

SAMPLE Question Paper

Fully Solved (Question-Answer)

SOCIAL SCIENCE

A Highly Simulated Practice Question Paper
for CBSE Class X Term II Examination (SA II)

Time : 3 hrs

Max. Marks : 90

General Instructions

1. The question paper has 30 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
2. Questions from serial number 1 to 9 are Multiple Choice Questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
3. Questions from serial number 10 to 21 are 2 Marks Questions. Answers to these questions should not exceed 80 words.
4. Questions from serial number 22 to 29 are 5 Marks Questions. Answers to these questions should not exceed 120 words.
5. Question number 30 is a map question of 5 Marks. After completion attach the map inside your answer sheet.

1. 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 not under the control of the Ottoman Empire
- (d) The Balkans were also the scene of big power rivalry

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

2. Why did Gandhi begin fast unto death when Dr BR Ambedkar demanded a 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 their integration into society
- (c) With separate electorates Dalits would gain respect in society
- (d) The condition of Dalits would become better

3. India is largest producer of
 (a) mica (b) copper (c) iron (d) gold
 4. Which of the following terms is used to describe trade between two countries?
 (a) Local trade (b) Internal trade (c) External trade (d) International trade
 5. Changing party alliance from one party on which a person got elected, is called
 (a) defection (b) changing party (c) mobility (d) opposition party
 6. Which form of governments exist today in the world?
 (a) Democracy (b) Dictatorship (c) Monarchy (d) All of these
 7. Which is not an essential component of a political party?
 (a) Leaders (b) Followers (c) Opponents (d) Active members
 8. Consumer movement favours
 (a) maximum profit (b) maximum satisfaction
 (c) protection against exploitation (d) in getting maximum utility
 9. When was COPRA enacted?
 (a) 1986 (b) 1984 (c) 1970 (d) 2005
 10. What repressive measures were taken by the government to crush the movement 'Swadeshi and Boycott'?
 11. What did the slogan of 'Swaraj' mean? How was the slogan 'Complete independence' different from it? When and where was the slogan 'Complete independence' adopted?
 12. What steps are being taken to minimise environmental degradation by industries?
 13. Which geographical factors favour the location of steel plants at Jamshedpur?
 14. Discuss the steps taken to conserve energy resources.
 15. What is trade? Name two types of trade.
 16. "Political parties are a necessary condition for democracy". Examine.
 17. Discuss, 'social outcomes of democracy'.
 18. Examine, with the help of three examples, how dignity and freedom of citizens are best guaranteed in a democracy.
 19. Suggest ways to protect workers in the unorganised sector.
 20. In what way a MNC is different from a national company? Explain.
 21. Name any two sources of formal sector loans. Also state two demerits of informal sources of credit.
 22. Explain any five provisions of the Napoleonic code.
- OR
- Explain how Vietnam emerged as an independent nation.
23. Describe Congress of Vienna of 1815.
- OR
- Describe some key features of the Ho-Chi-Minh trail.
24. Examine the changes brought about in the working of INC under the leadership of Pt JL Nehru.

- 25. Explain the importance of manufacturing in economic development by giving five points.
- 26. How many national level political parties are recognised by Election Commission of India? Name them. Write about any two in brief also.
- 27. How are complaints treated as testimony to the success of democracy? Explain.
- 28. Write any four features of formal sources of credit. Write two examples also.
- 29. "Consumer redressal process is becoming more cumbersome". Explain.

30. (a) Two features A and B are marked on the map of India. Identify them with the help of map-reading.

A. A power plant

B. A cotton textile industry

(b) Mark and locate the following on the same map of India.

A. Software technology park in Punjab

B. Kochi



Answers

1. (c) OR (b)
2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (a)
6. (d) 7. (c) 8. (c) 9. (a)
10. Government took the following measures to crush 'Swadeshi and Boycott' movement
 - (i) Seditious Meeting Act was passed in 1907.
 - (ii) India Press Act was enacted in 1910.
 - (iii) A number of newspapers were banned.
 - (iv) Detention of many people was done without trial.
11. The slogan 'Swaraj' means 'self-rule' by the Indians under British regime.

The slogan 'Complete independence' means 'full freedom from external and internal control'. Thus, the two slogans are different from each other. The slogan 'Swaraj' stood for 'self government', while the slogan 'Complete independence' stood for 'total freedom' from the British empire.

