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**CBSE Sample Paper-04**  
**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. Name the country where Communist party adopts economic reforms but maintain monopoly over political power?
  2. What report is submitted periodically by all the banks to RBI?
  3. What can be used to reduce foreign trade?
  4. Which act was enacted by the Government of India in October 2005?
  5. Who said that 'when France sneezes, rest of Europe catches cold'?

**OR**

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

6. India is the largest producer of which fertilizer?
7. What was FEDECOR?
8. What do you understand by outcomes of democracy?
9. How would you explain the fate of Ireland?

**OR**

Explain the different efforts done by France to increase the production of rice in Vietnam.

10. "Gandhiji saw this as an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of unified national movement" Can you explain that opportunity.
  11. Why martial law was imposed in Punjab during the month of April in 1919?
  12. How is nuclear energy or atomic energy produced?
  13. Can you write brief outline about the position of Indian cotton industry at international level?
  14. What is balance of trade? In which situation is it favorable and unfavorable?
  15. What are unique features of Movements?
  16. Has democracy led to the development, security and dignity of the people?
  17. Suggest some reform proposals to overcome the challenge of Political Funding.
  18. Describe the role played by Grameen Bank of Bangladesh in improvement of the condition of poor particularly women.
  19. What do you think can be done so that trade between countries is become fair?
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20. Suppose you are the owner of a Multinational chocolate manufacturing company. Write down the principles you would abide by before marketing your chocolates.
  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. Read the passage and write down the answers of given questions:

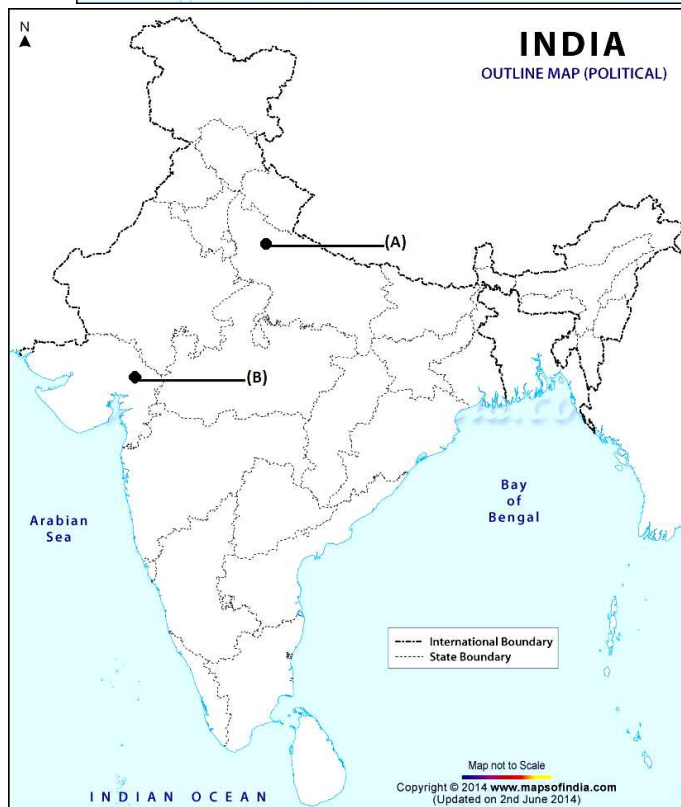
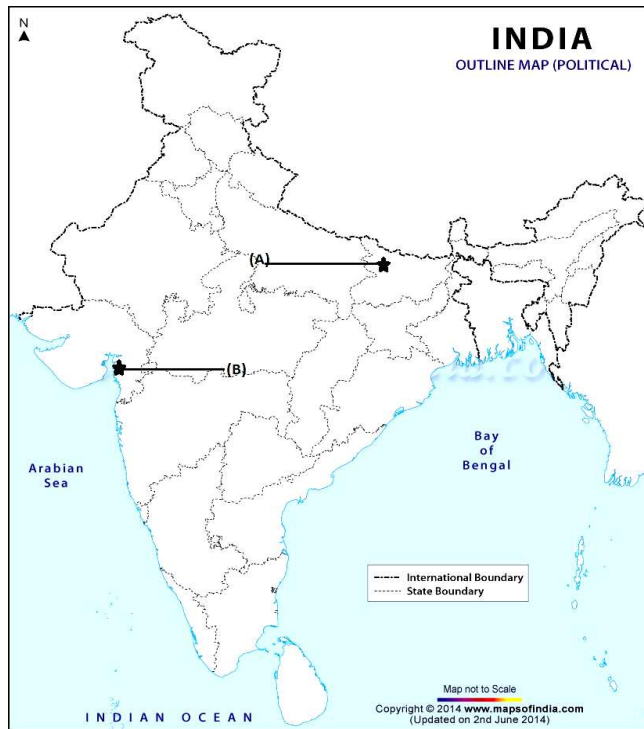
On 6 January 1921, the police in United Provinces fired at peasants near Rae Bareilly. Jawaharlal Nehru wanted to go to the Place of firing, but was stopped by the police. Agitated and angry, Nehru addressed the peasants who gathered around him. This is how later described the meeting: "they behaved as brave men, calm and unruffled in the face of danger. I do not know how they felt but I know what my feelings were. For a moment my blood was up, non-violence was almost forgotten-but for a moment only. The thought of the great leader, who by God's goodness has been sent to lead us to victory, came to me, and I saw the kisans seated and standing near me, less excited, more peaceful than I was-and the moment of weakness passed, I spoke to them in all humanity on non-violence-I needed the lesson more than they heeded me and peacefully dispersed."

