

**CBSE Board**  
**Class X Summative Assessment – II**  
**Social Science**  
**Board Question Paper 2014 – Set 2**

**Time: 3 hrs**

**Max. Marks: 90**

Note:

- Please check that this question paper contains 13 printed pages + 1Map.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains 30 questions.
- Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.
- 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

General Instructions:

- (i) The question paper has 80 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Marks for each question are indicated against the question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number 1 to 9 are Multiple Choice Questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
- (iv) Questions from serial number 10 to 21 are 8 marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- (v) Questions from serial number 22 to 29 are 5 marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
- (vi) Question number 30 is a map question of 5 marks (2 marks from History and 8 marks from Geography).
- (vii) Attach the filled up map inside your answer-book.

1. Which one of the following refers to investment? (1)
  - (A) The money spent on religious ceremonies
  - (B) The money spent on social customs
  - (C) The money spent to buy assets such as land
  - (D) The money spent on household goods
2. Which one of the following laws was enacted by the Government of India in October 2005? (1)
  - (A) The Right to Property Act
  - (B) The Right to Education Act
  - (C) The Consumer Protection Act
  - (D) The Right to Information Act

3. Which one of the following is the deepest, land-locked and well-protected port of India? (1)
- (A) Haldia
  - (B) Paradi
  - (C) Vishakhapatnam
  - (D) Tuticorin

4. What type of conservative regimes were set up in 1815 in Europe? Choose the appropriate answer from the following: (1)
- (A) Autocratic
  - (B) Democratic
  - (C) Aristocratic
  - (D) Dictatorial

**OR**

Who, among the following, was the head of the Revolutionary Society formed by Phan Boi Chau? (1)

- (A) Prince Cuong De
  - (B) Phan Boi Chau
  - (C) Phan Chu Trinh
  - (D) Liang Qichao
5. In which one of the following Indian National Congress Sessions was the demand of 'Purna Swaraj' formalised in December 1929? (1)
- (A) Madras Session
  - (B) Lahore Session
  - (C) Calcutta Session
  - (D) Nagpur Session
6. Which one of the following political parties came to power in Bolivia in 2006? (1)
- (A) The Communist Party
  - (B) The Republican Party
  - (C) The Socialist Party
  - (D) The Conservative Party
7. Which one of the following is the certification maintained for standardisation of electrical goods? (1)
- (A) ISO
  - (B) ISI
  - (C) Hallmark
  - (D) Agmark

8. Which one of the following is the most popular form of government in the contemporary world? (1)
  - (A) Dictatorship
  - (B) Monarchy
  - (C) Military Rule
  - (D) Democracy
9. Which one of the following is a 'National Political Party'? (1)
  - (A) Samajwadi Party
  - (B) Rashtriya Janata Dal
  - (C) Rashtriya Lok Dal
  - (D) Bahujan Samaj Party
10. Explain with an example, how credit plays a vital and positive role for development. (3)
11. How is democratic government known as responsive government? Explain with examples. (3x1=3)
12. What inspiration do we get from Bolivia's popular struggle? Explain any three values that we can learn from it. (3x1=3)
13. Explain any three factors responsible for the concentration of jute industry in Hugli basin. (3x1=3)
14. Classify energy resources into two categories. Give two examples of each category. (1+2=3)
15. Explain the conditions that were viewed as obstacles to the economic exchange and growth by the new commercial classes during the nineteenth century in Europe. (3x1=3)

**OR**

- How did students in Vietnam fight against the colonial government's efforts to prevent Vietnamese from qualifying for 'white collar jobs'? Explain. (3)
16. Name any three 'National Political Parties' along with their symbols.  $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$
  17. Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act, 1919? Explain. (3)
  18. Describe the main features of the 'Salt March'. (3)
  19. How are Multinational Corporations spreading their products? Explain with examples. (3x1=3)

20. How is the consumer redressal process becoming cumbersome, expensive and time-consuming? Explain. (3)
21. Why are efficient means of transport pre-requisites for the fast development of the country? Explain. (3x1=3)
22. Why are rules and regulations required in the market-place? Explain. (5)
23. How did people belonging to different communities, regions or languages develop a sense of collective belonging? Explain with examples. (5x1=5)
24. "Globalisation has been advantageous to consumers as well as to producers." Support the statement with suitable examples. (5x1=5)
25. How had revolutionaries spread their ideas in many European States after 1815? Explain with examples. (5x1=5)

**OR**

- Explain, with examples, how religious groups played an important role in the development of anti-colonial feelings in Vietnam. (5x1=5)
26. Why is there a pressing need for using renewable energy sources in India? Explain any five reasons. (5x1=5)
27. How do democracies accommodate various social divisions? Explain with examples. (5x1=5)
28. "Advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its prosperity." Support the statement with suitable examples. (5x1=5)
29. "About hundred years ago there were few countries that had hardly any political party. Now there are few countries that do not have political parties." Examine this statement. (5)
30. (30.1) Two features A and B are marked in the political outline map of India given below. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map: (2x1=2)

- A. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.  
B. The place which is associated with the movement of Indigo Planters.

(30.2) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols: (3x1=3)

- (i) Narora - a nuclear power plant  
(ii) Rourkela - an iron and steel plant  
(iii) Kandla - a major sea port

Note: The following questions are for the Blind Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 30

(30.1) Name the place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in September 1920.

(30.2) Name the place where the movement of Indigo Planters was started.

(30.3) In which State is Narora nuclear power plant located?

(30.4) In which State is Rourkela iron and steel plant located?

(30.5) Name the State where Kandla sea port is located. (5x1=5)

**Outline Map of India (Political)**