The slogan the 'Complete independence' was adopted in the Indian National Congress's Lahore Session held in 1929.
12. The steps taken to minimise environmental degradation by industries are
 - (i) Particulate matter in the air can be reduced by fitting smoke stacks to factories with electrostatic precipitation, fabric filters, scrubbers and inertial separators.
 - (ii) Smoke can be reduced by using oil or gas instead of coal in factories.
 - (iii) Treatment of industrial effluents should be done in three phases.
 - (a) Primary treatment by mechanical means. This involves screening, grinding, flocculation and sedimentation.
 - (b) Secondary treatment by biological process.
 - (c) Tertiary treatment by biological, chemical and physical processes. This involves recycling of waste water.
 - (iv) Generators should be fitted with silencers. Almost all machinery can be redesigned to increase energy efficiency and reduce noise. Noise absorbing material may be used apart from personal use of earplugs and earphones.
- (v) Minimising use of water for processing by reusing and recycling in it in two or more successive stages.
- (vi) Harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements, instead of using groundwater.
13. The following factors are responsible for the location of steel plant at Jamshedpur
 - (i) Availability of iron ore from Singhbhum mines.
 - (ii) Coaking coal available from nearby Jhabua and Raniganj.
 - (iii) Cheap labour available from nearby densely populated states like Bihar, Jharkhand and Paschim Banga.
 - (iv) Cheap transport facilities from Kolkata port.
14. Energy Conservation Act enacted in 2002 provide some useful measures. Some of these measures are
 - (i) Use more and more of public transport system and less of individual vehicles.
 - (ii) Switch off electricity whenever not required.
 - (iii) Use of non-conventional sources of energy must be encouraged.
15. **Trade** Trade refers to the exchange of surplus goods among people of states and countries.

Trade is of two types

 - (i) **International Trade** Trade carried out between two or more countries.
 - (ii) **Domestic Trade** Trade carried out within the national boundary, is referred to as domestic trade.
16. Political parties are a necessary condition for democracy because
 - (i) Democracy is the rule of the people and if political parties would not be there in democracy then every candidate in election will stand as an independent candidate. No candidate in such a situation will keep his promises.
 - (ii) Political parties raise the voice of the people. Without political parties, there is no one to listen to the voices/demands.
 - (iii) No one will take responsibility to act as a government.

So, we conclude that political parties are necessary.

17. (i) All the citizens of the country must be given social justice.
- (ii) There shall be no discrimination against anyone on the basis of caste, creed, sex colour, religion, etc.
- (iii) All the citizens must be given equal rights so that they can live a better life.
18. (i) In India, every citizen has the right to reside anywhere in India.
- (ii) All the citizen enjoy fundamental rights, guaranteed by the Constitution and these are necessary to live a better life.
- (iii) Everyone is free to propagate and promote his/her own religion and culture.
19. (i) In rural areas, the unorganised sector mostly comprises of landless agricultural labourers, who need to be supported through timely provision of seeds, agricultural inputs, credits and storage facilities, etc.
- (ii) In the urban areas, the unorganised sector comprises mainly of the casual workers in construction, trade and transport. The casual workers are required to be protected in their jobs and their wages.
- (iii) Majority of workers from the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward communities find themselves in the unorganised sector which is not only low paid jobs but they also face social discrimination. Society's attitude towards them needs to be changed.
20. (i) An MNC operates and controls production in more than one nation.
- (ii) An MNC has huge financial resources as compared to a national company.
- (iii) MNCs buy local companies to expand their business.
21. Two formal sources of loans are
 - (i) Commercial banks
 - (ii) Co-operative societies
 Drawbacks of informal sources of credit are
 - (i) They charge high rate of interest
 - (ii) The amount to be repaid is much higher than the income of the borrower.
22. Napoleonic code was introduced by Napoleon in 1804. Provisions of the code were
 - (i) To make his administration more efficient is his own ruled territory, he abolished all privileges based on birth and established equality of law before all.

- (ii) Guild system was removed.
- (iii) Administration divisions were simplified.
- (iv) Feudal system was abolished.
- (v) Transport and communication system was upgraded and uniform weightage and measures were implemented.

