
CBSE Sample Paper-05 (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. Name the secret societies founded by Giuseppe Mazzini?

OR

Which is most visible form of French control over Vietnam?

- 2. In what ratio are iron ore, coking coal and limestone required to manufacture steel?
- 3. What is Partisan?
- 4. Name the country which has most stable democracy?
- 5. In which country one round of constitutional change taken place, but the Dutch speakers not satisfied and they want more autonomy?
- 6. At what interest rate Rama borrow money from her employer, a medium landowner?
- 7. What is the share of agriculture in the total employment of US?
- 8. India's consumer movements are also considered as.....
- 9. How would you explain the fate of Ireland?

OR

How would you describe the diversity of religion in Vietnam?

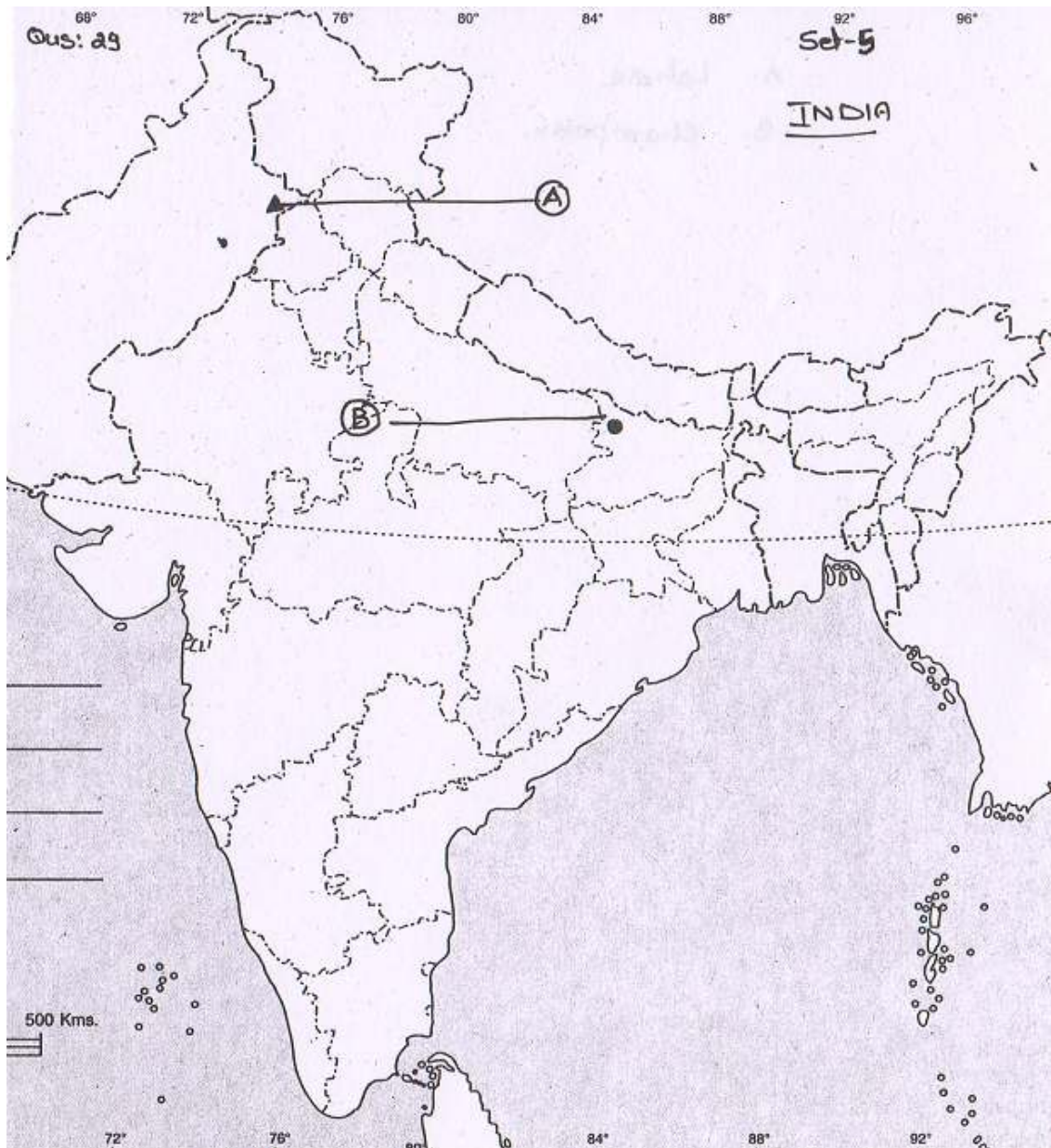
- 10. Can you explain why some congress leaders were reluctant to boycott the council elections of November 1920?
 - 11. Highlight the effects of Non Cooperation movement on the economy of India.
 - 12. How minerals are formed in sedimentary rocks? Name any two mineral formed due to evaporation especially in arid region.
