

SAT 2

Class 10 - Social Science

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. The question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the Question paper.
All questions are compulsory.
2. **Section A** – From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. **Section B** – Questions no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. The answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. **Section C** contains Q. 25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. The answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
5. **Section D** – Questions no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. The answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. **Section-E** - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case-based questions with three sub-questions and are of 4 marks each. The answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
7. **Section F** – Question no. 37 is map-based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions.
Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.
9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
10. **Note:** CBQ stands for “**Competency Based Question**”. **50% weightage allocated for competency-based questions.**

Section A

1. According to the national movements of India which one of the following statements is incorrect? [1]
 - a) Dandi March was started in 1930
 - b) Non-cooperation movement was started in 1920
 - c) Salt march was widely covered by the European and American press.
 - d) Civil Disobedience Movement was started in 1924
2. The moment we speak of water shortages, we immediately associate it with regions having: [1]
 - a) high rainfall or those that are drought-prone
 - b) low temperature or those that are abundance water
 - c) low rainfall or those that are drought-prone
 - d) heavy temperature and heavy rainfall

explanation of A.

correct explanation of A.

c) A is true but R is false.

d) A is false but R is true.

8. Rita has taken a loan of ₹ 7 lakhs from the bank to purchase a car. The annual interest rate on the loan is 14.5 percent and the loan is to be repaid in 3 years in monthly instalments. The bank retained the papers of the new car as collateral, which will be returned to Rita only when she repays the entire loan with interest. Analyse the loan information given above, considering one of the following correct option. [1]

a) Interest on loan

b) Deposit criteria

c) Mode of repayment

d) Terms of credit

9. Power shared by two or more political parties is which kind of government? [1]

a) Central Government

b) Coalition Government

c) Community Government

d) Federal government

10. Study the picture and answer the question that follows: [1]



Who is shown in the above picture?

a) Louis XVIII

b) Guiseepee Mazzini

c) Napoleon

d) Louis Philippe

11. Evaluate the instances of underemployment by identifying the appropriate statements among the following options: [1]

- i. Shyamlal pulls a rickshaw for the whole day and earns a meager amount to sustain a family of five.
- ii. Raju peddles his products for 10 hours every day but his income is dependent on various factors like weather and customer willingness to buy.
- iii. Mohan cultivates on his two hectares of land and is sometimes assisted by his elder son who has rented a small grocery shop in the village market.
- iv. Anil is a plumber in the city who works for various contractors and is always overwhelmed with work.

a) Only statement iv is appropriate.

b) . Statements i, ii and iii are appropriate.

c) All the statements are appropriate.

d) Statements i and ii are appropriate.

12. Which South Asian country has a democratic government since independence? [1]

a) India

b) Pakistan

c) Bangladesh

d) Nepal

13. Arrange the following freedom movements in decreasing order: [1]

- i. Poona Pact between Gandhi and Ambedkar.
- ii. Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh was founded.
- iii. Bhagat Singh killed a senior British police officer in Lahore.
- iv. All congress ministries resigned.

- a) i, iv, iii, ii
- b) iv, ii, iii, i
- c) ii, iv, iii, i
- d) iv, i, iii, ii

14. Ramanlal is a farmer who sells wheat to a flour mill for Rs 8 per kg. The mill grinds the wheat and sells the flour [1]
to a biscuit company for Rs 10 per kg. The biscuit company uses flour and things such as sugar and oil to make
four packets of biscuits. It sells biscuits in the market to the consumers for Rs 60 (Rs 15 per packet).
With the help of above information, in which category will you classify Biscuits that reach the consumers?

- a) Consumer reach goods
- b) Final goods
- c) Intermediate goods
- d) Capital goods

15. **Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer** [1]

Statement I: Nineteenth-century periodicals serialised important novels, which gave birth to a particular way of writing novels.

Statement II: The dust cover or the book jacket is also a twentieth-century innovation.

- a) Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect
- b) Both (i) & (ii) are correct
- c) Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct
- d) Both (i) & (ii) are incorrect

16. Identify the classification of resources on the basis of its origin. [1]

- a) exhaustible and non-exhaustible
- b) renewable and non renewable
- c) individual and community
- d) biotic and abiotic

17. Which of the following statements reflects a lack of internal democracy within a political party? [1]

Statement i: Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings.

Statement ii: They fail to conduct internal elections regularly.