OR

- (i) After the end of World War-II, Vietnam gained independence and declared Vietnam as a democratic republic. Within a short span of time, British army reached Vietnam on the pretext of completing the surrender of the Japanese army.
 - (ii) It was decided that fresh elections will be held, but the South Vietnamese Government refused to do so. As a result a revolt was started against South Vietnam.
 - (iii) Under the influence of Cold War, Vietnam was divided into two parts – South Vietnam and North Vietnam.
 - (iv) Then US army intervened and guerilla war was started against US. Finally in 1974, US army started to withdraw from Vietnam.
 - (v) The withdrawal of US army from Vietnam in April 1975 helped to unify North and South Vietnam.
23. Congress of Vienna was hosted by Austrian chancellor Duke of Metternich in 1815. In it all the delegates of European powers, who collectively defeated Napoleon attended. The main aim of this Congress was to draw up a settlement of Europe. Some of the important decision taken by the European delegates were
- (i) The Bourbon dynasty was once again restored to power in France.
 - (ii) A series of states were setup on the French border to stop the expansion of France in future.
 - (iii) Prussia was given new territories on its Western frontier, while Austria was given the control of Northern Italy.
 - (iv) The German confederation of 39 states was left untouched.
 - (v) In the East, Russia was handed over parts of Poland, while same portion of Saxony was given to Prussia.

OR

Ho-Chi-Minh trail was an immense network of footpaths and roads. It was used to mobilise men and material from North to South Vietnam. The porters worked very hard on the trail.

The women workers carried about 25 kg weight on their backs or 70 kg on their bicycles. There was always the fear of US bombing on the trail. But the porters did not care about this and continued their supply.

24. (i) Pt JL Nehru gave a new look to INC under his guidance. It was under his able leadership that for the first time 'Complete Independence' or 'Purna Swaraj' was declared as the main aim of the National Movement.
- (ii) It was decided to celebrate 26th January as Independence Day.
- (iii) He introduced socialist ideas among Congress leaders.
- (iv) It was due to his support that 'Congress Socialist Party' was formed in 1934.
- (v) Under his able guidance, the freedom movement became an integral part of the National Movement.
25. (i) It not only helps in modernising agriculture, but also reduces heavy dependence of people on agricultural income.
- (ii) It provides more job opportunities to increase economic benefits.
- (iii) It aims to reduce social and economic disparities by establishing more and more industries in tribal and backward areas.
- (iv) Export of manufactured goods brings a lot of foreign exchange.
- (v) A country which is able to transform its raw material into a wide variety of finished goods of higher value is economically more prosperous.
26. Six national level political parties are recognised by the Election Commission of India. These are
 - (i) Indian National Congress (INC)
 - (ii) Bhartiya Janata Party (BJP)
 - (iii) Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)
 - (iv) Nationalist Congress Party (NCP)
 - (v) Communist Party of India (CPI)
 - (vi) Communist Party of India—Marxist (CPI(M))

- INC It is the oldest national level political party. It was founded in 1885 and played an important role in India's freedom struggle. At present, INC is the major party in the UPA.
 - BJP BJP was founded in 1980. Earlier its base was limited to Northern India and urban areas but now it is expanding in Southern India and other regions. In present it is the major party in the NDA.
27. (i) Complaints are treated as testimony to the success of democracy because they help to make government accountable towards the people.
 - (ii) They help to produce a responsive government.
 - (iii) Through complaints, democratic governments come to know about demands of the public.
 - (iv) They help the government to improve itself.
 - (v) Democratic government is a legitimate government and is bound to listen to the problems of the people and it is praiseworthy for democracy.
 28. Features of formal source of credit
 - (i) They charge less rate of interest.
 - (ii) Lower rate of interest results in more income and better condition for borrowers.
 - (iii) RBI supervises the functioning of formal sources of credit.
 - (iv) Rules and regulations are followed by the formal sources of credit.
e.g., banks and co-operative societies.
 29. The consumer movement in India made some reasonable progress in terms of numbers of organised groups. Today there are more than 700 consumer groups in India. Out of these, only 20-25 are well organised. They have reorganised for their work. The consumer redressal process is becoming more cumbersome and expensive because
 - (i) Many a time consumer is required to engage lawyers.
 - (ii) Consumer cases require time for filing and attending the court proceedings.
 - (iii) Voluntary participation is required from one and all.

30. (a) Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant

(b) Rajkot

