

# 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. The first clear expression of nationalism in Europe came with

- |                               |                            |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) the American Revolution   | (b) the Russian Revolution |
| (c) the Industrial Revolution | (d) the French Revolution  |

OR

The French increased cultivation of rice and its export to Vietnam by

- (a) building a vast system of irrigation works, canals and earth works
- (b) increasing area under rice cultivation
- (c) using forced labour for cultivation
- (d) All of the above

2. The growth of modern nationalism in India, as in Vietnam is closely connected with

- (a) oppression under colonial rule
- (b) Anti-colonial Movement
- (c) discovery of unity in their struggle against colonialism
- (d) All of the above

3. Which one of the following minerals is a fossil fuel?

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| (a) Barium | (b) Coal    |
| (c) Zircon | (d) Uranium |

4. Which one of the following has been the major source of foreign exchange for IT Industry?  
 (a) BHEL (b) SAIL (c) BPO (d) OIL
5. The struggle in Bolivia in 2000 was  
 (a) to establish democracy (b) due to increase in price of water  
 (c) to have a re-election (d) due to racial discrimination
6. The political party which believes in Marxism–Leninism is  
 (a) Nationalist Congress Party (b) Communist Party of India  
 (c) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) (d) Bahujan Samaj Party
7. The Seven Party Alliance (SPA) in Nepal has succeeded in removing monarchy, holding elections and forming a government. This comes under which one of the following challenges?  
 (a) Foundational challenge (b) Challenge of expansion of democracy  
 (c) Challenge of deepening of democracy (d) All of these
8. Which one of the following is not a feature of money?  
 (a) Medium of exchange (b) Lack of divisibility (c) A store of value (d) A unit of account
9. Which of the following is not a feature of a Multi-National Company?  
 (a) It owns/controls production in more than one nation  
 (b) It sets up factories where it is close to the markets  
 (c) It organises production in complex ways  
 (d) It employs labour only from its own country
10. Analyse the circumstances which led Gandhiji to choose abolition of the salt tax as the most important demand of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
11. When was Irwin Pact signed? What were its provisions?
12. What do you understand by 'Bhoodan' and 'Gramdan'?
13. What is the difference between mini steel plants and integrated steel plants?
14. Why is India not able to utilise iron and steel to its full potential?
15. "Water transport is always preferable". Why?
16. Describe any three similarities between the movement in Nepal and struggle in Bolivia.
17. What are the common features to all democratic countries following democratic politics?
18. Describe the broad guidelines for devising ways and means for political reforms in India.
19. What is debt trap? What two factors according to you are responsible for it?
20. "Money is accepted as medium of exchange". Why?
21. What are the various courts set up under COPRA?
22. Where do MNCs prefer to set up their units?
23. Explain the four prints prepared by Frederic Sorrien?  
 OR  
 Explain Go East Movement.
24. Explain the term conservatism and its impact on Europe.  
 OR  
 Explain the role of women in Vietnam War.

25. Classify roads on the basis of capacity or location.
26. What is a political party? Describe different types of party systems.
27. "Democracy is better than other forms of government". Explain.
28. What is globalisation? Explain the main components of globalisation.
29. Explain the rights of the consumers provided under the Consumer Protection Act of 1986.
30. (a) Two features A and B are marked on the outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following features.
 

A. Iron Ore Field	B. Silk Textile Centre
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 (b) On the same map mark and locate the following
 

A. Narora Nuclear Power Station	B. Paradip Seaport
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# Answers

1. (d) OR (d)
2. (d)    3. (b)    4. (c)    5. (b)
6. (b)    7. (a)    8. (b)    9. (d)
10. Salt was consumed by all the sections of the society but the British banned the production of the salt in coastal areas to assert their monopoly. Annoyed by this situation Gandhiji decided to choose abolition of salt law.
11. Gandhi-Irwin pact was signed on 5th March, 1931. It had the following provisions
  - (i) Gandhiji agreed to participate in Second Round Table Conference.
  - (ii) Government agreed to release political prisoners.
12. Some poor landless villagers demanded some land for their economic well-being. Freedom fighter and social activist Vinoba Bhave could not assure them anything but promised to talk to the government regarding this. Suddenly, Ram Chandra Reddy stood up and offered eighty acres of land to be distributed among eighty landless villagers.

