

CBSE Board
Class X Social Science
Board Paper – 2013
(Outside Delhi)
Summative Assessment – II

Time: 3 hrs

Total Marks: 90

General Instructions:

- i. There are 30 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 (MCQs) of 1 mark each**. Every MCQ is provided with four alternatives. Write the correct alternative in your answer book.
- iv. Questions from serial number **10 to 21 are 3 marks questions**. Answers to these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- v. Questions from serial number **22 to 29 are 5 marks questions**. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- vi. Question number **30 (a)** is a map question of 2 marks from History and Question number **30 (b)** is a map question of 3 marks from Geography.
- vii. Attach the filled-up maps inside your answer book.

Question 1

The artisans, industrial workers and peasants revolted against which one of the following in 1848? [1]

- a) Economic Hardship
- b) Political Instability
- c) Monarchy
- d) Revolutionary War

OR

Who, among the following, led the Scholars Revolt of 1868, in Vietnam?

- a) Teachers and Students
- b) Professionals
- c) Officials of Imperial Court
- d) The Elites

Question 2

Which one of the following was the main reason to withdraw Non-cooperation Movement? [1]

- a) Movement turning violent
- b) Leaders were tired
- c) Satyagrahis needed to be trained
- d) All of the above

Question 3

India is referred to as a 'Super Power' in the world in which one of the following non-Conventional sources of energy? [1]

- a) Solar Energy
- b) Wind Power
- c) Bio Gas
- d) Tidal Energy

Question 4

Which one of the following is a public interest group? [1]

- a) BAMCEF
- b) Railway Employees Union of India
- c) Sarafa Bazar Union
- d) Merchant's Union

Question 5

Which one among the following countries has a two-party system? [1]

- a) United Kingdom
- b) China
- c) Indo-China
- d) Japan

Question 6

Democracies are different from one another in terms of which one of the following? [1]

- a) Culture
- b) Social situations
- c) Economic activities
- d) All the above

Question 7

Which one of the following is the main source of credit for rich urban households? [1]

- a) Moneylenders
- b) Businessmen
- c) Banks
- d) Self-help groups

Question 8

Which one of the following was the main aim to form 'World Trade Organisation'? [1]

- a) To liberalise international trade
- b) To promote trade of rich countries
- c) To promote trade of poor countries
- d) To promote bilateral trade

Question 9

Hallmark is the certification maintained for standardisation for which one of the following? [1]

- a) Jewellery
- b) Electrical goods
- c) Edible oil
- d) Refrigeration

Question 10

Why was the decade of 1830s known as great economic hardship in Europe? Explain any three reasons. [3]

OR

Why was the 'Tonkin School' started in Vietnam? Explain any three reasons?

Question 11

Explain any three measures taken by the British government to repress the movement started against the Rowlatt Act. [3]

Question 12

Which were the two types of demands mentioned by Gandhi in his letter to Viceroy Irwin on 31 January 1930? Why was the abolition of 'salt tax' the most stirring demand? Explain. [3]

Question 13

Explain any three objectives of the 'National Jute Policy, 2005'. [3]

Question 14

Why is India not able to perform to her full potential in iron and steel production? Explain any three reasons. [3]

Question 15

How are means of transport and communication complementary to each other? Explain with three examples. [3]

Question 16

What are pressure groups? How are they different from political parties? Explain. [3]

Question 17

How do you feel that democracy is better than any other form of government? Explain. [3]

Question 18

Explain with examples how some countries face foundational challenge of democracy. [3]

Question 19

How are local companies benefitted by collaborating with multinational corporations? Explain with examples. [3]

Question 20

‘Cheap and affordable credit is essential for poor households both in rural and urban areas’. In the light of the above statement, explain the social and economic values attached to it. [3]

Question 21

Explain the ‘Right to Seek Redressal’ with an example. [5]

Question 22

Describe the role of culture in shaping the feelings of nationalism in Europe from 1830 to the end of the 19th century. [5]

OR

Describe any five features of the ‘Go East Movement’.

Question 23

Why did Gandhi start the ‘Civil Disobedience Movement’? Explain any four features of the movement. [5]

Question 24

Why is it necessary to conserve mineral resources? Suggest any four ways to conserve mineral resources. [5]

Question 25

‘Advancement of the international trade of a country is an index of its economic prosperity’. Justify the statement with five arguments. [5]

Question 26

'No party system is ideal for all countries and in all situations'. Justify the statement with five arguments. [5]

Question 27

'Democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities'. Examine the statement with examples. [5]

Question 28

What are the two categories of sources of credit? Mention four features of each. [5]

Question 29

How has improvement in technology stimulated the globalisation process? Explain with five examples. [5]

Question**30.1**

Two features, A and B, are marked in the political outline 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: [2]

(A) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.

(B) The place where the Non-cooperation Movement was called off.

30.2

On the same given political map of India, locate and label the following features with appropriate symbols: [3]

- i. Kaiga – Nuclear Power Plant
- ii. Bhilai – Iron and Steel Centre
- iii. Kandla – Major Sea Port