 - 13. Highlights the features of National jute policy of India?
 - 14. The Great Plains have more railways than the Himalayan Mountains. Why?
 - 15. In spite of some of differences in the story of Nepal and Bolivia share some similarities. Explain any three of them.
 - 16. What is meant by an accountable, responsive and legitimate government? Explain.
 - 17. Describe the expanded form of democracy in the modern world?
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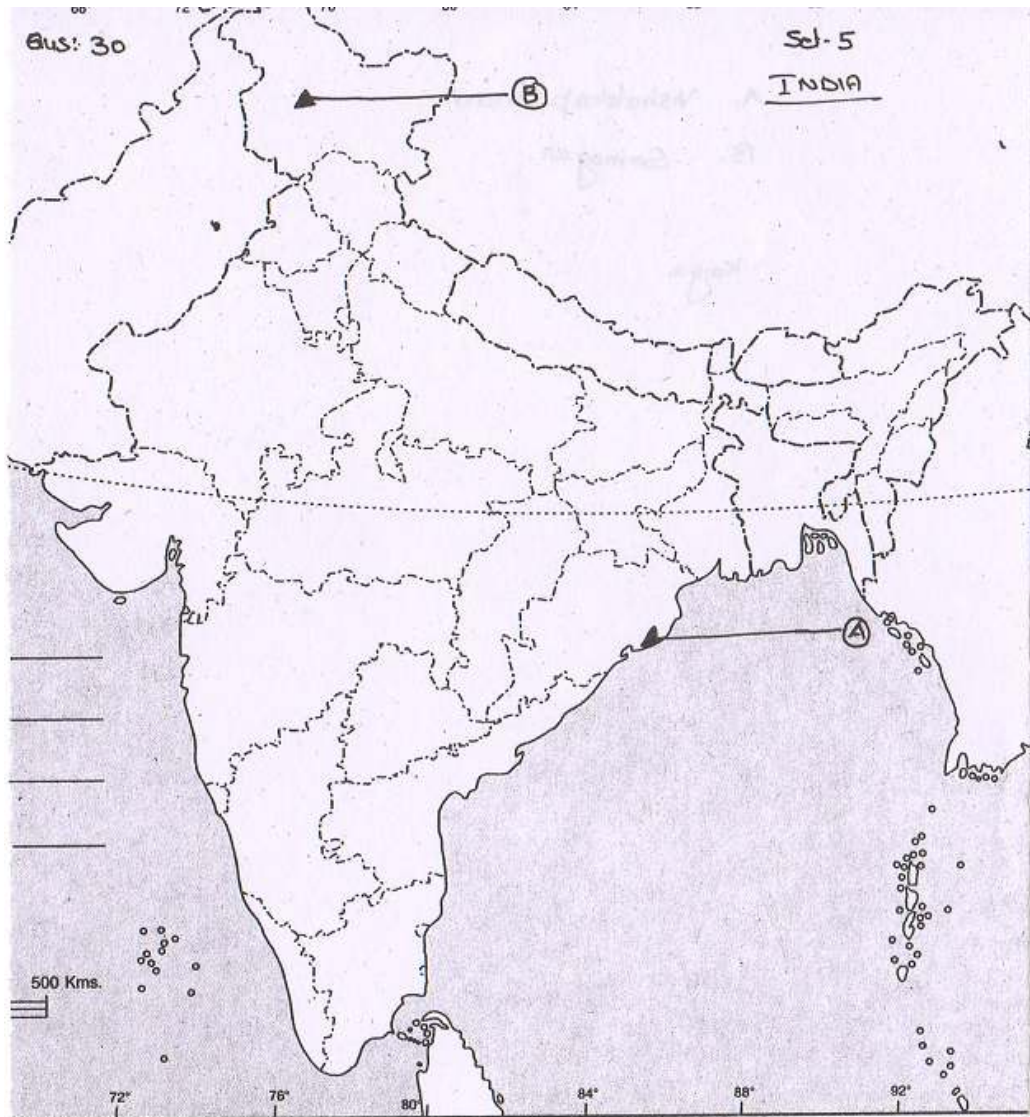
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18. "In recent years, people have tried out some newer ways of providing loans to the poor. The idea is to organize rural poor, in particular women, in small Self Help Groups". How self help groups help the members? What values do you get from Self Help Group?
 19. Explain the factors which facilitate Globalisation.
 20. How will you get compensation if a compliant goes to the consumer Court? Explain with suitable example?
 21. What ideas justify that the first half of nineteenth century were the years of Hunger, hardship and Revolts?