This act was known as 'Bhoodan'. Similarly, some zamindars and landowners in many villages offered to distribute some land among the landless. This was known as 'Gramdan'. This was initiated by Vinoba Bhave and is also known as the 'Bloodless Revolution'.
13. **Mini Steel Plants** These plants are smaller, have electric furnaces and use steel scrap and sponge iron. They have re-rollers that use steel ingots as well. They produce mild and alloy steel of the given specification.

**Integrated Steel Plants** These are large in size and handle everything in one complex plant from the raw iron ore to steel production, rolling and shaping of iron and steel according to the given specification.
14. India is not able to utilise iron and steel to its full potential on account of the following reasons
  - (i) Poor infrastructure
  - (ii) Lack of supply of energy
  - (iii) Limited availability of coaking coal
15. Water transport is always preferable because
  - (i) It is the cheapest means of transport
  - (ii) It is a fuel efficient mode of transport
  - (iii) It is suitable for carrying or transporting heavy and bulky goods.
16. Similarities between popular movement in Nepal and struggle in Bolivia were
  - (i) Both got popular support of the masses.
  - (ii) Both the struggles were successful.
  - (iii) Both criticised the role of political organisations.
17. Common features followed by democratic countries all over the world are
  - (i) Promote democratic ideas.
  - (ii) Promote equality among citizens.
  - (iii) Enhance dignity of the individual.
18. Legal ways to reform are
  - (i) Legal changes to be made in the light of result on politics.
  - (ii) Reforms keeping in mind and their proper implementation.
  - (iii) Reforms through political practices.
19. Debt trap is a situation in which a person is unable to repay his loan.

Two factors responsible for debt trap were

  - (i) Crop failure.
  - (ii) Misuse of credit without any proper reason.
20. Money is accepted as medium of exchange because no individual can legally refuse a payment made in rupees. The law legalises the use of the rupee as a medium of payment that cannot be refused in settling a transaction in India.
21. COPRA was enacted in 1986, under it following consumer courts were setup
  - (i) District consumer court at district level.
  - (ii) State consumer court at state level.
  - (iii) National consumer court at national level.
22. MNCs prefer to set up their units
  - (i) Where skilled and unskilled labour is available at lower cost.
  - (ii) Where there is easy availability of raw material.
  - (iii) Where government policies are in their favour.
23. Frederic Sorrier was a French artist who prepared a series of four prints visualising his world made up of democratic regimes. His first print visualises people marching in a long train, offering their homage to the statue of Liberty. They were being blessed by Christ and Angels.



OR

The Go East Movement was started by Phan Boi Chau in the first decade of the twentieth century. In 1907-08, some 300 Vietnamese students went to Japan to acquire modern education.

For many of them the primary objective was to drive out the French from Vietnam, overthrow the puppet emperor and re-establish the Nguyen dynasty that had been deposed by the French. These nationalists looked for foreign arms and help. They appealed to the Japanese as fellow Asians.

24. Conservatism means a political philosophy that stressed the importance of tradition, established institutions and customs, so that
- (i) Traditional institutions like the Monarchy in France are strengthened.
  - (ii) State power is made more effective and strong.
  - (iii) Slavery and feudalism are abolished.
  - (iv) There is continuation of the army and an efficient bureaucracy.

The leader of the conservationists in Europe was the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich.

Impact. Conservative regimes set up in 1815 were autocratic. They did not tolerate criticism and dissent, and sought to curb activities that questioned the legitimacy of autocratic governments. Most of them imposed censorship laws.

The memory of the French Revolution nonetheless continued to inspire liberals. One of the major issues taken up by the liberal-nationalists, who criticised the new conservative order, was freedom of the press.

OR

Women played a crucial role in the Vietnam War by directly participating in it. Women who rebelled against social conventions were idealised and rebel women of the past were likewise celebrated. Trieu Au was a popular figure in nationalist tales.

In the 1960s, women were represented as brave soldiers and workers. They assisted in nursing wounded soldiers, constructing underground tunnels and fighting the enemy. Interestingly, between 1965 and 1975, 70-80% of the youth working on the Ho Chi Minh trail were women.