Quoted in Sarvapalli Gopal, Jawaharlal Nehru: A Biography, Vol.1.

- A. Name the Movement during which the police in the united province fired at the peasants.
  - B. Name the leader about which Jawaharlal Nehru is talking about.
  - C. Name the weapons used by the leaders during National Movement for independence.
  - D. What was Nehru's feeling and how did he change them?
  - E. What is source of the above passage?
23. Write a short note on Bauxite, its formation, features and distribution in India.
  24. "Railways are the principal mode of transportation in India" Explain.
  25. List out the organizations involved in the mass upsurge of the Nepal's struggle for democracy.
  26. "Democracy is the kind but not the ideal form of government". Highlight the drawbacks of Democracy which should not take place in a democracy if it is a good democracy.
  27. What is Bank? Can you illustrate the functions of a Bank?
  28. Explain the different Rights of 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 Satyagraha of the peasants against
    2. Place where Gandhi Ji violated the Salt LawB. Locate and Label **Nagpur session 1920** 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. Nuclear Plant
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## 2. Oil Field

B. Locate and Label Koraput Bauxite mine with appropriate symbols on the same map given for identification



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**ANSWERS**

Maximum Marks: 90

1. China
2. Periodically, banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom and at what rate.
3. Trade barriers
4. The Right to Information Act.
5. Metternich.

**OR**

- Tonkin and Anaam
6. Nitrogenous fertilizer
  7. An organization of Bolivia comprising local professionals, including engineers and environmentalists. The organization was formed to protest against water privatization in Bolivia.
  8. It means results, consequences, and outputs of democracy are known as outcomes of democracy.
  9. 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**

