of federalism?

**16.** If agriculture and commerce are state subjects why do we have ministers of agriculture and commerce in the Union Cabinet?

**17.** State the prudential reason of power sharing.

**18.** Explain the consequences the world face if non renewable resources get exhausted in the world?

**19.** Why is it necessary to give protection and support to unorganized sector workers? Explain.

**20.** Workers in the unorganized sector also face social discrimination. Do you agree? Give reasons.

**21.** How far is it correct to say that federalism works only in big country?

**22.** Why is it said that India played a crucial role in the Nineteenth century world economy? Explain.

**Or**

What problems were faced by the Indian cotton weavers in the nineteenth century? Explain.

**Or**

How did the condition of women workers change from 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> centuries in London?

**23.** How did the ideas of scientists and philosophers become more accessible to common people after the beginning of print revolution in Europe?

**Or**

Examine the popularity of novels among women during 18<sup>th</sup> century.

**24.** Highlight the trees and animals which are worshiped by Indian societies in different parts of India?

**25.** Name the crop which is main source of Sugar and Gur? What are the Geographical conditions required for its growth. Name the major areas of its production.

**26.** How is political expression of social divisions in democracy beneficial?

**27.** How does communalism threaten the Indian Democracy? Explain.

**28.** Distinguish between developed countries and developing countries.

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29. Explain three causes of unemployment in India and suggest any two measures to reduce unemployment in India.

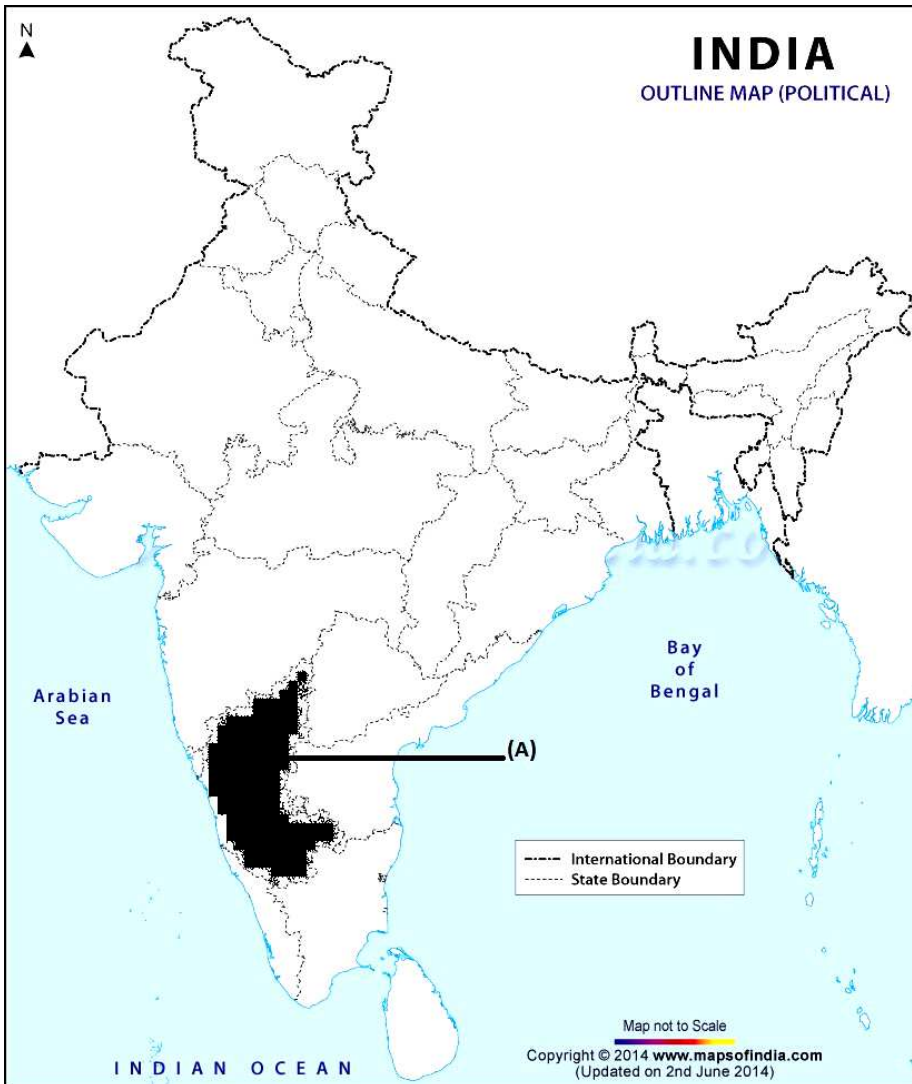
30.A. Features 'A' is marked in the given political map of India. Identify this feature with the help of the following information and write their correct name on the line marked on the map.

