

SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS X

BLUE PRINT OF QUESTION PAPER

		V.S.A	S.A	L.A	TOTAL
HISTORY	1. NATIONALISM IN EUROPE OR INDO-CHINA MOVEMENT	1(1)	1(3)	1(5)	09
	2. NATIONALISM IN INDIA	1(1)	2(6) (1 MAP)	1(5)	12
GEOGRAPHY	1. MINERALS & ENERGY RESOURCES	1(1)	2(6) (1 MAP)	1(5)	12
	2. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES		2(6)	1(5)	11
	3. LIFELINES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY	1(1)		1(5)	06
POLITICAL SCIENCE	1. POPULAR STRUGGLES & MOVEMENTS	1(1)	1(3)	1(5)	09
	2. POLITICAL PARTIES			1(5)	05
	3. OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY	1(1)	1(3)		04
	4. CHALLENGES TO DEMOCRACY		2(6)		06
ECONOMICS	1. MONEY & CREDIT	1(1)		1(5)	06
	2. GLOBALISATION AND INDIAN ECONOMY	1(1)	1(3)		04
	3. CONSUMER RIGHTS		2(6)		06
	TOTAL	08	12+2 (MAP)	08	90

TOTAL QUESTION : 30

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – II
CLASS – X

TIME: 03 Hrs

SUB – SOCIAL SCIENCE

M.M.- 90

Instructions:

1. The question paper has 30 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
प्रश्नपत्र में 30 प्रश्न हैं एवं सभी अनिवार्य हैं।
 2. Marks are indicated against each question.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न के सामने अंक दिए गए हैं।
 3. Question from serial 1 to 8 are very short answer questions carrying 1 marks.
प्रश्न क्रमांक 1 से 8 तक अति लघुत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं जो 1 अंक के हैं।
 4. Questions from serial 9 to 20 are short answer questions carrying 3 marks.
प्रश्न क्रमांक 9 से 20 तक लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं जो 3 अंक के हैं।
 5. Question from serial 21 to 28 are long answer questions carrying 5 marks.
प्रश्न क्रमांक 21 से 28 तक दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं जो 5 अंक के हैं।
 6. Question 29 & 30 are map questions from History & Geography carrying (3+3) 06 marks.
प्रश्न 29 एवं 30 पंचित्र कार्य हैं जो इतिहास एवं भूगोल दोनों से हैं।
 7. An additional 15 minutes have been allotted to read this question paper only.
अतिरिक्त 15 मिनट प्रश्न पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए दिए जायेंगे।
-

1x8=8

1. What was the significance of the treaty of Constantinople in Greek history?

कोंस्तिनोपाल की संधि का क्या महत्व था?

1

Or

What was the most visible form of French control area Vietnam?

फ्रांस नियंत्रित वियतनाम क्षेत्र का दृश्य रूप क्या था?

1

2. Name the types of coal found in India?
भारत में पाए जाने वाले कोयले का प्रकार क्या है? 1
3. Why are metalled roads called all weather roads?
पक्की सड़कों को सभी मौसम की सड़कें क्यों कहा जाता है? 1
4. What are sectional Interest Groups? Give example.
वर्गहित समूह क्या है? उदाहरण दें। 1
5. What do you mean by an accountable government?
जवाबदेह सरकार से आप क्या समझते हैं? 1
6. Give the reason why transactions are made in money?
विनिमय पैसे के रूप में होने के कारण क्या हैं? 1
7. For which purpose does the government use trade barriers?
सरकार द्वारा व्यापार अवरोध उत्पन्न करने के कारण क्या हैं? 1
8. Why was Khilafat Committee formed in Bombay?
मुंबई में खिलाफत समिति का निर्माण क्यों हुआ? 1
9. What are Marianne & Germania? What was the importance of in which they are portrayed?
मेरिनिया एवं जर्मनिया क्या है? इनके चित्रण का महत्व क्या था? 1

