

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT - II

SUB - SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS - X

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS

MAX. MARKS - 90

General Instructions :-

1. The question paper has 30 questions in all. All questions are **COMPULSORY**
2. Marks for each question are indicated against the question .
3. Questions from serial number **1 to 9** are very short answer type questions. Each question carries **one** marks.
4. Questions from serial number **10 to 21** are **three** marks questions
5. Questions from serial number **22 to 29** are **five** marks
6. Question number **30** is a map question of **five** marks (**Two** marks from history and **three** marks from geography)

1-- Write full name of BAMCEF ?

1

बामसेफ का पूरा नाम लिखें ।

2— How many parties are registered with the election commission of India? **1**

भारत के चुनाव आयोग ने कितनी पार्टियों को पंजीकृत किया है ?

3— Which is the basic mineral and the backbone of industrial development ? **1**

उद्योग के विकास के लिए कौन सा उद्योग आधारभूत ओर रीढ़ की हड्डी कहलाता है ?

4—Which country in South Asia has no democracy?

1

दक्षिण एशिया के किस देश में लोकतन्त्र नहीं है ?

5—Why is money called the medium of exchange ?

1

धन को अदला बदली का माध्यम क्यों माना जाता है ?

6—What is an MNC ? 1

एम एन सी क्या है ?

7—COPRA was passed in the year----- 1

कोपरा ----- में पास किया गया था ?

8—Who was Ottoman Bismarck ? 1

आट्टोमन बिस्मार्क कौन था ?

OR

Who was Paul Bernard ?

पॉल बर्नार्ड कौन था ?

9—Who wrote the book “HIND SWARAJ” ? 1

हिन्द स्वराज किताब किसने लिखी थी ?

10—Write a name three national waterways of our country ? 3

हमारे देश के तीन राष्ट्रीय जलमार्गों के नाम लिखे ?

11—Describe any three economic effect of the Non-Cooperation movement ? 3

असहयोग आंदोलन से होने वाले तीन आर्थिक प्रभावों का वर्णन कीजिए ?

12—Mention three main proposal with reference to the Non-Cooperation movement as suggested by Mahatma Gandhi Ji? 3

तीन मुख्य प्रस्तावों को लिखिए जिन्हें महात्मा गांधी द्वारा असहयोग आंदोलन के दौरान सुझाया गया था ?

13—Why is road transport more useful than rail transport in India ? Explain. 3.

भारत में रेल यातायात की अपेक्षा सड़क यातायात क्यों उपयोगी है ?

14—Write three differences between Conventional and Non- Conventional source of energy ? **3**

ऊर्जा के समाप्य और असमाप्य श्रोतों मे तीन अंतर बताइये ?

15—What is the role played by the banks in the economic development of a country ? **3**

देश के आर्थिक विकास मे बैंक अपनी भूमिका किस तरह निभाते हैं ?

16—Political Parties play a major role in a democracy ? Give three point . **3**

राजनीतिक दल लोकतन्त्र मे महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं ? इसके तीन बिन्दु लिखिए .

17—Why is democracy preferred to other forms of government ? **3**

अन्य प्रकार की सरकारो की अपेक्षा लोकतन्त्र को क्यों अधिक महत्व दिया जाता है ?

18—What is a pressure group ? Give a few example . **3**

दबाव समूह क्या हैं ? कुछ उदाहरण दीजिये ।

19—What is the main function of consumer protection councils ? **3**

उपभोक्ता संरक्षण परिषद के मुख्य कार्य क्या हैं ?

20—What steps did the French revolutionaries take to create a sense of collective identity among the French people ? **3**

फ्रांसीसी लोगो के बीच सामूहिक पहचान का भाव पैदा करने के लिए फ्रांसीसी क्रांतिकारियों ने क्या कदम उठाए ?

OR

What was the idea of a civilizing mission ?

संरचनागत परियोजनाओ का विचार क्या था ?

21—Mentions three limitations of the Barter system? **3**

वस्तु विनिमय पद्धति की तीन खामियाँ बताइये ?

22—Describe any five major problems faced by the road transport in India ? **5**

भारत में पाँच समस्याओं को बताएँ जिससे सड़क यातायात प्रभावित होता है ?

23—What was Rowlatt Act ? How did the Indians show their disapproval towards this act ? **5**

रौलट्ट एक्ट क्या था ? इस एक्ट के विरोध में भारतीयों ने किस तरह प्रदर्शन किया ?

24—Describe any five function of Political parties? **5**

राजनीतिक दल का पाँच कार्य बताइये ?

25—Describes any five positive impact of Globalization on India ? **5**

वैश्वीकरण का भारत पर पाँच सकारात्मक प्रभाव क्या हैं ?

26—Explain any five ways in which consumers are exploited in the market ? **5**

कोई पाँच तरीकों को बताइये जिससे बाजार में उपभोक्ता का शोषण होता है ?

27—Explain any five major challenges being faced by the Indian democracy ? **5**

भारतीय लोकतन्त्र द्वारा सामना की जा रही किन्हीं पाँच प्रमुख चुनौतियों को स्पष्ट कीजिये ?