25. (i) **Super Highways** These are the Golden Quadrilateral (linking Mumbai - Delhi - Kolkata - Chennai - Mumbai), the North - South Corridor (linking Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir) with Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu), and the East-West Corridor connecting Silcher (Assam) with Porbander (Gujarat).
- (ii) **National Highways** These link extreme parts of the country. These are the primary road systems and are laid and maintained by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD). Except in hilly regions, they are 4-lane roads of a minimum width of 30 metres.
- (iii) **State Highways** These are roads linking a state capital with different district headquarters. These roads are constructed and maintained by the State Public Works Department (PWD) in the states and Union Territories. Except in hilly regions, they are of a minimum width of 15 metres.
- (iv) **District Roads** These roads connect the district headquarters with other places of the district. These roads are maintained by the Zila Parishads. Except in hilly regions, they are of a minimum width of 9 metres.
- (v) **Village Roads** These roads link rural areas and villages with towns. Except in hilly regions, they are of a minimum width of 7.5 metres.
- (vi) **Border Roads** Border Roads Organisation (a Government of India Undertaking) constructs and maintains roads in the bordering areas of the country. These are roads of strategic importance in the northern and North-Eastern, border areas. These roads have improved accessibility in areas of difficult terrain and have helped in the economic development of these areas.
26. (i) **One Party System** A one party system cannot produce any other system other than autocratic/dictatorial power. One of the features of a one party state is that the position of the ruling party is guaranteed in the Constitution and all forms of political opposition are banned by law. The ruling party controls all aspects of life within that state. Examples currently are China and North Korea. The former Soviet Union was a one party state.



- (ii) **Two Party System** As the name indicates, this is a state in which just two parties dominate. Other parties might exist but they have no political importance.

United States of America (USA) has a two party political system with the Republicans and Democrats dominating the political scene. For the system to work, one of the parties must obtain a sufficient working majority after an election and it must be in a position to be able to govern without the support from the other party. A rotation of power is expected in this system.

- (iii) **Multi-party System** This is a system where more than two parties have some impact in a state's political life. A multi-party system can lead to a coalition government as India, Germany and Italy are having. A successful coalition can introduce an effective system of checks and balances on the government that can promote political moderation. Also many policy decisions take into account all views and interests.

27. Democracy is better than other forms of government on account of the following reasons

- (i) It promotes equality among citizens.
- (ii) Improves the quality of decision making.
- (iii) It provides a method to resolve conflicts.
- (iv) It enhances dignity of the individual.
- (v) It allows room to correct mistakes.

28. The components of globalisation are

- (i) **Free Movement of Trade** This means free movement of goods between countries. This has been facilitated by Multi National Corporations (MNCs) which have set up production in more than one country. The MNCs set up production worldwide where cheap labour is available, where markets are near, and where government policies look after their interests.
- (ii) **Free Flow of Capital** These are foreign investments being done by organisations of one country in companies in another country. In current terminology this is called Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).
- (iii) **Free Flow of Technology** Here the MNCs provide their technology for manufacturing in India the products required by them. This is also known as foreign collaboration.

- (iv) **Free Flow of Labour** This is through the movement of people between countries. People usually move from one country to another in search of better income and better jobs.

29. The rights of the consumer provided under the Consumer Protection Act (COPRA) of 1986 are

- (i) **Right to Safety** This is the right to be protected against the marketing of goods and delivery of services that are hazardous to life and property. There are many goods and services that we purchase that require special attention to safety. Producers need to strictly ensure that products follow the required safety rules and regulations.
- (ii) **Right to be Informed** Consumers have the right to be informed about the particulars of goods and services that they purchase. Consumers can then complain and ask for compensation or replacement if the product proves to be defective in any manner.
- (iii) **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.
- (iv) **Right to Seek Redressal** All consumers need to be protected against unfair trade practices and exploitation. If any damage is done to a consumer, she has the right to get compensation.
- (v) **Right to be Heard** All consumers who buy goods or receive services have to be assured that consumers' interests will receive due consideration at appropriate forums. For this purpose, under COPRA, a three-tier quasi-judicial system of Consumer Courts at the district, state and national levels has been set up.
- (vi) **Right to Consumer Education** When we as consumers become conscious of our rights, while purchasing various goods and services, we will be able to discriminate and make informed choices. The government spreads information about legal processes which people can use through posters in the press and advertisements on TV and Radio channels under the title "Jago Grahak Jago".

30.