- A. The French began building canals and draining lands in the Mekong Delta to increase cultivation.
  - B. Infrastructure projects were developed to help the transportation of goods.
  - C. The system of irrigation works-canal and earth works was built mainly with forced labour.
  - D. The area under rice cultivation went up from 2, 74,000 hectares in 1773 to 1.1 million hectares in 1900 and 2.2 million in 1930.
10. That opportunity was 'Khilafat Issue'. The First World War ended with the defeat of Ottoman Turkey. And there were rumours that a harsh peace treaty was going to be imposed on the ottoman emperor-the spiritual head of the Islamic world (the Khailifa). To defend the khalifa's temporal power, a khilafat committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919. A young generation of Muslims leaders likes the brothers Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, Began discussing with Mahatma Gandhi about the possibility of a united mass action on the issue. Gandhiji saw this as an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of unified national movement.
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11. The martial law was imposed in Punjab because Rowlatt Act was introduced by the British Government. Against this act rallies were organized in various cities, workers went on strike in railway workshops and shops closed down. British Government decided to clamp down on the nationalist leaders. Local leader were picked up from Amritsar. Mahatma Gandhi was barred from entering Delhi. On 10 April, the police in Amritsar fired upon a peaceful procession, provoke widespread attacks on banks post offices and railway stations. Due to this martial law was imposed and General Dyer took command.
  12. (i) Nuclear energy is obtained by altering the structure of an atom.  
(ii) When such an alteration is made, much energy is released in the form of heat and this is used to generate electricity.  
(iii) Uranium and thorium, which are available in Jharkhand and the Aravalli ranges of Rajasthan, are used for generating atomic or nuclear power. The Monazite sands of Kerala is also rich in thorium.
  13. **Answer:**
    - A. India has the second largest installed capacity of spindles in the world, next to china at around 34 million.
    - B. We have a large share in the world trade of cotton yarn, accounting for one fourth of total trade.
    - C. Our trade in garments is only 4% of the world's total.
    - D. Our spinning mills are competitive at global level and capable of using all the fiber products.
  14. Exports and imports are the components of trade. The balance of trade of a country is the difference between its exports and imports.
    - A. When the value of exports exceeds the value of imports, it is called favorable balance of trade.
    - B. On the contrary, if the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, it is termed as unfavorable balance of trade.
  15. **Answer:**
    - A. Movement groups seek to exert influence on the policies of the government.
    - B. They do not aim to attain power in the government, but however, they work for the common objective of the masses.
    - C. They have a loose organizations and their decision making process is very informal and flexible.
    - D. Some movements are long term and some are short term movements.
    - E. The success of movements depends upon the participation of public.
  16. Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government. Democracy promotes dignity and freedom of the individuals. The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy. This has been achieved in various degrees in various democracies. We can take the case of dignity of women. Most societies across the world were historically male dominated societies. Long struggles by women have created some sensitivity today. On the other hand, in non-democracies, individual freedom would not have legal and moral support. Democracies in India have also strengthened the claims of the claims of the disadvantaged
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and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunities. Perhaps it is the recognition that makes ordinary citizens value their democratic rights.

17. **Answer:**

- A. Role of money in elections in India has been increasing for the last few years. It is necessary to curb the role of money to make democracy more successful.
- B. Auditing of account of the political parties and state funding are good reform proposals. These reforms will bring transparency in the finances of the political parties.
- C. State funding will reduce the expenditure on elections. Role of money will be less and poor people may also be able to contest elections.
- D. Election Commission should work honestly while checking the income taxes filed by the political parties.

18. Grameen Bank of Bangladesh was started in the 1970s. It has now over 6 million borrowers in about 40,000 villages. Almost all the borrowers are women and belong to poorest sections of the society. These borrowers have proved that not only are poor women reliable borrowers, but they can start and run a variety of small income generating activities successfully. Thus the Grameen bank has played a significant role in the improvement of the condition of the poor women in Bangladesh. Professor Muhammad Yunus, the founder of Grameen Bank and recipient of 2006 Nobel Peace prize for peace has stated that, "if credit can be made available to the poor people on terms and conditions that are appropriate and reasonable these million of small people with their millions of small pursuits can add up to create the biggest development wonder".

19. The following steps should be taken to make trade between countries more fair:

- A. There should be uniform rules and regulations made by WTO.
- B. The interests of the developing countries should be protected.
- C. There should be no trade barriers except in the interests of the developing countries.

20. **Answer:**

- A. We should follow the safety rules and regulations prescribed by the government.
- B. We should provide the whole information on the packing of our product like- Ingredients, Maximum Retail Price; batch no, date of manufacturing, date of expiry.
- C. We should also provide our address.
- D. We should also write our consumer help line number on the packing.

21. 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.

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.

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- 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**