1. A leading Coffee producing state

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

1. A leading Bajra producing state

2. A leading Jowar producing state



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**Answers**

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1. Germs.

**Or**

Mathew Boulton.

**Or**

Manchester and Leeds.

2. These soils develop a reddish colour due to diffusion of iron in crystalline and metamorphic rocks.
3. The ever increasing number of industries had made water worse by exerting pressure on existing freshwater resources. Industries apart from being heavy users of water, also require power to run them. Much of this energy comes from hydroelectric power.
4. Development of dense network of canal irrigation and tube wells have made it possible to grow rice in areas of less rainfall.
5. Ironically, the dams that were constructed to control floods have triggered floods due to sedimentation in the reservoir. Big dams can be unsuccessful in controlling floods at the time of excessive rainfall. Release of water from dams during heavy rains aggravated the flood situation.
6. Literacy Rate measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group.
7. Environment degradation refers to the degradation of natural resources and pollution.
8. Primary Activity.
9. (a) Due to agricultural over production, prices slumped and income declined. Farmers expanded the production to maintain their overall income. This worsened the glut in the market.  
(b) In the mid-1920s, US financed many countries through loans but in 1929 these countries faced an acute crisis. US loan withdrawal affected the whole Europe.  
(c) Major Banks collapsed along with currencies such as British pound and sterling. The US attempts to protect its economy in depression by doubling its import duties affected the world badly.

**Or**

- (a) They were barred from trading with Europe in manufactured goods.
- (b) They had to export mostly raw materials and food grains, raw cotton, opium, wheat and indigo required by the British.
- (c) The space, within which Indian merchants could function, became limited.

**Or**

- (a) They provide jobs to the people.
  - (b) Sometimes they settle disputes of the people.
  - (c) They also organize supplies, or arranged informal credit for the people in chawls.
  - (d) Jobbers also share information among the people.
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10. (a) The main problem of post war recovery was to preserve economic stability and full employment in the industrial world. Anxiety and Uncertainty about work become an enduring part of the post war scenario.
- (b) Britain which was the world's leading economy in the pre-war period, in particular faced a prolonged crisis.
- (c) Britain was burdened with huge external debts. Many industrial economies were in crisis.

**Or**

- (a) Dwarkanath Tagore was involved in China trade. Later he set up six joint-stock companies in the 1830s and 1840s. He believed that India would develop through westernization and industrialization. He invested in shipping, shipbuilding, mining, banking etc.
- (b) J. N. Tata was initially involved in China trade and raw cotton shipments to England. In 1912, he set up the first iron and steel works in India at Jamshedpur.

**Or**

- (a) Ebenezer Howard was an Architect and a planner.
- (b) He developed the principle of the garden city, a pleasant space full of plants and trees, where people would both live and work.
- (c) Getting ideas from Howard's Raymond Unwin and Barry Parker also designed the garden city of New Earswick.
11. (a) From 1780 James Augustus Hickey began to edit the Bengal Gazette, a weekly magazine that described itself as a commercial paper open to all but influence by none.
- (b) So it was private English enterprise, proud of its independence from colonial influence that began English printing in India.
- (c) Hickey published a lot of advertisements, including those that related to the import and sale of slaves.
- (d) But he also published a lot of gossip of company's senior officials in India. Enraged by this Hickey was persecuted by General Warren Hastings.

**Or**

- (a) In 1836 a notable event took place when Charles Dickens's *Pickwick Papers* was serialized in a magazine. Magazines were attractive since they were illustrated and cheap.
- (b) Charles Dickens writes about the terrible effects of industrialization on people's lives and characters. His novel *Hard Times* describes Coketown, a factious industrial town as a grim place full of machinery, smoking chimneys, rivers polluted with refuse and buildings that all looked the same.
12. (a) The printing press first came to Goa with the Portuguese missionaries in the mid-16th century.
- (b) Catholic priests printed the first Tamil Book on Indian religion in 1579 at Cochin.
- (c) By 1710, Dutch Protestant missionaries had printed 32 Tamil Texts many of them were translations of older works.