Statement iii: Top party leaders assume greater powers and make all the major decisions in the name of the party.

Statement iv: The opinions of those who disagree with the leadership are considered and given due importance.

- a) Statement i and ii are right.
- b) Statement iii is right.
- c) Only statement iv is right.
- d) Statement i, ii and iii are right.

18. The Scheduled Tribes are often referred to as: [1]

- a) OBCs
- b) Dalits
- c) Untouchables
- d) Adivasis

19. Which of the following outcomes of democracy will be negated if someone is barred from being in the majority [1]
on the basis of birth?

Statement i: Accountable, responsive and legitimate government.

Statement ii: Reduction of inequality and poverty.

Statement iii: Accommodation of social diversity.

Statement iv: Dignity and freedom of the citizens.

- a) Only statement iv is right.
- b) Statement iii is right.
- c) Statement i, ii and iii are right.
- d) Statement i and ii are right.

20. **Read the information given below and select the correct option** [1]

A shoe manufacturer, M. Salim has to make a payment to the leather supplier and writes a cheque for a specific amount. This means that the shoe manufacturer instructs his bank to pay this amount to the leather supplier. The leather supplier takes this cheque and deposits it in his own account in the bank. The money is transferred from one bank account to another bank account in a couple of days. The transaction is complete without any payment of cash. What kind of payment system is indicated here?

- a) Loan activities of Bank
- b) Demand Draft
- c) Cheque Payments
- d) Electronic payments

Section B

21. Study the map thoroughly and mention which federal political system could have as big a population as the Indian state of Maharashtra. [2]



22. Examine the significance of the Statue of Liberty in Frédéric Sorrieu’s paintings, *The Dream of Worldwide Democratic and Social Republics*. [2]

OR

Who were Marianne and Germania? What was the importance of the way in which they were portrayed?

- 23. Enlist the various institutional reforms programmes introduced by the government in the interest of the farmers. [2]
- 24. What is the main difference between a federal form of government and a unitary one? Explain with an example. [2]

Section C

- 25. Can we imagine a world without printed matter? [3]
- 26. Suggest any three measures to reduce the industrial pollution of freshwater resources. [3]

OR

Read the data in the table given below and answer the questions that follow:



- i. The given chart represents the operation of which industry? Why does it have a unique position in the Indian economy?
- ii. Why is this industry called a 'self-reliant' industry?
27. Formal credit meets only about half of the total credit needs of the rural people. Where does the other half come from? [3]
28. Highlight any three steps taken by India towards making it a federation. [3]
29. Compare and contrast the changes in India with the pattern that was observed for developed countries. What kind of changes between sectors were desired but did not happen in India? [3]

Table 8 : Percentage Share of Sector-wise Contribution of GDP

Country	Gross domestic product \$ billions		Agriculture % of GDP		Industry % of GDP		Manufacturing % of GDP		Services % of GDP	
	2000	2015	2000	2015	2000	2015	2000	2015	2000	2015
China	1,211.30	11,007.70	15	9	46	41	32	30	40	50
India	476.6	2,095.40	23	17	26	30	15	16	51	53
Germany	1,950.00	3,363.40	1	1	31	30	23	23	68	69
Japan	4,731.20	4,123.30	2	1	31	27	21	19	67	72
UK	1,635.40	2,858.00	1	1	25	19	15	10	74	80
USA	10,284.80	18,036.60	1	1	23	21	16	12	76	78
World	33,391.00	73,891.90	5	4	31	28	19	15	64	68

Section D

30. Energy saved is energy produced. Assess the statement. [5]
- OR
- "Conservation of minerals is the need of the hour" support the statement with five facts.
31. Describe the impact of Napoleonic reforms on the rest of Europe. [5]
- OR
- How did nationalism and the idea of nation-state emerge? Describe.
32. How can the quality of democracy be improved in a country like India? [5]
- OR
- State the various functions political parties perform in a democracy.
33. In what ways does the Reserve Bank of India supervise the functioning of banks? Why is this necessary? [5]
- OR
- "Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development." Explain the statement.