Or

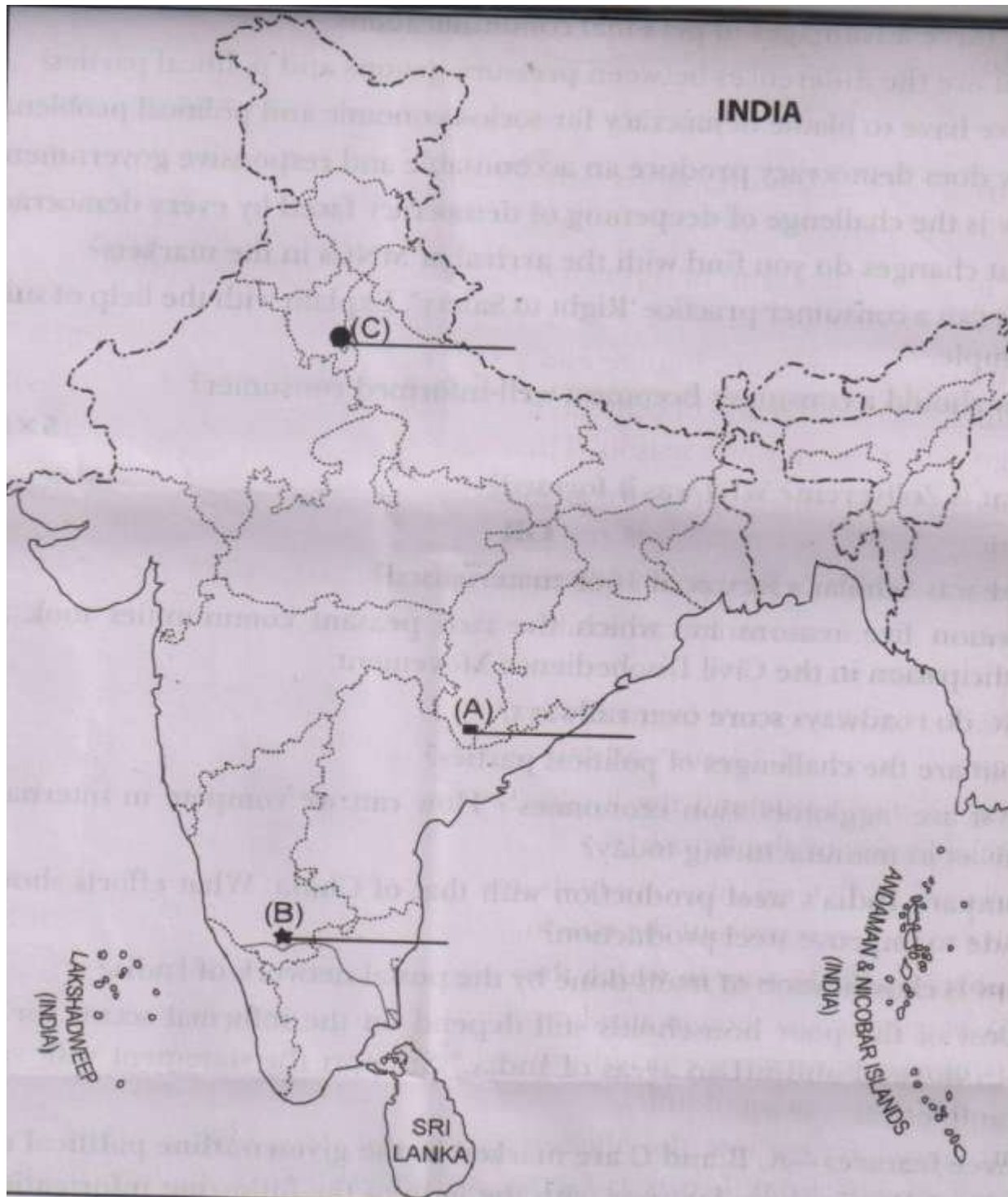
What do you know about Vietnamese indentured labours?

वियतनाम के अनुबंधित मजदूरों की स्थिति का वर्णन करें?

10. What were the effects of Jallianwala Bagh Massacre?
जलियावाला बाग हत्याकांड के प्रमुख प्रभाव क्या थे? 3
11. As a conserved citizen, what are our duties to conserve energy resources?
एक संरक्षित नागरिक के रूप में उर्जा संसाधनों के संरक्षण में हमारा दायित्व क्या है? 3
12. How is the information technology industry able to generate more employment?

- सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी उद्योग ज्यादा रोजगार सृजित कर रहा है, कैसे? 3
13. Classify industries on the basis of its ownership?
स्वामित्व के आधार पर उद्योग का वर्गीकरण करें? 3
14. What was the result of the popular struggle movement of Nepal?
नेपाल के प्रसिद्ध जन आन्दोलन का परिणाम क्या हुआ? 3
15. Do we have to blame democracy for socio-economic and political problems?
सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं राजनैतिक समस्याओं के लिए लोकतंत्र कहाँ तक ज़िम्मेदार है? 3
16. How does democracy produce an accountable and responsive government?
लोकतंत्र कैसे जवाबदेह एवं ज़िम्मेदार सरकार देती है? 3
17. Is democracy attentive to the needs of people and is free from corruption?
क्या लोकतंत्र जन अकांक्षाओं को पूर्ण कर पा रही है तथा भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त है? 3
18. Under what conditions do MNC's set up production?
किन स्थितियों में बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनी उत्पादन प्रारंभ करती है? 3
19. How did consumer movement materialize in India? Explain.
भारत में उपभोक्ता आन्दोलन कैसे आगे बढ़ा, वर्णन करें? 3
20. How should a consumer become a well informed consumer?
उपभोक्ता कैसे एक जागरूक उपभोक्ता बन सकता है? 3
21. What is Zollverin? Why was it formed?
जोलवेरिन क्या है? यह कैसे बना? 5
- Or
- How was Scholar's Revolt of 1868 materialised?
1868 का छात्र विद्रोह कैसे हुआ?
22. What is meant by the idea of Satyagraha? How was it materialized?
सत्याग्रह के विचार से आप क्या समझते हैं? यह कैसे सम्पादित हुआ? 5
23. What are the various means of man communication used in India?