OR

Describe any five steps taken by the French to dismantle the Chinese influence on Vietnamese.

22. How did the revival of Indians folklore develop the ideas of Nationalism among Indians? Explain.
 23. Why are cotton and textile Industry spread all over the India? Explain five reasons with suitable examples?
 24. Name any two navigational Rivers of India? In which part of India Inland Water ways are widely used? Write two Merits and Demerits of Inland water Transport.
 25. Name the political parties predominant in Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Odisha with their symbols?
 26. "In Saudi Arabia women are not allowed to take part in public activities and there is no freedom of religious minorities". Explain the challenges before Saudi Arabian government in this situation.
 27. Mention the reasons that forced Indian Government for putting barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment just after independence? Why the policy changed in 1991?
 28. Highlight the functions of consumer protection Council or consumer forum.
 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. A place where the session of Congress held in 1929
 2. A place associated with the movement of Indigo PlantersB. Locate and Label **Ahmadabad-cotton mill workers Satyagraha** 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. Deepest land Locked Port
 2. Woolen Textile IndustryB. Locate and Label **Kaiga-Nuclear Power Plant** with appropriate symbols on the same map given for identification.
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ANSWERS

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1. Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne.

OR

Military and Economic domination.

2. 4:2:1
3. A person who is strongly committed to a party, group or faction. Partisanship is marked by a tendency to take a side and inability to take a balanced view on an issue.
4. USA
5. Belgium
6. 5% per month.
7. 0.5%
8. Social force.

9. Answer:

- A. Ireland was a country deeply divided between Catholics and Protestants.
- B. The English helped the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over largely Catholic country.
- C. Catholic revolts against British dominance were suppressed.
- D. After a failed revolt led by wolf Tone and his United Irishmen, Ireland was forcibly incorporated in to United Kingdome in 1801.

OR

Answer:

- A. Vietnam's religious beliefs were a mixture of Buddhism, Confucianism and local practices.
 - B. Religious beliefs among the peasantry were shaped by a variety of Syncretic traditions that combined Buddhism and local beliefs.
 - C. Elites of Vietnam were Buddhists and some are Confucius's.
 - D. There were many popular religions in Vietnam that were spread by people who claimed to have seen vision of God
10. Many within the congress were, however concerned about the proposals given by Gandhiji. They were reluctant to boycott the council elections of November 1920 because the feared that the Movement might lead to popular violence. In the months between September and December there was instance tussle within the congress. For a while there seemed no meeting point between the supporters and the opponents of the movement. Finally at the Congress session at Nagpur in December 1920, a compromise was worked out and the Non cooperation programme was adopted.
11. The effect of non co-operation on the economic front was more dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfire. The import of
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foreign cloths halved between 1921 and 1922 its value dropping from Rs 102 crore to Rs 57 crore. In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textiles mills and handlooms went up.

12. Answer:

- A. In sedimentary rocks a number of minerals occur in beds and layers.
- B. They have been formed as a result of deposition, accumulation and concentration in horizontal strata.
- C. Coal and some forms of iron ore have been concentrated as a result of long periods under great heat and pressure.
- D. Another group of sedimentary minerals include gypsum, potash salt and sodium salt. These are formed as a result of evaporation especially in arid region.

13. Answer:

- A. National Jute Policy of India was formed in the year 2005 by the central Government of India.
- B. Government made a policy to mandatory use of Jute packaging.
- C. According to policy the production of the Ute will be increased.
- D. Quality of Jute products will also be improved.
- E. Ensuring good prices to the jute farmers and enhancing the yield per hectare.

