



Social Science Practice Question Paper Summative Assessment II Class X, 2013

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions:

1. The question paper has 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
2. Marks are indicated against each question.
3. Questions from serial number 1-16 are multiple choice questions (MCQs) of 1 mark each.
4. Every MCQ is provided with four alternatives. Write the correct alternative in your answer book.
5. Questions from serial number 17 to 29 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each
6. Questions from serial number 30 to 34 are 4 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 100 words each
7. Question number 35 is a map question of 2 marks from History and Question number 36 is a map question of 3 marks from Geography.

1. Which one of the following is not true regarding the conservative regimes set up in 1815?

- (a) They did not tolerate criticism regarding the legitimacy of autocratic governments.
- (b) Most of them imposed censorship on press.
- (c) They believed in the established traditional institutions like Monarchy, Church etc.
- (d) They favoured the idea of liberty and freedom.

1

OR

Why did the 'Go East Movement' become popular in Vietnam during the first decade of 20th Century? Choose the most appropriate answer from the following.

- (a) Vietnamese students went to Japan to acquire education.
- (b) They went to Japan to learn Japanese language.
- (c) They went to get lucrative jobs.
- (d) They looked for foreign arms and helped to drive away the French from Vietnam.

1

2. Which one of the following is not true regarding the 'Balkan Problem'?

- (a) The Balkan states were very jealous of each other.
- (b) Each state wanted to gain more territory at the expense of others.
- (c) The Balkans were also the scene of big power rivalry.
- (d) The Balkans were not under the control of Ottoman Empire.

1

OR

Which one of the following is not true regarding the regime of Ngo-Dinh-Diem in South Vietnam?

- (a) He built a repressive and authoritarian government.
- (b) He laid the foundation of a democratic form of government.
- (c) Any one who opposed him was jailed and killed.
- (d) He permitted christianity but outlawed Buddhism.

1

3. Why did General Dyer open fire on the peaceful gathering at Jallianwala Bagh on 13th April, 1919?

Choose the most appropriate reason for doing so, from the following:

- (a) General Dyer wanted to enforce martial law very strictly in Amritsar.
- (b) He wanted to create a feeling of terror and awe in the minds of satyagrahis.
- (c) He wanted to demoralise the local congress leaders.
- (d) He wanted to gain prominence in the eyes of British government.

1

4. Why did Gandhiji begin fast unto death when Dr. B.R. Ambedkar demanded separate electorate for Dalits? Choose the appropriate answer from the following.

- (a) Separate electorates would create division in the society.
- (b) Separate electorates would slow down the process of integration into society.
- (c) With separate electorates, dalits would gain respect in society.
- (d) The condition of dalits would become better.

1

5. Which one of the following minerals belongs to the category of ferrous mineral?

- (a) Gold (b) Copper
- (c) Manganese (d) Bauxite

1

6. Which one of the following states is the largest producer of bauxite in India?

- (a) Orissa (b) Gujarat



- (c) Jharkhand (d) Maharashtra 1
7. Which one of the following factors plays the most dominant role in industrial location in a region?
- (a) Availability of raw material
(b) Cheap and skilled labour
(c) Nearness of the market
(d) Least Cost. 1
8. Which one of the following groups of cities is connected by the National Highway No. 7.
- (a) Delhi- Amritsar (b) Delhi- Kolkata
(c) Delhi- Mumbai (d) Varanasi- Kanyakumari 1
9. Identify the element which is NOT shared both by the movement in Nepal and the struggle in Bolivia.
- (a) A political conflict that led to popular struggle.
(b) The struggle involved mass mobilisation
(c) It was about the foundations of the country's politics.
(d) It involved critical role of political organisation. 1
10. Which one of the following political parties grew out of a movement?
- (a) Communist Party of India. (b) Asom Gana Parishad.
(c) All India Congress (d) Bahujan Samaj Party 1
11. Which one of the following is NOT a function of political parties?
- (a) Parties contest elections
(b) Parties do not shape public opinion
(c) Parties put forward different policies and programmes
(d) Parties play a decisive role in making laws for the country. 1
12. Which one of the following statements does not reflect the right impact of 'the Right to Information Act'?
- (a) It supplements the existing laws that banned corruption
(b) It empowers the people to find out what is happening in the government.
(c) It enables the people to become law abiding good citizens.
(d) It acts as a watch dog of democracy. 1
13. Which among the following is an essential feature of barter system?
- (a) A person holding money can easily exchange any commodity.
(b) It is based on double coincidence of wants.
(c) It is generally accepted as a medium of exchange of goods with money.
(d) It acts as a measure and store of value. 1
14. Which one of the following is a major reason that prevents the poor from getting loans from the banks?
- (a) Lack of capital
(b) Not affordable due to high rate of interest
(c) Absence of collateral security
(d) Absence of mediators 1
15. Which one of the following is a basic function of foreign trade?
- (a) It flourishes trade in the domestic market
(b) Goods and services are produced for internal market
(c) It gives opportunity for the production to reach beyond the domestic market.
(d) Investment is done to expand the trade within the domestic markets. 1
16. Which one of the following rights is ensured to the citizens under the RTI Act?
- (a) Right to choose (b) Right to be informed
(c) Right to safety (d) Right to be heard 1
17. Explain any three reasons for the Greeks to win the Greek war of independence. 3x1=3
OR
- Explain any three features of scholars revolt in 1868 in Vietnam. 3x1=3
18. How did the Non-Cooperation Movement spread to the countryside? Explain giving three reasons. 3x1=3
19. What is the importance of energy resources? Give two examples each of conventional and non-conventional sources of energy. 1+1+1=3

20. Why is manufacturing sector considered the backbone of economic development of the country? Explain any three reasons with examples. 3x1=3
21. Explain any three factors which are responsible for localisation of jute textile mills mainly along the banks of the Hugli river. 3x1=3
22. How do the pressure groups and movements exert their influence on politics? Explain any three ways to do so. 3x1=3
23. Do democracies lead to a just distribution of goods and opportunities? Justify your answer by three suitable arguments. 3x1=3
24. "Most destructive feature of democracy is that its examination never gets over." Support the statement with three appropriate arguments. 3x1=3
25. Suggest any three broad guidelines that can be kept in mind while devising ways and means for political reforms in India. 3x1=3
26. Describe any three factors which have enabled globalisation in India. 3x1=3
27. In what ways is an MNC different from the national companies? Highlight any three points of distinction. 3x1=3
28. Explain any three ways in which a consumer is exploited. 3x1=3
29. Explain any three consumer's rights as user of goods and services. 3x1=3
30. Explain any four measures and practices introduced by revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. 4x1=4

OR

Who was the founder of Ho Chi Minh movement? Explain his contribution by giving any three points. 1+3=4

31. Explain any four features of Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. 4x1=4
32. How do physiographic and economic factors influence the distribution pattern of railway network in our country? Explain with examples. 2+2=4
33. Why can't modern democracies exist without political parties? Explain any four reasons. 4x1=4
34. Describe any two sources each of formal and informal credit in India. 2+2=4
35. Two features A and B are marked in the given outline political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map.

A. The place from where the movement of Indigo planters was started.

B. The place where Indian National Congress session 1927 was held. 2x1=2