- जनसंचार में उपयोग होने वाले प्रमुख माध्यम क्या है? 5
24. What are the main functions of political parties?
राजनितिक दलों के प्रमुख कार्य क्या है? 5
25. With increasing population and increasing number of vehicles, what problems are we facing with roadways in India?
जनसंख्या एवं वाहनों की संख्या बढ़ने से सड़क यातायात में उत्पन्न समस्याओं का वर्णन करें? 5
26. Compare India's steel production with that of China. What efforts should be made to improve steel production?
भारत का चीन के स्टील उत्पादन से तुलना करें। स्टील उत्पादन बढ़ाने के क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं? 5
27. What are the major drawbacks for the cotton textile industries?
सूती वस्त्र उद्योग की प्रमुख कमियां क्या है? 5
28. Explain with examples the role of banks in the economic development of country?
बैंक की देश के आर्थिक विकास में क्या भूमिका है? उदाहरण सहित वर्णन करें। 5
29. Three features A,B & C are marked in the given outline political map of India. Identify this features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map.
- A. Iron - ore field
B. Silk-textile centre
C. Automobile industry
- मानचित्र में इंगित एवं स्थानों को उनकी विशेषताओं के आधार पर नामित करें। 3



30. On the same map of India locate the following:

- a. Congress Session of September 1920
- b. Dandi Coast
- c. Champaran

भारत के दिए गए मानचित्र में निम्नलिखित को प्रदर्शित करें:

- a. सितम्बर 1920 में कांग्रेस अधिवेशन
- b. दांडी तट
- c. चंपारण

MARKING SCHEME

1. The Treaty of Constantinople recognized Greece as an independent nation.

Or

The most visible form of French control area Vietnam was military and economic derivation.

2. Anthracite, Bituminous, Lignite & Peat
3. Metalled roads are made of cement, concrete or even bitumen of coal. They do not go out of use in rainy season.
4. The interest groups which worked for a particular section. Eg.- SC,ST group
5. Accountable government means government gives account of their works in parliament & people.
6. A person having currency can easily exchange it for commodity or service that he might want.
7. Government put barriers to control production, trade & taxes.
8. It was formed to defend the Khalifa's temporal power in Turkey which were snatched away by the Britishers.
9. Marianne & Germania were both female allegers invented by artists in the 19th century to represent the nation.

IMPORTANCE:

- i. Remind the public of the national symbol of unity
- ii. Germania conformed to symbolize the liberal revolution.

OR

- i. A form of labour widely used in the plantation from the mid 19th century.
- ii. Labourers worked on the basis of contract
- iii. Immense power of employers

10.

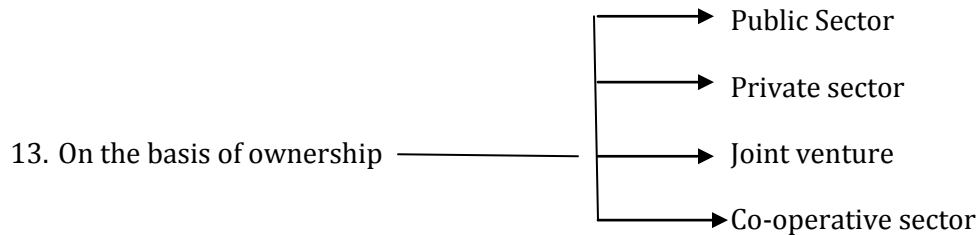
- i. After Jalianwala Bagh Massacre violent movement started.
- ii. Gandhiji stopped their movement.
- iii. People started to oppose all government activities.

11. As a conserved citizen our duties are:

- i. To prevent extra use of energy resources.
- ii. To invent new sources of energy
- iii. Protect traditional energy like coal, petroleum etc.

12.