Section E

34. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:** [4]
- Many nationalists thought that the struggle against the British could not be won through non-violence. In 1928, the HSRA was founded at a meeting in Ferozeshah Kotla ground in Delhi. Amongst its leaders were Bhagat Singh, Jatin Das and Ajoy Ghosh. In a series of dramatic actions in different parts of India, the HSRA targeted some of the symbols of British power. In April 1929, Bhagat Singh and Batukeswar Dutta threw a bomb in the Legislative Assembly. Bhagat Singh was 23 when he was tried and executed by the colonial government. During his trial, Bhagat Singh stated that he did not wish to glorify 'the cult of the bomb and pistol' but wanted a revolution in society.
- (i) What did HSRA stand for?
- (ii) What was the philosophy behind the founding HSRA?
- (iii) Bhagat Singh and his fellows attempted to blow up a train in 1929. Who was travelling on that train?
35. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:** [4]

Challenges faced by the Jute industry include stiff competition in the international market from synthetic substitutes and from other competitors like Bangladesh, Brazil, Philippines, Egypt and Thailand. However, the internal demand has been on the increase due to the Government policy of mandatory use of jute packaging. To stimulate demand, the products need to be diversified. In 2005, National Jute Policy was formulated with the objective of increasing productivity, improving quality, ensuring good prices to the jute farmers and enhancing the yield per hectare. The main markets are U.S.A., Canada, Russia, United Arab Republic, U.K. and Australia. The growing global concern for environment friendly, biodegradable materials, has once again opened the opportunity for jute products.

- (i) Mention any two challenges faced by **jute industry** in India.
- (ii) What was the main objective of National Jute Policy formulated in 2005?
- (iii) How has jute industry once again opened the new opportunities for its products?

36. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**

[4]

There are many activities that are undertaken by directly using natural resources. Since most of the natural products we get are from agriculture, dairy, fishing, forestry, this sector is also called agriculture and related sector. The secondary sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing. This could be in a factory, a workshop, or at home. For example, using cotton fibre from the plant, we spin yarn and weave cloth. Since this sector gradually became associated with the different kinds of industries that came up, it is also called as industrial sector. After primary and secondary, there is a third category of activities that falls under the tertiary sector and are different from the above two. These are activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. These activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or support for the production process. For example, goods that are produced in the primary or secondary sector would need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops. At times, it may be necessary to store these in godowns. Transport, storage, communication, banking, trade are some examples of tertiary activities. Since these activities generate services rather than goods, the tertiary sector is also called the service sector. The service sector also includes some essential services that may not directly help in the production of goods. For example, we require teachers, doctors, and those who provide personal services such as washermen, barbers, cobblers, lawyers, and people to do administrative and accounting works.

- (i) After primary and secondary, there is a third category of activities that falls under the tertiary sector and is different from the above two. Explain.
- (ii) Call centre employees are not part of the secondary sector. Why

Section F

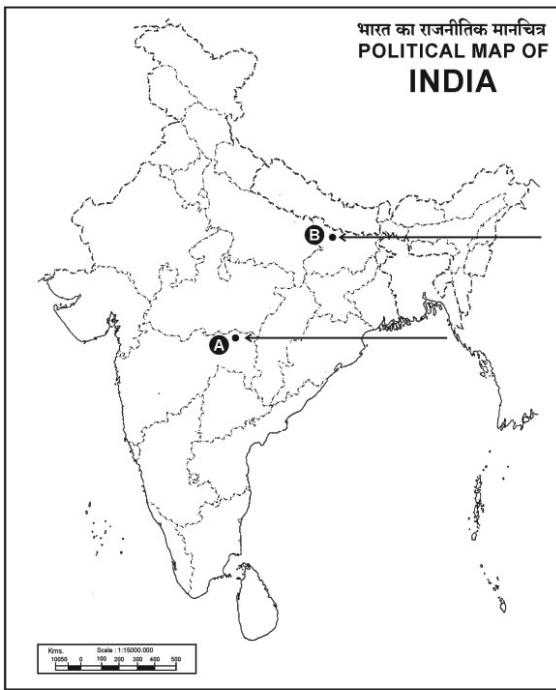
37. a. Two places A and B are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

[5]

- A. The place where Indian National Congress Session was held.
- B. The place where Indigo Planters organized Satyagraha.

b. On the same outline map of India, locate and label any **three** of the following with appropriate symbols:

- i. Haldia - Major seaport
- ii. Mohali - Software technology park
- iii. Vijayanagar - Iron and Steel Industrial Centre
- iv. Naraura - Nuclear Power Plant
- v. Tehri - Dam



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