**Or**

- (a) The author of *Mayor of Casterbridge* was written by Thomas Hardy.
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- (b) It is the story of about Michel Henchard, a rich grain merchant who became a mayor of Casterbridge city.
- (c) Being of uncertain nature he was no match for his manager and rival Donald Farfare.
- (d) Donald Farfare was well regarded for his smooth and even tempered behavior with everyone.
13. (a) All economic activities are performed on land.
- (b) It supports natural vegetation and wildlife.
- (c) It is used for transportation and communication system.
- (d) Most of the minerals are formed in land.
14. (a) In the semi-arid and arid regions of Rajasthan, almost all the houses had traditional tanks or 'tankas' for storing drinking water.
- (b) The tanks were as large as a big room.
- (c) They were a part of the well-developed rooftop rainwater harvesting system and were built either inside or in the courtyard.
- (d) They were connected to the sloping roofs of the houses through a pipe.
15. As federalism has two or more levels of governments it has dual objectives:
- (a) To safeguard and promote unity of the country.
- (b) And to accommodate regional diversity.
- (c) The above two aspects are crucial for the institution and practice of federalism. The government at different levels should agree to some rules of power sharing.
- (d) They should also trust that each would abide by its part of agreement.
16. (a) Although agriculture and commerce are the state subjects we have ministers of agriculture and commerce at the union cabinet because the wider prospect of these subjects regarding inter-state trade.
- (b) A uniform policy has to be legislated for all the states.
- (c) The agriculture and economic experts are part of the planning commission. So we require agriculture and commerce ministers in the Union for policy making.
17. (a) These reasons are based on the careful calculations of gains and losses occurring due to the adoption of a particular style of governance. Power sharing reduces the possibility of conflict between the social groups and the violent upheavals that may happen otherwise.
- (b) It is seen as a compromise that is sought among the various groups to ensure the stability of the political leaders.
- (c) Power sharing is a strategy for resolving disputes over who should have the most powerful position in the social hierarchy.
18. (a) Speed of development will be slowed down.
- (b) People will face a lot of problems.
- (c) The situation of life will become very difficult.
- (d) People will try to find out the alternative resources of the renewable resources.
- (e) It will also cause a threat to the world peace.
19. (a) The employers in the unorganized sector refuse to follow laws that protect the laborers. There is a great need of protecting them from exploitation.
- (b) The workers in the unorganized sector are not paid a fair wage and hence require protection.
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- (c) The Jobs of the workers in the unorganized sector are also not secure, hence they need protection.
  - (d) The workers in the unorganized sector get no other benefits like provident funds, gratuity, paid leaves, medical benefits etc. and hence they require protection of their livelihood.
20. (a) Workers in the unorganized sector both in rural areas and urban areas are exploited economically.
- (b) But workers belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Communities, work in large numbers in the unorganized sector. They had had not only to suffer from economic exploitation but also from social discrimination. Many a times they are not allowed to draw water from the wells and sometimes they are not allowed to dine with the people of other castes.
  - (c) For the full development of their personality and better development, all the injustice done to them must be removed so that they can lead a life of respect and can contribute to the national development.
21. (a) Federalism means sharing power among the central and non-central authorities.
- (b) It works in big countries where the area of country is very large and it makes it difficult to be effectively managed through only one level of government.
  - (c) In Such cases different levels of the government are formed to have broad based participation of the people.
22. (a) In the nineteenth century, Britain was a major economic power, she had built a trade network worldwide and had a huge income.
- (b) The value of British exports to India was much higher than the value of British imports from India. Thus, Britain had trade surplus with India.
  - (c) There were some countries where Britain was spending more on her imports and earning deals from exports, Britain had to meet trade deficit with these countries.
  - (d) Britain used her trade surplus with India to balance her trade deficits with other countries.
  - (e) Britain's trade surplus with India also helped her to pay the so called home charges. Thus by helping Britain balance its deficits, India played a crucial role in the late nineteenth century world economy

**Or**

- (a) Their export market collapsed due to increase in import duties on them in England.
- (b) Their local market shrank as they were flooded with cheap Manchester imports.
- (c) They could not get sufficient supply of raw cotton of good quality.
- (d) When the American civil war broke out and cotton supplies from the US were cut off, Britain turned to India. Indian weavers were forced to buy cotton at very high prices.
- (e) But at the end of nineteenth century, factories in India began production and flooded the market with machine goods. This created the problem of survival for weaving industries.