- i. the IT industry employed over one million persons.
- ii. This number is expected to increase sharply in coming year
- iii. 30% of people employed in this sector are women.



14. The result of famous movement of Nepal:

- i. Democracy established in Nepal
- ii. Seven party alliance formed (SPA)
- iii. A combined government of these parties lead the government.

15.

- i. if someone expectations not met, we start blaming democracy
- ii. democracy is just a form of government
- iii. the citizens have to take advantage of democratic conditions and achieve the goals.

16.

- i. A democracy make sure that people will have the right to choose the rulers.
- ii. Citizens should participate in the decision making process
- iii. This is known for its transparency

iv. Democratic government is a legitimate government.

17. Yes, democracy fulfill the needs of democracy but some drawbacks:

- a. It is not free from corruption
- b. People not feel so free & fair decisions
- c. People gives their best efforts to strengthen the democracy

18.

- i. MNC's take license from government.
- ii. MNC's arrange land to set up the unit
- iii. MNC's arrange raw material, fuel and other requirements
- iv. MNC's arrange markets for their products

19.

- i. Due to exploitation of consumers, consumers must know their rights
- ii. Consumers started to agitate against their exploitation
- iii. Media help to revoke consumers
- iv. Our government & judiciary also help to consumer rights.

20.

- i. When we as consumer become conscious of our rights, while purchasing various goods & services, we will be able to discriminate and make informed choices
- ii. The calls for acquiring the knowledge skill to become a well informed consumer
- iii. We should become conscious to our rights.

21. In 1834 a customs of union of Zollverin was formed at the initiative of Persia & was joined by most of the German states.

- i. The union abolished tariff barriers and reduced the numver of currencies from over thirty to two.
- ii. The criterion of a network of railways further stimulated mobility
- iii. A wave of economic nationalism strengthened the wider nationalist sentiments growing at the time.

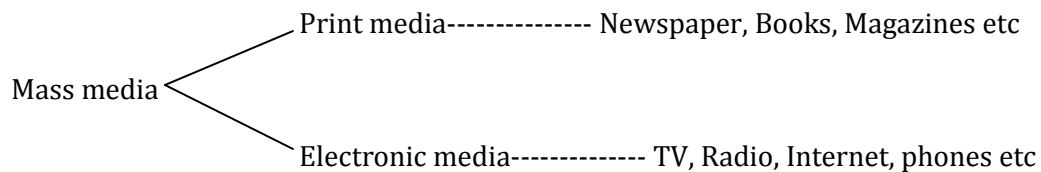
OR

From the 18th century many religious movements were hosted the western presence. An early movement against French control and spread of Christianity was the scholars revolt in 1868. This revolt was led by officials at the imperial court angered by spread of Catholicism & French power. They led a general uprising in Ngu An and Ha Tien provinces where over a thousand catholics were killed.

22.

- i. Gandhiji started their movements in India by Satyagraha
- ii. Satyagraha means genuine demands put before government
- iii. Government pressurized to fulfill these demands
- iv. In this movement, the main aim is to non use of violence and other activities
- v. Satyagraha was a successful event of Mahatma Gandhi

23. The medium used in mass communication are:



24. Main works of political parties:

- i. To participate in electoral process
- ii. To make government
- iii. To make the opposition
- iv. To fulfill the needs of people
- v. To mediate between people & government

25. With increasing population and number of vehicles, following problems in road transport:

- i. Over crowd on roads
- ii. Excess use of petroleum
- iii. Traffic problem on roads
- iv. Less use of public transport
- v. Maximum number of road accidents

26. In 1950's China and India produced almost the same quantity of steel. In 2004 India was the largest exporter of steel which is 2.25% of global trade. Today China is the largest producer:

- i. Liberalization and foreign trade investment have given a boost to the industry with the efforts of private entrepreneurs
- ii. There is a need to allocate resources for research and development to produce steel more competitively
- iii. We need to regularize the supply of energy and improve the structure for better production.

27. Major drawbacks of cotton textile industry:

- a. Non proper modernization of this industry
- b. Dependency on foreign textile industry
- c. Non proper case on cotton farming
- d. Very few numbers of cotton textile mills
- e. Trade barriers in cotton textile industry
- f. More use of polyster, terrycott etc other types of textiles.

28. Banks having role of development of country by:

- a. Banks control the indian economy
- b. Reserve Bank control all banks
- c. Banks provide loans to all needs like agriculture, industry
- d. Banks fulfill the needs of employment
- e. Banks gives all benefits to the government agencies.

29.

- A. Iron-ore field – Bailadile
- B. Silk textile Centre - Mysore
- C. Automobile Industry – Gurgaon

30.