14. Answer:

- A. Level land of the Great Plains of India provides favourable conditions for the development of Railway.
- B. High density of population in the Great Plains as compared with the Himalayan Mountains encouraged laying down of more railway lines to meet the demand of passengers.
- C. Rich agriculture resources and Great Industrial activities in the Great Plains as compared with Himalayan Mountains, further provides favourable conditions for the development of Railway.

15. Following are some of the common features of the popular struggle in Nepal and Bolivia:

- A. Both of these are instances of political conflict that led to struggles.
- B. In both cases, the struggle involves mass mobilization. Public demonstration of mass support.
- C. Both cases involved the critical role of political organization.

16. Accountable: A democratic government develops mechanism for citizens to take part in decision-making process. For this free and fair elections, open debate on major policies, legislation, Right to information- such rights are given to the citizens.

Responsive: Democracy is a responsive government. It is responsive towards the needs and expectations of the citizens. It takes care and makes policies for the welfare of the citizens.

Legitimate: A democratic government is a legitimate government. It is elected by the people and people wish to be ruled by the representatives elected by them.

17. Answer:

- A. A democratic Government is people's own Government. In Democracy rights are not limited to the right to vote, it also provides some social rights and economic rights.
 - B. It is accountable, responsive and legitimate government. It give respect to the voice of minority groups.
 - C. People wish to be ruled by representatives elected by them. They also believe that democracy is suitable for their country.
 - D. Democracy's ability to generate its own support is itself an outcome that cannot be ignored.
18. Self Help Groups created by needy persons themselves, especially women to fulfill credit and loan needs. The members can get timely loans and SHG help borrowers overcome the problem of lack of collateral. Following are the values which we get from Self help Groups.
- A. Team work
 - B. Women empowerment.
 - C. Independence in finance handling
 - D. Freedom from the clutches of money lenders.
 - E. Financial help from the banks through collateral.
 - F. The regular meetings act as a platform for discussing social issues like health, nutrition, domestic violence etc.

19. Answer:

- A. Rapid improvement in Technology.
 - B. Liberalization of trade and investment policies.
 - C. Pressure from international organizations like WTO and World Bank.
 - D. Improvement of transport facilities.
 - E. Improvement in communication facilities.
 - F. Dependence of Developing countries upon Developed Countries.
20. A consumer has right to seek redressal against unfair trade practices and exploitation under COPRA 1986. Three tier quasi-judicial machinery at district, state and national level is set up by the government for redressal of consumer disputes.
- For Example: Amir purchases a Cell phone from a shop. He realized that the dealer has sold him defective phone. He goes to the dealer and complains but he doesn't listen. Amir goes to Local Consumer Forum to get advice. He files a case in the district Consumer Court. He starts attending the proceedings of court regularly. Amir is asked to produce the bill and warranty card before the court. He does the same. After few months, the court ordered the dealer to replace his cell phone with a brand new one without extra cost.

21. Answer:

- A. The 1830s were years of great economic hardship.
 - B. The first half of nineteenth century saw an enormous increase in population all over the Europe.
 - C. In most countries of the Europe there were more job seekers than employment.
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- D. Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums. Small producers in town were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine made goods from England, where industrialization
 - E. This was especially so in textile production, which was carried out mainly in homes or small workshops and was only partly mechanized.
 - F. In those regions of Europe where the aristocracy still enjoyed power, peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations.
 - G. The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest led to widespread anger in towns and country.
 - H. In 1848 due to food shortage and unemployment the population of Paris started a revolution.

OR

Answer:

- A. They established French schools for the Vietnamese. They wanted to replace Chinese language in schools by French.
- B. Some policy makers emphasized the use of French language as the medium of teaching.
- C. French introduced School books which glorified the French and justified colonial rule. In books Vietnamese were represented as primitive and backward, capable of manual books.
- D. In 1907, Tonkin Free School was started to provide western style education to spread French culture. The idea of looking modern implemented in this school.
- E. In, religion French introduced Christianity in Vietnam.
- F. They propagated French culture among the youths of Vietnam. The few who learnt French language and acquired French Culture were to be rewarded with French citizenship

22. Answer:

- A. Idea of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore.
- B. In late nineteenth century India, nationalists began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends.
- C. These tales they believed gave a true picture of traditional culture that had been corrupted and damaged by outside forces.
- D. It was essential to preserve this folk tradition in order to discover one's national identity and restore a sense of pride in one's past.
- E. In Bengal, Rabindernath Tagore himself began collecting ballades, nursery rhymes and myths and the movement for folk revival.