28—Write five points to show the contribution of culture to the growth of nationalism in Europe ? **5**

यूरोप में राष्ट्रवाद के विकास में संस्कृति के योगदान को दर्शाने के लिए पाँच बिन्दु लिखिए ?

OR

Explain the causes of the US involvement in the war in Vietnam. What effect did this involvement have on life within the US itself ?

विएतनाम युद्ध में अमेरिकी हिस्सेदारी के कारणों की व्याख्या करें। अमेरिका के इस क्रतय से अमेरिका में जीवन पर क्या असर पड़ा ?

29—Why is the use of Non-Conventional sources of energy becoming essential these days ? 5

आज के समय में ऊर्जा के असमाप्य श्रोतों की आवश्यकता क्यों हैं ?

30. MAP WORK 5

30.1— (A) Iron Ore Mines

लौह अयस्क खदान

(B) Mica Mines

अभ्रक खदान

(C) Bauxite Mines

बाक्साइट खदान

30.2 – (A) Place where Indian National Congress Session was held in December 1920

वह स्थान जहाँ दिसम्बर 1920 में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय काँग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ था ।

(B) A place associated with Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

वह स्थान जहाँ जलियाँवाला बाग नरसंघार हुआ था ।

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT ----- II

ANSWER KEY

CLASS ---- X

SUB ----- SOCIAL SCIENCE

1. Backward And Minority Communities Employees Federation
2. More than 750 Parties
3. Iron-Ore
4. Bhutan
5. Money acts as an intermediate in the exchange process
6. Multi-National Corporation is a company that owns and controls production in more than one nation
7. 1986
8. He was the true architect of Germany who played an important role in the unification of the country

Or

A diplomat

9. Mahatma Gandhi
10. N.W. 1 – Ganga river between Allahabad to Haldia
N.M. 2 – Brahmaputra river between Sadiya and Dhubri
N.W. 3 – The west coast canal in Kerala
11. (1). Cloths value dropping
(2). Merchants and traders refused to trade
(3). People began discarding imported cloths

12. (1) Boycott of election
(2). Boycott of schools and collages
(3). Boycott of British goods
- 13.(1). Construction cost of wood is much lower than that of railway lines
(2). It provides door to door services
(3). Roads can pass through comparatively more dissected and undulating topography
14. Conventional :- 1) They are available in limited
2) Cause a lot of pollution
3) Exp :- Coal and Petroleum
- Non-conventional :- 1) They are renewable
2) Pollution free
3) Exp :- Solar and Wind Energy
15. (i) They give interest on the money deposited by the people
(ii) The banks mediate between those who have surplus money and those who need money
(iii) Banks provide cheap loans to a large number of people
16. (i) Political parties makes government
(ii) Play role of opposition
(iii) Political parties shape public opinions by raising and highlighting issues
17. (i) It promotes equality
(ii) It allows room to correct mistakes
(iii) It is people's own government

18. A pressure group is an organization which attempts to influence government policies through protest and demonstration, exp – FEDECOR and BAMCEF

19. (i) For guidance

(ii) For awareness

(iii) On many occasion they also represent individual consumers

20. (i) The idea of LA PATRIE and LE CITOYEN

(ii) The state general was elected by the citizens

(iii) Regional languages were discouraged and French was adopted

Or

(i). Bring modern civilization

(ii) Destroy local culture

(iii) Educate the native and civilize them

21. (i). Lack of double coincidence of wants

(ii) Lack of actual measurement of value

(iii) Difficulty in storing wealth

22. (i) Poor maintenance

(ii) Most of the bridges are old

(iii) Roadways are highly congested

(iv) Distribution of roads is not uniform

(v) The NH's are inadequate

23. This act was passed in 1919 by the British government despite the united opposition of the Indian members

(1) Shops closed down

- (2) Put the local leaders in jail
- (3) Rallies were organized
- 24. (i) Parties make laws for the country
 - (ii) Parties play role of the opposition
 - (iii) Parties contest elections
 - (iv) Parties shape public opinions
 - (v) Parties form and run government
- 25. (i) Increase foreign investment
 - (ii) Creation of new job
 - (iii) Variety of products
 - (iv) Improved qualities
 - (v) Lower price
- 26. (i) High price
 - (ii) Duplicity
 - (iii) Sub-standard quality
 - (iv) Incomplete information
 - (v) Unsatisfactory service
- 27. (i) Corruption
 - (ii) Communalism
 - (iii) Casteism
 - (iv) Power
 - (v) Expansion
- 28. (i) Stories

- (ii) Music
- (iii) Great nationalist
- (iv) Language
- (v) Art and Poetry

Or

Causes –

- (i) US policy planners got afraid
- (ii) France had to face great humiliation in Vietnam
- (iii) America did not want the unification

Effect –

- (i) Technology and medical supplies were high
- (ii) The youth were drafted for the war

29. (i) These are Renewable

- (ii) Eco-Friendly
- (iii) Rising price of oil
- (IV) Non Renewable are limited
- (V) power saving

30.

30.1(a) Koraput

30.1(b) Ajmer

30.1© Bilaspur

30.2(a) Nagpur

30.2(b) Amritsar