- 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.  
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. Non-Cooperation Khilafat Movement.
- B. Mahatma Gandhi.
- C. Satyagraha and Non Violence.
- D. He was very angry but the thought of Mahatma Gandhi changed his feelings.
- E. Quoted in Sarvapalli Gopal, Jawaharlal Nehru: A Biography, Vol.1.
23. Bauxite is a clay-like substance from which alumina and later aluminium is obtained. Aluminium is an important metal because it combines the strength of metals such as iron, with extreme lightness and also with good conductivity and great malleable ability.  
Formation: Bauxite deposits are formed by the decomposition of a wide variety of rocks rich in aluminium silicates.  
Distribution:
- A. It is found in the Amarkantak Plateau, Maikal Hills and the plateau region of Bilaspur-Katni.
- B. Odisha is the largest bauxite producing state in India.
- C. Panchpatmali deposits in Koraput District are the most important bauxite deposits in the state.
- D. 45% of the country's total production in 2000-01 was in Odisha.
24. Answer:
- A. Railways are the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India.
- B. Railways also make it possible to conduct multifarious activities like business, sightseeing, and pilgrimage along with transportation of goods over longer distances.
- C. Apart from an important means of transport the Indian Railway has been great integrating force for more than 150 years.
- D. Railways in India bind the economic life of the country as well as accelerate the development of the industry and agriculture.
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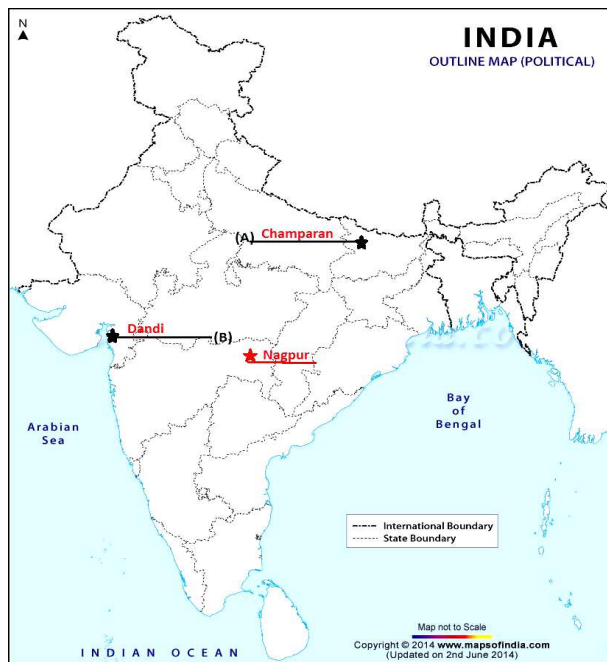


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- E. The Indian Railways have a network of 7,031 stations spread over a route length of 63,221 km. with a fleet of 7817 locomotives, 5321 passenger services vehicles, 4904 other coach vehicles and 228,170 wagons as on 31 March 2004.
25. Following are the various organizations which made the Nepal's struggle for democracy successful:
- A. All the major political parties in the parliament formed a Seven Party Alliance (SPA) and called for four day strike in Kathmandu.
  - B. The protest was joined by the Nepalese Communist Party (Maoist) which did not believe in parliamentary democracy.
  - C. The struggle involved many organizations other than political parties. All the major labour unions and their federations joined the movement.
  - D. Many other organizations like organizations of the indigenous people, teachers, lawyers and human rights groups extended support to the movements.
26. Following are some drawbacks of democracy:
- A. Absence of Morality: Democracy is all about political competition and power play. There is no scope for morality. Hence morality should be made one of the basic principles of democracy.
  - B. Defection: Leaders keep changing their political parties in the democracy. This leads to political instability.
  - C. Corruption: The routine tales of corruption are enough to convince us that democracy is not free of this evil. At the same time, there is nothing to show that non-democracies are less corrupt or more sensitive to the people.
  - D. Ignore the demands of People: The record of democracies is not impressive on this count. Democracies often frustrate the needs of the people and often ignore the demands of Majority of its population.
  - E. Delayed in Decision making: Commonly in a democracy so many people have to consult that it delays in making decisions. Therefore only a group of selected leaders must be consulted for the quick and meaningful decisions.
27. Banks are institutions which accept the deposits from the public withdrawable by cheques and by demand deposits and advances loans of various types to the borrowers is called a Bank. Following are the functions of Bank:
- A. It accepts the deposits from customers. It can be in the form of saving account deposits, current account and fixed deposits.
  - B. It gives interests on the savings to the customers.
  - C. It provides withdrawal facility to the customers.
  - D. It gives loans and advances to the borrowers and charges interest.
  - E. It provides agency function like transfer of funds, collection of funds, payment of various items, purchase and sale of shares and securities.
  - F. It performs general utility services like issue of traveller's cheques and gift cheques and locker facility.
28. **Answer:**
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- A. Right to Safety: A consumer has the right to be protected against the marketing of goods and delivery of services that are hazardous to life and property. Producers need to strictly follow the required safety rules and regulations.
  - B. Right to be informed: Consumers have the right to be informed about the goods and services they purchased. The whole information includes price, batch number, ingredients, date of manufacture, expiry date and the address of the manufacturer.
  - C. Right to choose: Any consumer who receives a service in whatever capacity, regardless of age, gender and nature of service, has the right to choose whether to continue to receive the service.
  - D. Right to seek Redressal: Consumers have the right to seek redressal against unfair trade practices and exploitation. If any damage is done to a consumer, he has the right to get compensation depending on the degree of damage

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