23. Answer:

- A. The textile industry is the oldest industry in India. It spread over both the rural and urban areas all over the country during colonial rule.
 - B. Now a day, in rural areas the hand loom industry is doing its work while in urban areas the textile mills and factories work day and night.
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- C. Wide market and the availability of raw material, transport, banking and electricity facilities in almost all parts of the country have led to decentralization of cotton mills in different parts of the country.
 - D. Weaving is highly decentralized to provide scope for incorporating traditional skills and designs of weaving in cotton, silk, zari, embroidery etc.
 - E. Textile Industry is a labour intensive industry so a large number of people are required in different stages of its working such as weeding, spinning, dyeing, weaving, designing, printing and packing. As labour is easily and cheaply available in all parts of the country so textile mills spread all over India.

24. Ganga and Brahmaputra are two navigational Rivers of India.

Inland waterways are widely used in North-Eastern States of India.

Merits:

- A. It is cheapest mean of transport.
- B. It is very beneficial for our internal trade and carrying of passengers is concerned.

Demerits:

- A. Such a mean of transport is very limited in scope.
- B. Very few rivers and too for short distance are navigable.

25. Answer:

- A. In Jharkhand: Jharkhand Mukti Morcha is the regional political party of Jharkhand. It is also known as Jharkhand Liberation front. The party draws its political and social inspiration from Birsa Munda, a revolutionary tribal warrior. The election symbol of the Jharkhand Mukti Morch is "Bow and Arrow"
- B. In Maharashtra: Shiv Sena is the leading regional political party of Maharashtra. Shiv Sena means the army of lord Shiva. It was formed by Bala Saheb Thackeray famously known as Bal Thackeray. So many times it makes government in Maharashtra with the collision of other political parties. The election symbol of the Shiv Sena is "Bow and Arrow"
- C. In Odisha: Odisha Jan Morcha (OJM) is a regional political party of Odisha. Pyarimohan Mohapatra is the famous leader of OJM. It was founded on 10 April 2013. Odisha Jan Morcha Party is allotted 'kite' symbol by the Election Commission of India.

26. A democratic country is that country where the Government and representatives of Government are elected by the all the citizens of the country. They have right to cast their vote without any discrimination. In case of Saudi Arabia, Women are not allowed to participate in public and political activities of the country. Minority groups have no religious freedom. So the following democratic challenges exist there:

- A. People of Saudi Arabia should be aware of the people's right to elect their own representatives to rule over them.
 - B. People of Saudi Arabia should be aware of the different democratic institutions.
 - C. People of Saudi Arabia should be aware of Elections and its importance.
 - D. People of Saudi Arabia should be aware of Equality of gender.
 - E. People of Saudi Arabia should be aware of Fundamental rights of people.
 - F. People of Saudi Arabia should be aware of Universal adult franchise.
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- G. People of Saudi Arabia should be aware of Right to equality
H. People of Saudi Arabia should be aware of Freedom of practicing religion of own choice.
27. Following are the reasons that forced the Indian Government for putting Barriers:
- A. To protect producers within the country from foreign competition.
 - B. To save our freedom from Neo Colonialism.
 - C. To regulate foreign Trade.
 - D. To decide what kind of goods and how much of each should come into country.
- Following are the reasons that foreign trade policy of government changed in 1991.
- A. The time had come for the Indian producers to compete with producers around the globe as competition would improve performance.
 - B. Powerful international organizations like WTO and World Bank forced the government to take this step.
 - C. Liberalization was adapted to encouraged free movement of goods, services and manpower across countries.
28. **Answer:**
- A. The consumer movements led to the formation of the consumer protection Council or consumer forum.
 - B. They guide the consumer on how to file the cases in the consumer courts.
 - C. On many occasions, they represent individual consumers in the consumer courts.
 - D. These councils spread awareness among the people.
 - E. It works for the protection of the consumer rights.
 - F. It imparts knowledge to people about consumer rights by writing articles and getting it published in newspapers and periodicals
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