**Or**

- (a) With technological development, women lost their industrial jobs and had to take up work within household jobs.
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- (b) The 1861 census recorded a quarter of a million domestic servants in London, of whom the vast majority was women; many of them were recent migrants.
  - (c) A large number of women use their homes to increase family income by taking in lodgers or through such activities.
  - (d) Women of London during 20th century took up tailoring, washing, matchbox making, etc. However, there was a change once again in the 20th century.
  - (e) As women got employment in war time industries and offices, they withdrew from domestic service.

23.(a) Ancient and medieval scientific texts were compiled and published, and maps and scientific diagrams were widely printed.

- (b) When scientists like Isaac Newton began to publish their discoveries, they could influence a much wider circle of scientific minded readers by his scientific logic.
- (c) The writings of thinkers such as Thomas Paine, Voltaire and Jean Jacques Rousseau were also widely printed and read.
- (d) Those who read these books saw the world through new eyes.
- (e) There was an outpouring of literature that mocked the royalty and criticized their morality.

**Or**

(a) The most exiting element of the novel was the involvement of women. The 18th century saw the middle classes become more prosperous.

(b) Women got more leisure to read as well as write novels.

(c) Novels began exploring the world of women-their emotions and identities, their experiences and problems.

(d) Images of women reading silently in the privacy of the room became common in European paintings.

(e) When women began writing novels many people feared that they would now neglect their traditional role as wives and mothers and homes would be disorder.

24.(a) The Mundas and the Santhals of Chhota Nagpur region worship the mahua and kadamba tree.

(b) The tribals of Orissa and Bihar worship the tamarind and mango trees during auspicious accessions such as weddings.

(c) The peepal and banyan tree are considered sacred all over the country.

(d) Certain animals such as macaques and langurs are treated as a part of temple devotees.

(e) In Rajasthan nilgai, peacock and chinkara are an important part of the community and no one can think of harming them.

25.(a) Introduction: Sugar cane is the main source of sugar and gur. India is the second largest producer of sugarcane in the world after Brazil. It is tropical and sub tropical crop.

(b) Climate: It grows well in hot and humid climate.

(c) Soil Type: it can be grown well on a variety of soils.

(d) Temperature: Temperature requirement is 21°C to 27°C .

(e) Rainfall: Annual rainfall between 75 cm and 100 cm.

(f) Areas of Cultivation: The major sugarcane producing states are Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab and Haryana.

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**26.** In a democracy political expression of social division is very normal and can be healthy. In the cases of India, Sri Lanka, Belgium, Yugoslavia it has very much observed that social diversities can be accommodated in a very positive manner. But a positive attitude towards diversity and a willingness to accommodate it do not come about easily.

- (a) People who feel marginalized, deprived and discriminated have to fight against the injustice.
- (b) Such a fight often takes the democratic path voicing their demands in a peacefully and constitutional manner.
- (c) Seeking a fair position through elections.
- (d) Some time social differences can take the form of unacceptable level of social inequalities and injustice. The struggle against such inequalities sometimes takes the path of violence and defiance of state power.

- 27.** (a) Communalism involves religious prejudice, stereotypes of religious communities and belief in the superiority of one's religion over other religions.
- (b) A communal mind often leads to a quest for political dominance of one's own religious community.
  - (c) Political mobilization on religious lines is another frequent form of communalism. In electoral politics, this often involves special appeal to the interests or emotions of votes of one religion in preference to others.
  - (d) Sometimes communalism in India takes its most ugly form of communal violence, riots and massacre.
  - (e) Communal prejudice and propaganda need to be countered in everyday life and religion based mobilization needs to be counted in the arena of politics.

**28.**

Developed countries	Developing Countries
1. Countries with more per capita income and high average income.	1. Countries with low average income and less per capita income.
2. The standard of living of the people is very high.	2. The standard of living of the people is not very high.
3. Good health facilities.	3. Lack of basic health facilities
4. The rate of saving, investment, capital formation is also very high.	4. The rate of saving, investment, capital formation is also very low.
5. Life expectancy is more.	5. Life expectancy is very low.
6. Example: Scandinavian Countries, USA.	6. Example: India, Nepal, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

**29.** Following are causes of Unemployment:

- (a) In the developing countries millions of new jobs were created but the number of job seekers is much more than those jobs. So the insufficient economic development is the main cause of the unemployment.
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- (b) Defective system of education is also responsible for unemployment. There is lack of vocational and professional guidance.
- (c) Slow growth of industrialization in the country is another cause of unemployment in the urban areas.

Following are some measures to reduce unemployment:

- (a) Educational system should be improved.
- (b) Government should take some serious steps to eradicate unemployment.

30.

